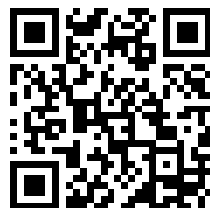

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

<https://books.google.com>



HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA

FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G..
HONORARY COLONEL OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA, 1884-1908.



From the Painting by J. S. Sargent, R.A.

Photo. by Paul Laib.

Arthur

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA



WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EARLIER
DEFENSIVE LEVIES IN KENT

BY
J. H.
COLONEL J. BONHOTE
LATE COMMANDING THE BATTALION

Printed for the Subscribers by
HUDSON & KEARNS, LTD.
LONDON
1909

UA
357.5
WES
BLO

781245-170

TO

FIELD-MARSHAL H.R.H. ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT
DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

HONORARY COLONEL OF THE BATTALION

THESE

HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

WEST KENT MILITIA

ARE

BY SPECIAL PERMISSION

MOST RESPECTFULLY

DEDICATED

PREFACE

I HAVE read somewhere that "he who careth not whence he came, careth little whither he goeth," and, though the statement may decidedly admit of qualification, there can be no doubt that knowledge of noble ancestry has been the stimulus to many a deed of chivalry, and has acted as a restraint when unworthy or base motives have tempted the scion of a noble race to stain the proud and untarnished escutcheon of his ancestors ; in short, *noblesse oblige*. And if this be true of individuals and families, it is equally the case with nations or with communities and societies having common aims, objects, or duties which in times gone by have been creditably fulfilled by their predecessors. In no case can this feeling have a firmer hold than in the case of Regiments which have for long years past served their Monarch and country with honour and distinction ; but for the full development of this instinct it is necessary that the history and doings of the Battalion in days gone by should be well known and cherished by its modern representatives. Apart altogether from the great interest which the Records of a Regiment may possess in themselves as narratives of events, they have for those serving or who have served in the Battalion (and in a lesser degree for those interested in its Officers or men by ties of kinship or county association) a deep personal interest, and the perusal of the past history of a Regiment stimulates that *esprit de corps* which was, and we hope still is, such an important feature in our Service.

It was some idea of this kind which induced me, when, many years ago, I first entered the West Kent Militia from the Line, to inquire whether any history of the Regiment existed or whether

materials were at hand for such a work. The then Commanding Officer, the late Colonel Treherne, a firm believer in the value of *esprit de corps*, gave me every help and encouragement, but, alas ! on investigation it transpired that, with the exception of the order-books and letter-books actually in use and a portion of a letter-book about twenty years older, there was an entire absence of materials from which to evolve a history of the Regiment. After prolonged search and much inquiry a letter-book of the early part of the last century (say 1820-45) was found in the possession, I know not why, of an aged Barrack-Sergeant. I greedily feasted on such meagre fare as the volume afforded, took copious extracts, and returned the book ; what has become of the book or the Barrack-Sergeant I have no idea. The period covered by this book was the only time of which I could find any record, save for the few years which were accounted for by the books then (thirty years ago) in use. No one knew anything about the Regiment except that it had been embodied during the Crimean War, and that it was believed, in a very vague way, that it went to Ireland during the Irish Rebellion, but beyond that its deeds were wrapped in mystery and its origin obscured in oblivion. Baffled at Headquarters, I turned my attention to the Record Office, and there (thanks in a large measure to the late A. Kingston, Esq., by whose courteous aid I was able to derive full advantage from the permission which I had obtained from the Horse Guards) I found a mine of wealth, and by the help of Marching Orders, Muster Rolls, Letter-Books (both Home Office and War Office), together with many other documents and books, I was enabled to compile, by working hard for several months, a fairly complete narrative of the doings of the Regiment from the middle of the eighteenth century until recent times. Subsequent journeys to localities in which the Regiment happened to have been quartered from time to time, and examination of old files of county newspapers at these various places and in the British Museum, enabled me here and there to clothe the bare bones of official data with a little detail and

local colour, and thus, I hope, to add to their interest. The Muster Rolls, examined minutely, assisted me in forming as complete a list as I could of Officers, with the dates of their promotion, &c., though each name had to be extracted individually from a mass of material, which took a long time to go through carefully.

The interest developed by perusal of the treasures at the Record Office led me to pursue my researches amongst the State Papers, &c., into earlier periods of the history of the Kent Militia, and thus to carry back still further the story of the defensive forces of Kent to remote times. Amongst these chapters may be found details of interest to archæologists or genealogists of Kent, or to some of the old county families—alas ! all too few—who survive or reside there. The spelling of the names up to a comparatively recent period was varied and confusing ; Officers in some instances, even in the eighteenth century, signed their own names in two or three different ways, and when this was the case it is not surprising that printed lists, &c., varied, the difficulties of the chronicler being thereby much increased.

The material for the “History,” or, as I prefer to call it, “Historical Records,” having thus been collected and partially arranged for publication, nothing more was done for many years, the nature of the work appealing only to a limited circle of readers and the expense of publication being very considerable. On the abolition of the Militia, however, Lieut.-Colonel Bailey suggested to me that unless the work was printed now interest in the old force would probably wane, and thus the story of the West Kent Militia would never be placed on record. He and others urged me to prepare it for the press, and he undertook to form a Committee with a view to bringing the book out by subscription amongst those interested. A Committee was formed as under :

VISCOUNT HARDINGE, South Park, Penshurst, Kent ;
HON. R. P. NEVILL, Birling Manor, Maidstone ;
COLONEL H. STREATFEILD, M.V.O., Chiddingstone, Kent ;

LIEUT.-COLONEL FARQUHARSON, Ruthven Lodge, Cuckfield,
Sussex ;

COLONEL BONHOTE, 29, Bramham Gardens, London, S.W. ;

LIEUT.-COLONEL E. W. GREVIS BAILEY, Ightham Court,
Kent ;

C. J. OAKELEY, Esq., Frittenden House, Staplehurst, Kent ;

CAPTAIN C. F. HITCHINS, 62, Kensington Mansions, London,
S.W. (*Hon. Sec.*) ;

and a letter was sent to all whom it was considered probable would be likely to wish to take copies.

Owing almost entirely to the exertions of Captain Hitchins, who acted as Honorary Secretary and was indefatigable in the performance of a thankless task, a large number of subscribers was obtained in a comparatively short period.¹

The book was put in hand immediately, but various delays incidental to the nature of the work have, to my regret, prevented the book from being sooner in the hands of subscribers.

I trust, though its literary merits may be of a very minor order, that the work will not be without interest to those who have supported the undertaking.

A Militia Regiment obviously cannot have the same deeds of heroism to recount or the same glorious story to tell as falls to the lot of our comrades of the Regular Army, nor can it vie with them in the interest which attaches to their varied experience at stations in all parts of the globe within or without our world-wide Empire. Both have, however, and have ever had, one characteristic at least in common, namely, an earnest desire, through good report or ill, uncomplainingly and loyally to do their duty to the best of their ability in the cause of King and country ; and if the unvarnished story of duty well done through a long series of years, and hard (generally monotonous) work cheerfully performed, with-

¹ A complete list of the names is given at the end of this preface.

out expectation of glory or reward, can have any interest, then the Record of the West Kent Militia needs no apology.

In compiling these Records I have received great help and assistance from many quarters, and desire to express my cordial acknowledgments to all who have aided me in my work.

The thanks of the Regiment are due, in the first instance, to Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Honorary Colonel of the Battalion, for graciously permitting the book to be dedicated to him, and for authorising the use, as a frontispiece, of the latest portrait of His Royal Highness, to which he has done us the honour of adding his autograph.

I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the courtesy of Earl Romney and Lord Sackville of Knole in permitting us to reproduce, from pictures in their possession, portraits of Robert, second Baron Romney, and John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset, respectively; and to thank the Rev. Edmund Best-Dalison for permitting the reproduction of the portraits of Captain Dalison, who afterwards became Lieut.-Colonel of the Regiment, and of Major Thomas Best, who likewise served therein. To Lieut.-Colonel Bailey my thanks are due for much interesting information. I desire also to thank J. W. Mercer, Esq., of Margate, for so kindly lending me the only copy I have been able to trace of the Drill-Book for the West Kent Militia published in 1759, and for courteously allowing me to make extracts, &c., therefrom; likewise H. J. Peareth, Esq., for being good enough to place at my disposal the most interesting diary and letters of his Grandfather, Thomas Law Hodges, Captain and subsequently Major in the Battalion.

I am deeply indebted to Captain Hitchins, not only, as already mentioned, for his exertions in bringing the undertaking to the notice of probable subscribers and for collecting the funds for the Committee, but also for his energetic and valuable help in negotiations with the printers, for assisting me in arranging illustrations, &c., and, in fact, for helping me most willingly whenever I had need of his aid or counsel.

My grateful acknowledgments are also due to Major Griffith-Boscawen, Major Malcolm Murray, M.V.O., Captain W. H. Annesley, Captain J. D. Laurie, Captain G. D. Lister, W. Francklyn Helmore, Esq., and A. E. Horne, Esq.; also to Sergeant-Major Grellier, Colour-Sergeant Pond, and Sergeant Daykin, all of whom, in various ways, have helped in connection with the work.

For permission to copy or reproduce illustrations I tender my thanks to the different firms or individuals whose names appear under the reproductions, including the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*; the authorities of the Maidstone Museum; Richard Ellis, photographer, Malta; "The Grand Studio," Malta; &c.

To all subscribers I offer my thanks for supporting the undertaking, and trust they will excuse any shortcomings, imperfections, or errors which they may find in the work; I shall esteem it a favour if they will bring to my notice such errors as they may discover, or will furnish me with any additional particulars of interest respecting the West Kent Militia.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB,
January 1909.



NOTE.—With regard to the necessarily frequent use of the terms "the Regiment" and "the West Kent" in the latter part of these Records, the compiler directs attention to the remarks on page 279, without which these terms might possibly, by some, be considered inaccurate and misleading.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS

1. MARQUESS CAMDEN, D.L., J.P., "Bayham Abbey," Lamberhurst, Kent.
2. EARL AMHERST, D.L., J.P., "Montreal," Sevenoaks, Kent.
3. EARL GUILFORD, D.L., J.P., Waldershare Park, Dover, Kent.
4. EARL STANHOPE, D.L., J.P., "Chevening," Sevenoaks, Kent.
5. VISCOUNT H. C. HARDINGE, D.L., J.P., who served in the Regiment as a Subaltern, now Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 6th Battalion The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), "South Park," Penshurst, Kent.
6. VISCOUNT TORRINGTON, "Yotes Court," Maidstone, Kent.
7. LORD CASTLEREAGH, M.V.O., M.P., "Londonderry House," Park Lane, London, S.W.
8. LORD DE L'ISLE AND DUDLEY, J.P., "Penshurst Place," Kent.
9. LORD SACKVILLE, "Knole," Sevenoaks, Kent.
10. COUNTESS WALDSTEIN, "Villa Agnese," San Remo, Italy.
11. SIR ROBERT FILMER, Bart., "East Sutton Park," Maidstone, Kent.
12. SIR SPENCER MARYON-WILSON, Bart., D.L., J.P., "Fitzjohns," Rugby.
13. SIR HERBERT C. PERROTT, Bart., C.B., 52, Onslow Gardens, London, S.W.
14. SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P., D.L., 1, Cavendish Square, London, W.
15. SIR DAVID L. G. STERN-SALOMONS, Bart., M.A., D.L., J.P., "Broomhill," Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
16. SIR WILLIAM CRUNDALL, J.P., "Woodside," Kearsney, Dover, Kent.
17. SIR JOHN HOLLAMS, J.P., "Dene Park," Tonbridge, Kent.
18. SIR GILBERT PARKER, M.P., 20, Carlton House Terrace, London, W.
19. SIR CHARLES WHITEHEAD, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., D.L., J.P., "Barming House," Maidstone, Kent.
20. The Honble. Mrs. GAGE, Clifton Crescent, Folkestone, Kent.
21. The Honble. H. A. HANNEN, D.L., J.P., "The Hall," West Farleigh, Maidstone, Kent.
22. The Honble. R. P. NEVILL, D.L., J.P., "Birling Manor," Maidstone, Kent.
23. J. H. ALLCHIN, Esq., The Maidstone Public Library, Maidstone, Kent.

24. MRS. E. WYNDHAM BAILEY, "Ightham Court," Sevenoaks, Kent.
25. ERIC BATTERSBY, Esq., who served in the Regiment, "Dunster Lodge," Putney Heath, London, S.W.
26. J. BAZLEY-WHITE, Esq., Junior, who served in the Regiment, Arthur's Club, St. James's Street, London, S.W.
27. REV. EDMUND BEST-DALISON, M.A., "Park House," Boxley, Maidstone, Kent.
28. MRS. JOHN BONHOTE, 29, Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
29. A. J. BOWMAN, Esq., Rusthall Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
30. W. M. CAZALET, Esq., D.L., J.P., "Fairlawne," Tonbridge, Kent.
31. MRS. H. A. CLARKE, "Acharèidh," Nairn, N.B.
32. SIDNEY U. DENT, Esq., West Mersea, Essex.
33. T. C. COLYER FERGUSON, Esq., M.A., J.P., "Ightham Mote," Sevenoaks, Kent.
34. WALTER T. FREMLIN, Esq., "Milgate Park," Maidstone, Kent.
35. MRS. FRENCH, "Risden," Hawkhurst, Kent.
36. MRS. A. FLADGATE, 1, Holland Park, London, W.
37. REGINALD W. GRANT, Esq., who served in the Regiment, "Kirkdale," 33, Collingtree Road, Sydenham, S.E.
38. HENRY HAYNE, Esq., Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
39. ALFRED P. HEDGES, Esq., M.P., J.P., "Leigh," Tonbridge, Kent.
40. MRS. CHARLES F. HITCHINS, 62, Kensington Mansions, Kensington, S.W.
41. A. E. M. HORNE, Esq., 3, Logan Place, Kensington, S.W.
42. WILLIAM HUDSON, Esq., "The Lodge," Surbiton, Surrey.
43. CHARLES G. JOHNSTONE, Esq., 34, Sackville Street, London, W.
44. HENRY V. LUSHINGTON, Esq., "Aldington Court," Thurnham, Maidstone, Kent.
45. F. J. LYTTON-HITCHINS, Esq., Moss Vale, near Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
46. H. MACKESON, Esq., Hythe, Kent.
47. M. FELICE MANY, Esq., 268, Sda Reale, Valletta, Malta.
48. GEORGE MARSHAM, Esq., D.L., J.P., "Hayle Cottage," Maidstone, Kent.
49. E. G. B. MEADE-WALDO, Esq., J.P., who served in the Regiment, "Hever Warren," Hever, Kent.
50. RANDALL MERCER, Esq., "Sandling Place," Maidstone, Kent.
51. W. J. MERCER, Esq., 12, Marine Terrace, Margate, Kent.
52. F. MONCKTON, Esq., "Ightham Warren," Ightham, Kent.
53. A. W. PRINCE, Esq., 136, Tooley Street, London, W.
54. E. A. SHEPHERD, Esq., "Stream," Farnham, Surrey.
55. J. D. SIDDELEY, Esq., "Walpole Lodge," Bromley Common, Bromley, Kent.
56. J. L. SNELGROVE, Esq., "Kingswood," Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

103. Captain H. S. H. H. HALL, now serving in the Regiment, Assam, India.
104. Captain C. FAUNCE HITCHINS, now serving in the Regiment, 62, Kensington Mansions, London, S.W.
105. Captain J. K. KENNEDY, who served in the Regiment, "Attleborough Lodge," Attleborough, Norfolk.
106. Captain J. D. LAURIE, "Rockdale," Sevenoaks, Kent.
107. Captain F. H. H. LIEBENROOD, now serving in the Regiment, "Red House," Sidcup, Kent.
108. Captain G. D. LISTER, Adjutant of the Regiment, The Barracks, Maidstone, Kent.
109. Captain C. V. MALONY, now serving in the Regiment, "Tulla," County Clare, Ireland.
110. Captain J. S. MASTERMAN, now serving in the Regiment, "Mayfield Lodge," Folkestone, Kent.
111. Captain H. C. NISBET, who served in the Regiment, now Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Tedworth, Andover, Hampshire.
112. Captain E. C. NORMAN, who served in the Regiment, 45, Evelyn Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
113. Captain CHARLES J. OAKELEY, J.P., who served in the Regiment, "Frittenden House," Staplehurst, Kent.
114. Captain A. B. PEMBROKE, who served in the Regiment, 30, Comeragh Road, West Kensington, S.W.
115. Captain R. BERTRAM POTT, "Bentham Hill," Southborough, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
116. Captain G. SECCOMBE, now serving in the Regiment, 15, Connaught Avenue, Plymouth, Devon.
117. Captain E. M. WAKEFIELD, who served in the Regiment, "Hemingbrough Villa," Howden, Yorkshire.
118. Captain J. T. WYKEHAM-FIENNES, who served in the Regiment, Shaft Barracks, Dover, Kent.
119. Lieutenant P. W. BRADLEY, now serving in the Regiment, "Brigade House," Chatham, Kent.
120. Lieutenant C. W. CASE-MORRIS, now serving in the Regiment, The Barracks, Maidstone, Kent.
121. Lieutenant H. A. DE FERRARS FURBER, now serving in the Regiment, 65, Carlton Hill, London, N.W.
122. Lieutenant J. W. LEWIS, West Kent Imperial Yeomanry, care of Messrs. Cox & Co., Bankers, Charing Cross, London, W.

123. Lieutenant A. M. MACKENZIE-PENDEREL, now serving in the Regiment, 44, Worthing Road, Southsea, Hampshire.
124. Lieutenant P. T. MILLS, now serving in the Regiment, "Torfrey," Par Station, Cornwall.
125. Lieutenant B. H. PARKER, now serving in the Regiment, 12, Charles Street, Albert Gate, London, S.W.
126. Lieutenant A. J. TROUSDELL, now serving in the Regiment, "Maryland," Vinters Road, Maidstone, Kent.
127. Lieutenant C. T. TUFF, now serving in the Regiment, "Westfield," Singlewood, Gravesend, Kent.
128. Lieutenant H. A. WARING, now serving in the Regiment, The Barracks, Maidstone, Kent.
129. 2nd Lieutenant E. M. ALLFREY, who served in the Regiment, now 1st Royal Berkshire Regiment, The Curragh Camp, Kildare, Ireland.
130. 2nd Lieutenant S. E. L. BADDELEY, who served in the Regiment, now 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), Peshawar, India.
131. 2nd Lieutenant B. H. BONHAM-CARTER, who served in the Regiment, "Woodside," Keston, Kent; now Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.
132. 2nd Lieutenant H. W. G. BROOKE, who served in the Regiment, now 2nd Border Regiment, The Barracks, Sheffield.
133. 2nd Lieutenant A. R. BURNES, now serving in the Regiment, "Ruthven Lodge," Cuckfield, Sussex.
134. 2nd Lieutenant E. A. FREEMAN, now serving in the Regiment, "Somerford," Canterbury, Kent.
135. 2nd Lieutenant J. G. HERRING-COOPER, now serving in the Regiment, 24, Christchurch Road, Folkestone, Kent.
136. 2nd Lieutenant C. JACKSON, now serving in the Regiment, 15, Ranelagh Avenue, Barnes, London, S.W.
137. 2nd Lieutenant J. K. KAY, now serving in the Regiment, "Heron Lodge," Worcester, Worcestershire.
138. 2nd Lieutenant J. S. N. SNELGROVE, now serving in the Regiment, "Kingswood," Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
139. 2nd Lieutenant H. N. B. WALKER, now serving in the Regiment, 4, Spencer Road, Bedford.
140. 2nd Lieutenant G. A. WATT, now serving in the Regiment, "Thorn Hill," Londonderry, Ireland.
141. 2nd Lieutenant H. H. WITHERS, who served in the Regiment, now 1st Battalion The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Ranikhet, India (Lahore Cantonment).

- 142. Officers' Mess, 1st Battalion The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Shaft Barracks, Dover, Kent.
- 143. Officers' Mess, 2nd Battalion The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Lebong, Dargeeling, India.
- 144. Officers' Mess, 3rd Battalion The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment); also Officers' Mess, The Barracks, Maidstone.
- 145. Officers' Mess, Depôt The Buffs, Canterbury, Kent.
- 146. Sergeants' Mess, 1st Battalion The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Shaft Barracks, Dover, Kent.
- 147. Sergeants' Mess, 2nd Battalion The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Lebong, Dargeeling, India.
- 148. Sergeants' Mess, 3rd Battalion The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), The Barracks, Maidstone, Kent.
- 149. Library, 1st Battalion The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Shaft Barracks, Dover, Kent.
- 150. Canteen, 3rd Battalion The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), The Barracks, Maidstone, Kent.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

	PAGE
The Origin of the Militia—Saxon Military System—Posse Comitatus—Statute of Winchester—Laws regarding providing Arms, &c., in the Reign of Philip and Mary—Lord-Lieutenants—Militia after the Restoration—In the Middle of the Eighteenth Century—During the Peninsular War—Revival of the Militia, 1852—Crimean Embodiment—Militia Voluntary Enlistment Act, 1875—Embodiment during South African War—Abolition in 1908	1

CHAPTER II

1066-1558

DEFENSIVE LEVIES IN KENT FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH

The Kentish Forces at the Battle of Hastings—"Commissions of Array," &c., during the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries—In the Reign of Henry VIII.—Early Kentish Muster Rolls—Levies in the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary	11
--	----

CHAPTER III

1558-1603

DEFENSIVE LEVIES AND TRAINED BANDS IN KENT DURING THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH; THE KENTISH FORCES AT THE TIME OF THE SPANISH ARMADA

Certificates of Musters in Kent from 1558 and 1587—The Spanish Armada—Preparations to resist Invasion—Facsimile Roll of the Kentish Forces, with Names of Officers—Rates of Pay, &c.—Sir J. Norris appointed Commander-in-Chief in South-Eastern Counties—Kentish Troops mobilised—Trained	
--	--

Men reviewed at Rochester—Plan of Campaign—Distribution of Kentish Forces—Some sent to Camp at Tilbury—Troops there reviewed by Queen Elizabeth—Kentish Coast Army, its Disposition and Movements—Camps broken up and Troops sent Home, after Defeat and Destruction of the Armada, August 1588	PAGE 25
---	------------

CHAPTER IV

1603–1759

KENTISH MILITIA FROM THE ACCESSION OF JAMES I. UNTIL 1759

Embodiment of Militia for Service against the Covenanters, 1639—Kentish Trained Bands assemble at Gravesend—Embark for Scotland—Land on Inchcolm—Ordered to King's Camp, near Berwick—Description thereof—Disembodied—Kent Militia during Civil War—Kentish Rising and Petition—Kent Militia during Commonwealth—At the Restoration—Summoned to London during Great Fire—Dutch Attack on Sheerness and Chatham—Militia under James II.—His Flight—Detention at Rochester—Portion of Militia assembled there—Militia called out in 1690—Encamped at Blackheath—Militia summoned in 1692; again in 1743; and 1745	42
---	----

CHAPTER V

1759–1777

EMBODIED 1759–1762

Situation in 1759—Threatened French Invasion—Raising of the Militia—The West Kent completed—They commence Drill—First Drill Book for the use of the Regiment—Communications from the King to Parliament—Replies of the two Houses and Resolution of the Commons regarding the Militia; Inquiries addressed to the Lord-Lieutenant respecting the Kentish Militia—First Training of the West Kent—Inspection by the Duke of Dorset—His Reply regarding Militia of Kent—Return of the West Kent Militia—Its Embodiment—Assembly at Maidstone—List of the Officers—Establishment of the Regiment—Rates of Pay and Subsistence—Uniform, &c., of the West Kent—The Colours—Detachment sent to Sissenhurst to guard French Prisoners—Description of Sissenhurst Castle—Precedence of Militia Regiments—West Kent move to Dartford, &c.; to Rochester; Dover—
--

	PAGE
Detachment sent to Deal—Court-martial at Dover—Regiment march to Dartford; Rochester; Maidstone; Sittingbourne—Return to Maidstone—Disturbances among the Prisoners at Sissenhurst—West Kent quartered at Rochester; Sittingbourne; Maidstone; Ashford; and Dartford—Disembodied—Thanked by Parliament—Summary—Trainings 1768 to 1777	81

CHAPTER VI

1778-1788

EMBODIMENT DURING AMERICAN REBELLION

<p>The American Rebellion—Supported by France—Embodiment of the Militia—Establishment and Officers of West Kent—Assembly at Maidstone—Regiment marches to Dorking—Sent to Horsham in aid of Civil Power—Encamps near Winchester—Precedence of Militia—Description of Camp—Regiment reviewed by General—Camp visited by Duke and Duchess of Cumberland—Troops reviewed by Commander-in-Chief—Preparations for Royal Visit—Divisional Field-day—Visit of King and Queen—Guard of Honour of West Kent—Captain knighted—Royal Review and Levee—Regiment moves to Weymouth—Marches to Warley—Anticipations of Invasion—Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies brigaded under Duke of Dorset—They move with other Troops to South Coast—Return to Warley—Battalion winters in Hertfordshire—The Gordon Riots—West Kent in London—At Hulsea Barracks—Winchester—Alresford—Berkshire—Marches to Camp near Harwich—Returns to Maidstone—Disembodied</p>	111
--	-----

CHAPTER VII

1784-1803

EMBODIMENT DURING FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR, 1793-1803

<p>Trainings from 1784 to 1792—French Revolution—Embodiment of West Kent Militia—Establishment—List of Officers—Regiment at Maidstone and Ashford—Marches to Sussex Coast—Precedence of Militia—Battalion moves to Bedford—Encamped near Harwich—Winters at Bury St. Edmunds—Encamps on Gorleston Common—Returns to Bury—Marches to Warley</p>
--

—Ordered to Harwich—Winters at Norwich—Moves to Stortford—Camps at Brighton—Marches to Portsmouth—Creditable behaviour at the time of the Mutiny at Spithead—Returns to Kent—Stationed at Canterbury—West Kent reviewed by Duke of York—Sends Detachment to Maidstone—New Barracks there—Regiment volunteers for Ireland—French land in that Country—West Kent march to Liverpool—Embark for Dublin, leaving Detachment in England—List of Officers—Regiment moves to Kilkenny and Youghal—Embarks at Cork—Lands near Bristol—Stationed at Wells and Taunton—Detachment left in England rejoins Headquarters—Regiment moves to Plymouth—Ashford—Reading Street Barracks—Colours altered—West Kent proceeds to Hythe and Dungeness—Inspected by General Hulse—Duke of York—Lord Charles Somerset—Returns to Maidstone—Disembodied—Vote of Thanks	PAGE 144
---	-------------

CHAPTER VIII

1803–1814

EMBODIMENT DURING THE PENINSULAR WAR

The West Kent embodied at Maidstone—Establishment—Moves to Ashford Barracks—Encamped near that place—Marches to Shorncliffe Camp—Returns to Barracks at Brabourn Lees—Moves to Ashford—Colchester—Weeley Barracks—Woodbridge—Volunteering for the Line—Strength increased—Drafts from the Depôt join the Regiment, which marches to Newcastle—Moves to Sunderland—Thence to Tynemouth—Returns to Sunderland—Marches to Hull—Detachments—Regiment quartered at Leeds—List of Detachments—Battalion moves to Nottingham—Ipswich—Normans Cross—Colchester—Bow—Quartered in the Tower of London—At Knightsbridge—Windsor—Chatham—Returns to Maidstone—Disembodied—Thanks of Prince Regent and Parliament	204
--	-----

CHAPTER IX

1815–1816

EMBODIMENT DURING WATERLOO CAMPAIGN

The West Kent assembled at Maidstone for Embodied Service—Marches to Hythe—Embarks at Dover for Ireland—Disembarks at Monkstown and

CONTENTS

XXV

	PAGE
marches to Buttevant—Quartered at Fermoy—Moves to Dublin—Draft from Maidstone joins Headquarters, having marched from Maidstone to Bristol, crossed to Waterford, and on to Dublin—Regiment embarks for Liverpool, and thence marches to Maidstone—Disembodied	227

CHAPTER X

1816–1852

DISEMBODIED PERIOD

Reduction of the Staff in 1819—Regiment assembled for Training in 1820, 1821, 1825—Further reductions in Staff 1829—Ballot put in force for last time 1830—Training 1831—Details of Dress—Precedence of Militia Battalions—Inspection of Permanent Staff 1834—Great reductions in Staff 1835—Remnant of Staff inspected 1845—Its dwindling away—The last remains of the Militia of “Peninsular” times	234
---	-----

CHAPTER XI

1852–1856

EMBODIED DURING CRIMEAN WAR, 1855–1856

Reorganisation of the Militia in 1852—Establishment and Officers of West Kent—Training of 1852—Regiment made Light Infantry—Training of 1853—Outbreak of the Crimean War—Training of 1854—Battalion embodied at Maidstone—Goes to Aldershot—Review by the Queen—Inspection by General Knollys—Presentation of Colours—West Kent embarks at Portsmouth—Lands at Kingstown—Proceeds <i>via</i> Galway to Castlebar—Quartered in Dublin—Leaves Ireland—Arrives at Spithead—Returns to Maidstone—Disembodied	246
--	-----

CHAPTER XII

1857–1899

DISEMBODIED PERIOD

Trainings from 1858 to 1899—2nd Battalion formed 1876—Colours presented to it 1877—Militia Reserve called out 1878—Designation altered to 3rd and	
---	--

4th Battalions the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, 1881—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught becomes Honorary Colonel, 1884—Reviews the Battalions in 1886—Queen's "Jubilee," 1887—Manœuvres at Ashdown Forest 1893—4th Battalion amalgamated with 3rd and absorbed, 1894—Manœuvres between Lydd and Ashford 1895—Camp at Chattenden, near Strood, 1897—Musketry at Gravesend—March through the County by Meopham, Sevenoaks, and Wrotham to Headquarters—"Diamond Jubilee"—Contingent sent to London—Visited and inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, 1899

PAGE

264

CHAPTER XIII

1899–1901

THE EMBODIMENT DURING THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Outbreak of War in South Africa—Embodiment of the Battalion—It volunteers for Foreign Service—Ordered to Malta—Assembles at Maidstone and proceeds to Chatham—Inspected by General commanding Thames District—Letter from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Honorary Colonel of the Battalion—Embarkation at Royal Albert Docks—Strength of 3rd West Kent—List of Officers—Stormy Voyage—Arrival in Malta—Verdala Barracks—Inspection by Brigadier and H.E. the Commander-in-Chief—Parade in Celebration of Relief of Ladysmith—Musketry at Pembroke—Trooping the Colour—Field Training at Mellicha—Manœuvres—Draft from England—Queen Victoria's Birthday celebrated—Battalion moves to Mellicha Camp—Returns to Verdala—Further Draft arrives—Inspections—Trooping Colour—Message of Appreciation from Queen Victoria to the Militia, &c., serving Abroad—West Kent Militia Mounted Infantry—Some proceed to South Africa—Death of H.M. Queen Victoria—Proclamation of H.M. King Edward VII.—Battalion again volunteers for Service in South Africa—Memorial Service for Queen Victoria—Regiment goes to Mellicha for Field Training—Returns to St. Clement's Parade, Verdala Barracks—Visit of H.R.H. the Duke of York to Malta—Troops march past H.R.H.—Battalion takes part in the Manœuvres—Camps near Duiera Lines and at Ghain Tuffieha—Returns to Verdala Barracks—Receives Orders for Home—Troops the Colour on Floriana Parade Ground—Remarks by C.S.O. on behalf of His Excellency—Farewell General Order—Embarkation and Return Voyage—3rd West Kent arrives at Southampton, proceeds to Maidstone, and is disembodied

292

CONTENTS

xxvii

CHAPTER XIV

1902-1908

DISEMBODIED PERIOD

	PAGE
Trainings from 1902 to 1908—Colchester 1902—Reviewed at Aldershot by Queen Alexandra (on behalf of His Majesty), "Coronation Review"—Presentation of Medals for Service in Malta—Unveiling Memorial at Maidstone, 1903—Training at Isle of Grain and Gravesend, 1904—Abolition of the Militia, 1908—Finis	326

APPENDICES	333
------------	-----

INDEX	475
-------	-----

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Hon. Colonel H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught	<i>Frontispiece</i>	
Facsimile Muster Roll of Kentish Forces, 1588	<i>facing page</i>	32
Pikeman, Seventeenth Century	<i>page</i>	41
Partisans, Seventeenth Century	<i>"</i>	48
Kentish Militiaman, 1640	<i>facing page</i>	48
Cotemporary Plan of Camp near Berwick, 1639	<i>"</i>	52
Cotemporary Plan of Dutch Attack on Sheerness, 1667	<i>"</i>	70
Title-page of West Kent Drill Book, 1759	<i>"</i>	83
Dedication Page of West Kent Drill Book, 1759	<i>"</i>	84
Diagram from West Kent Drill Book, 1759	<i>"</i>	85
Officer's Espontoon Salute, 1759	<i>pages 86 and 87</i>	
Coloured Sketch, showing Design of First Colours, 1759	<i>facing page</i>	96
Portrait of Colonel Lord Romney, 1759	<i>"</i>	99
First Record of West Kent Militia in Army List, 1761	<i>"</i>	100
Private, West Kent Militia, 1759	<i>"</i>	101
Sergeant with Halbert, 1759	<i>page</i>	101
Sissinghurst Castle, 1759	<i>facing page</i>	102
Views of Maidstone, about 1780	<i>"</i>	110
Colonel the Duke of Dorset, 1778	<i>"</i>	114
Espontoons, Halberts, and Pike, about 1780	<i>"</i>	126
Lieut.-Colonel Dalison, 1780. <i>Reproduction in colour of miniature on lid of snuff-box</i>	<i>"</i>	134
Officer of West Kent Militia, 1793. <i>Coloured plate</i>	<i>"</i>	148
Horse-cloth, belonging to Colonel James, 1795	<i>"</i>	156
Coloured Patterns of Regimental Laces, 1800 to 1814	<i>page</i>	191
Inaccurate Union Jack, used by French Privateers, 1801	<i>"</i>	192
Various Regimental Buttons and Badges, 1778 to 1908	<i>facing page</i>	198
Various Regimental Buckles and Belt Plates, 1778 to 1904	<i>"</i>	206
Captain, West Kent Militia, 1814	<i>"</i>	222

Shako Plate and Breast Plate	<i>facing page</i>	238
Shako Plates and Breast Plates	"	242
Colonel Sir Thomas Maryon-Wilson, Bart., 1853	"	251
Officers, West Kent Light Infantry Militia, 1853	"	252
Private, West Kent Light Infantry Militia, 1853	"	254
Colour Belts, &c.	"	258
Presentation of Colours to West Kent Light Infantry Militia, 1855	"	260
Group of Officers (Maidstone), 1866	"	266
Group of Officers (Maidstone), 1867	"	268
Coloured Reproduction of Colours, presented 1877	"	272
Shako and Helmet Plates, 1870 to 1881	"	274
Shorncliffe Camp, about 1870	"	276
Helmet Plates, 1881 to 1908	"	278
Group of Officers, Shorncliffe, 1885	"	280
Group of Officers, Shorncliffe, 1886	"	282
Group of Officers, Shorncliffe, 1892	"	284
Battalion on Parade, Shorncliffe, 1896	"	286
Diamond Jubilee Contingent, 1897	"	288
Group of Officers, Shorncliffe, 1899	"	290
Mess Hut, Shorncliffe, 1899	}	291
West Kent Militia Mounted Infantry, Malta, 1900		
The Palace Square, Malta, 1901		
Hired Transports s.s. <i>Golconda</i> and <i>Formosa</i>	"	296
Grand Harbour, Malta	"	298
Verdala Barracks, Malta, 1900	}	299
St. Clement's Parade, Malta, 1900		
Village of Mellieha, Malta, 1900		
Band, Malta, 1901	"	300
Drums, Malta, 1901	"	301
Parade, "Ladysmith Day," Malta, 1900	"	302
West Kent Militia Trooping Colour, Malta, 1900	"	303
Firing <i>Feu-de-Joie</i> , Queen Victoria's Birthday, Malta, 1900	"	304
Mellieha Camp, Malta, 1900	"	305
Mellieha Camp, Malta	"	306
Manceuvres, Malta, 1900	"	307
Coloured Reproduction of Old Colours, presented 1855	"	308

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

xxxi

Trooping the Colour, Palace Square, Malta, November 1900	<i>facing page</i>	310
Officers and N.C.Os. after Trooping Colour, Malta, November 1900	"	311
H.E. Sir Francis Grenfell and Staff, and Two Views of Regiment on Manœuvres, Malta, 1900	"	312
Two Views of Regiment on Manœuvres, Malta, 1900	"	313
Proclamation of H.M. King Edward VII., Malta, 1901	"	314
West Kent Militia Maxim Gun Section, Malta, 1901	"	315
The Grand Harbour, Malta	"	316
Regiment entering Valetta	"	317
Private, West Kent Militia, 1900	"	318
Regiment marching past H.R.H. the Duke of York, Malta, 1901	"	319
Group of Officers, Malta, 1901	"	320
Group of Sergeants, Malta, 1901	"	321
Signallers, Malta, 1901	"	322
Bugler, 3rd Royal West Kent Regiment, 1900 to 1902	"	324
Colour-Sergeant, 1908	"	325
The Barracks, Maidstone, 1908	"	326
Corporal and Private, 1902 to 1908	"	327
Four Views at Fort Grain Camp, 1904	"	328
Three Views at Fort Grain Camp, 1904	"	329
Group of Officers, Shorncliffe, 1905	"	330
Group of Sergeants, Shorncliffe, 1906		
Three Views, Shorncliffe Camp, 1907		
Group of Officers, Shorncliffe, 1907	"	331
Group of Officers, Shorncliffe, 1908	"	332
Last Record of West Kent Militia in Army List, 1908	"	333
Regimental Plate	"	464
Coloured Reproduction of Miniature of Major Thomas Best, 3rd Kent Militia, 1798	"	466
Mess Table and Irish Bog-oak Bowls	"	474

ERRATA AND ADDENDA

Page 95, 1st col., line 5 : "Filmore*" *should be* "Filmer."

" " " " 6 : "Stiles",* " " "Style."

" 139, line 23 : *for* "Hon. John Platt" *read* "Hon. John Pratt."

" 297, " 9 from foot : *for* "A. F. T. Griffith-Boscawen" *read* "A. S. T. Griffith-Boscawen."

" 332, " 8 : *for* "B. A. Freeman" *read* "E. A. Freeman."

" 379, 1st col. : *below* "Charles Whitworth" *insert* "Earl Stanhope," and in 5th col. *insert* "June 1759." He resigned before 1763.

" 382, " 2nd and 3rd names are elsewhere spelt "Monypenny," but are given as "Moneyppenny" in the Muster-rolls and Commission Books.

" 419, 2nd col., line 13 : *for* "R. T. G. G. Monypenny" *read* "W. Monypenny."

" 427, " *below* "1881" *insert* "Militia Battalions 1 and 2 became Battalions 3 and 4 Royal West Kent Regiment." (See Text.)

" 463, " line 8 : *for* "W. T. O'Brien" *read* "W. D. O'Brien."

* These errors occur in the original document.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

Origin of the Militia—Saxon Military System—Posse Comitatus—Statute of Winchester—Laws regarding providing Arms, &c., in the Reign of Philip and Mary—Lords-Lieutenant—Militia after the Restoration—In the Middle of the Eighteenth Century—During the Peninsular War—Revival of the Militia, 1852—Crimean Embodiment—Militia Voluntary Enlistment Act, 1875—Embodiment during South African War—Abolition in 1908.

THE origin of the Militia as an organised national force has been by all writers attributed to Alfred the Great, for, although there had been various levies of fighting men before his time, it is to this monarch that the credit is universally given of having laid the foundation of that organisation of the forces of the Kingdom, which was afterwards elaborated by his immediate successors, and of which important traces still exist in the constitution of our present¹ Militia.

By the Saxon laws every freeman of an age capable of bearing arms and not incapacitated by bodily infirmity was obliged, in case of a foreign invasion or other emergency, to join the army, that being one of the three services comprised under the title of the “*trinoda necessitas*.”

The forces of the shire (Saxon, *scir* = district, division) were led by the “*Scirgréefa*,” Shire-reeve, or Sheriff (*gréfa* or reeve = officer), and were subdivided into “trythings” (in Kent the Danish term “laths” was substituted), these again being divided into “hundreds,” “tythings,” &c.

¹ Most of these records were compiled before the abolition of the force.

At an early period, in Kent especially, the Sheriff was superseded in military command of the forces of the county by the Ealdorman or Eorl (Elderman or Earl), but later on, the government of an Earl extending sometimes over several counties, a deputy (Vice-comes) was appointed, who resumed the Saxon title of Sheriff, and the Earl or Count ceasing in process of time to be connected with the county as an Officer, the military command of the shire remained in the hands of the Sheriff until the appointment of Lords-Lieutenant.

All the Saxons were obliged to keep armour and weapons according to their rank and possessions. Once a year, usually in the spring, there was a general review of arms throughout each county.

The Norman Conquest and subsequent application of the feudal system to this country effected considerable changes in the military organisation of the nation, but the feudal troops were more strictly speaking the predecessors of the Regular Army, their services being available out of the Kingdom for purposes of conquest, &c. The Militia were represented by the "Posse Comitatus," an institution of Saxon origin, and consisting of a general levy of all able-bodied freemen, under the command of the Sheriff, to enable him to preserve the peace or, in the event of invasion, to defend the country and repel the enemy. The Sheriff was empowered to "command all the people of his county to attend him; which summons every person . . . is bound to attend upon warning, under pain of fine and imprisonment."¹

By an "Assize of Arms" in the year 1181 (27 Hen. II.) a general armament of the people was enforced.

Another "Assize of Arms" was held in the reign of Henry III., in the year 1252.

By the "Statute of Winchester" (13 Ed. III. c. 6^a), passed in 1285, the previous laws regarding the possession of arms, &c., were confirmed and amplified, obliging "every man to have in

¹ Blackstone, "Com.," i. 332.

² 1 Stat. Realm, p. 97.

his house harness for to keep the peace after the ancient assize." He was, however, not to be obliged to leave his county or shire, "save upon the coming of strange enemies into the realm," and in no case was he to be compelled to leave the Kingdom. The arms, &c., required to be provided under the Statute of Winchester varied according to the wealth of the individual, from the possessor of land to the value of £15 per annum, or goods worth 40 marks, who was to provide an habergeon (or coat of mail), an iron headpiece, a sword, knife (or dagger), and a horse, down to the humblest and poorest, who was to provide himself with a bow and arrows.

A review of these arms was to be made twice a year. Defaulters were to be reported to the justices, and by them to "the King in Parliament."

The changes in arms and armour having necessitated from time to time various modifications in the practical execution of the Statute of Winchester, a new Act was passed in the reign of Philip and Mary,¹ substituting more modern arms, &c. By its provisions all temporal persons possessing estates to the annual value of £1000 and upward were obliged to keep: Six horses fit for demi-lances, three of which, at least, were to have sufficient harness, steel saddles (*i.e.*, with steel fittings), and weapons requisite for the said demi-lances; ten smaller horses for light horsemen; forty corselets for pikemen complete; forty almaine rivetts, coats of plate, corselets, or brigandines (archers' padded jackets) complete; forty pikes; thirty longbows; thirty sheaves of arrows (twenty-four arrows in each sheaf); thirty steel caps or skulls; twenty blackbills (unpolished halberts) or halberts; twenty haquebuts (hand-guns with "haque," hooked, or bent butts), and twenty morians or sallets. From this formidable array of arms and armour the requirements decreased in proportion to the means of the person liable, until the list closes with the owner of from £10 to £20 in goods, who was to provide a longbow, sheaf of arrows, steel cap, and blackbill or halbert.

¹ 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary, c. 2.

From the time of Edward III. the military forces of the several counties were arrayed and mustered under Commissions from the Crown, and although from time to time Lieutenants were appointed temporarily to take charge of the military levies and otherwise put the county in a state of defence in critical times, yet their establishment as permanent Officers charged with the military control of the shire did not take place until the reign of Edward VI., when by 3 and 4 Ed. VI. c. 5, it was ordered that "all inhabitants . . . of any county shall upon request made . . . be bound to give attendance upon the Lieutenant to suppress any commotion, rebellion, or unlawful assembly, upon pain of imprisonment," the Lieutenant to be created by "the King by his letters patent."

This Act was repealed by the 1 Mary s. 2, c. 12, and though re-enacted by the 1 Eliz. c. 16, it lapsed at the end of her reign. The Act of Philip and Mary being repealed by the 1 Jas. I. c. 25, sec. 7, deprived the King (so the Long Parliament urged) of any statutory authority for mustering and arraying the people in arms under the Lords-Lieutenant. However this may have been, there was much to be said on the other side. On the Restoration Acts were passed (13 Car. II. c. 6, 14 Car. II. c. 3, and 15 Car. II. c. 24) which placed the Militia on a more definite footing. It was declared that "within all His Majesty's realms and dominions the sole supreme government, command, and disposition, of the Militia and of all forces by sea and land, and of all forts and places of strength is, and by the laws of England ever was, the undoubted right of His Majesty and his Royal predecessors Kings and Queens of England ; and that both or either of the Houses of Parliament cannot nor ought to pretend to the same, nor can, nor lawfully may, raise, or levy, any war offensive or defensive against His Majesty, his heirs or lawful successors."

The Militia of each county, consisting of both horse and foot, was to be provided by the owners of property, who were also to bear the expenses of the fourteen days' annual muster and exercise ; and in the event of embodiment were to advance one month's pay,

which was to be repaid by the Treasury before any further charge could be made. The Militia were only liable to serve out of their country in case of "insurrection, rebellion or invasion." The Crown had no power of compelling them to march out of the Kingdom.

Matters remained in much the same state until 1757, but during that and the five or six following years various Acts were passed¹ for the raising by ballot of a Militia force for national defence and making considerable changes in the Militia laws. The Deputy-Lieutenants required to be approved by the Crown; the names of Officers were submitted also, and could be vetoed within a limited period. The Adjutant and Sergeants were appointed by the Crown.

Officers, with the exception of the Adjutant, were to have a property qualification, and every fourth year one-third of them were to retire. The men were to consist of Infantry only, raised by ballot (each county to provide a specified quota, which could, if necessary, be altered by the Privy Council); they were to be between eighteen and forty-five years of age, and if substitutes or volunteers not under 5 ft. 4 in. in height. Balloted men might pay a forfeit in lieu of service of £10 to provide a substitute. The service was for three years, and the annual training was to last for twenty-eight days. During training or embodiment the Militia was placed (for the first time) under the Mutiny Act and Articles of War. The Militia was liable to embodiment "in case of actual invasion or upon imminent danger thereof, or in case of rebellion"; it could then be placed under General Officers of the Regular Army to serve in any part of the Kingdom as long as it was deemed necessary by the Crown.

The Militia laws were consolidated in 1786 by the 26 Geo. III. c. 107. In the preamble the Militia was declared to be "essential to the Constitution of this Realm," and a force which, "through its

¹ 30 Geo. II. c. 25; 31 Geo. II. c. 26; 32 Geo. II. c. 20; 33 Geo. II. c. 2, 22, 24; 2 Geo. III. c. 21; 4 Geo. III. c. 17.

constant readiness on short notice for effectual service, has been of the utmost importance to the national defence of this Kingdom of Great Britain."

The term of service for the Militia was increased to five years ; the statutory quota was to be raised by ballot, assisted by volunteering, bounties being given on enlistment and on re-engagement.

In June 1798 the British Militia volunteered to serve in Ireland for the suppression of the Rebellion, and 12,000 were permitted to do so.

Towards the end of the Peninsular War the Army was very largely and frequently recruited from the Militia, to the detriment of the latter force, nearly 100,000 Militiamen having joined the Army during the ten years 1803 to 1818. A much more desirable step was the permission granted to the Militia to serve (still as Militia) with the Army or elsewhere in Europe during the remainder of the war, and until the expiration of six months after the ratification of a treaty of peace. The Militiamen volunteering were formed into provisional Battalions and commanded by Militia Officers.

At the close of the war the Militia, after being disembodied, was gradually allowed to fall into a state of neglect and was hardly ever assembled for training, and Mr. Hume having in 1834 given it the *coup de grâce* by complaining of its expense, it was still further reduced by the 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 37, until but little was left beyond the name.

However, better times were in store, and in 1852 a General Militia was established, to be levied by voluntary enlistment, the men to be raised in the several counties to which their Regiments belonged if possible, and, if not, in the adjoining ones, the possibility of the ballot being applied in certain emergencies to any county that did not supply its quota being expressly provided for.

In 1859 the Militias of England, Scotland, and Ireland were formed into one National Militia, liable to serve in any part of Great Britain or Ireland.

In 1776, during the American War, the liability to embodiment had been extended from "in case of rebellion" to "in case of any rebellion existing within any territory or dominion belonging to the Crown," and in 1854 the provision requiring "actual invasion" or "imminent danger thereof" before the force could be called out was cancelled, and the Government were empowered to embody the Militia "whenever a state of war exists between Her Majesty and any Foreign Power." This was still further amended in 1870, and by 33 and 34 Vict. c. 68, the Militia can be increased to war strength and embodied at any time "of imminent national danger or of great emergency."

During the Crimean War over 30,000 Militia enlisted in the Regular Army. The Crown was empowered to accept the voluntary offers of Militia Regiments to serve in the Mediterranean for any period under five years; and from the numerous Regiments which volunteered ten were chosen, and did duty at Malta and Gibraltar. Many Militia Regiments were embodied in 1857, during the Indian Mutiny.

In 1855 the property qualification for Militia Officers was reduced, and in 1869 abolished.

In the report of the Royal Commission on recruiting presented to Parliament in 1867, they say: "We are of opinion that it is to our Militia we must look for the solid and constitutional reserve of the country, and we would earnestly recommend that more attention should be given to its organisation, that its numbers should be maintained up to the full legal quota, and that so far as is possible the period for drilling the recruits should be more extended."

In 1869 the Crown was enabled to place the Militia during the training under the command of General Officers of the regular forces.

By an Act in 1871, and subsequent Order in Council, the command of the Militia was withdrawn from the Lord-Lieutenant of each county, and the Secretary of State was enabled to place the command in the hands of the General of the district; the commis-

sions of Officers were to be prepared, signed, and issued in the same manner as those of Army Officers ; power was given to the House of Commons to determine by an annual vote the number of Militiamen to be provided irrespective of the quotas fixed by statute ; and Regiments could be trained at Headquarters or at any other place in or out of the county, and as to recruits for any period not exceeding six months. In 1873 the enlistment and training of Militia recruits was placed in the hands of Army Officers, the Adjutant being henceforth a Captain of the Regular Army on full pay, holding the Adjutancy as a staff appointment for five years.

In 1875 laws relating to the Militia while raised by voluntary enlistment were consolidated in the Militia Voluntary Enlistment Act, 38 and 39 Vict. c. 69.

The Militia were to serve for six years, and might re-engage for six years more. They were to train annually (unless the Queen by Order in Council reduced or dispensed with the training) for twenty-one days at the least, at such time and place in the United Kingdom as her Majesty might appoint, but this might be extended for any period not exceeding in all fifty-six days.

When the Militia has been embodied the time of disembodiment of the whole or any part rests with the Crown, subject only to the control of Parliament by the vote in Supply.

If Parliament is not sitting when the Militia is ordered to be embodied it must be summoned within ten days.

In 1877 Militia Officers were made subject to the Mutiny Act, &c., at all times, as well during the non-training period as during training or embodiment. The same rule has been since applied to the Non-Commissioned Officers also.

Since 1860 volunteering into the Line has been sanctioned and encouraged.

In 1867 a Reserve was formed from the Militia, by which, in consideration of bounty and extra pay, a certain number of Militiamen were to join the Army and serve with it on war being declared.

This Reserve, by an absurd misnomer called the "Militia Reserve," would have the effect of depriving the Militia of a large proportion of its strength just when it would most need to be complete—namely, on embodiment—and would most seriously weaken the second line of national defence in case of emergency, these "Reserve men" being included in the establishment of their Militia Regiments, which they would leave on the outbreak of war, whereas obviously they should be classed as supernumeraries.

In the Militia Voluntary Enlistment Act, 1875, there is an express reservation¹ by which, in case of necessity, on certain emergencies, the raising of the specified quotas allotted to each county might be proceeded with by ballot, other means having failed.

During the South African War the whole of the Militia were embodied, and a very large proportion of the Battalions having volunteered for service abroad, proceeded either to the seat of war or to stations in the Mediterranean, Egypt, or elsewhere.

The first Militia Battalion to proceed on foreign service was the Royal West Kent.

In 1907, by an Act of Parliament,² and subsequent Order in Council (dated April 9th, 1908), in connection with a scheme for the reconstitution of the forces of the Crown, evolved by Mr. Haldane, Secretary of State for War, the Militia, as such, was abolished. Whilst some Battalions were ruthlessly extinguished, in other cases such Officers and men as agreed to accept the new conditions of service were reconstituted, after the training of 1908, as "Special Reserve" Battalions of their Line Regiments, to form a source whence the wastage of war might be replaced by drafts or otherwise.

Thus, in accordance with the law of universal change, the Militia, with its long record of useful and honourable service to the country, disappears, and the system of old days gives way to the necessities of modern times and modern organisation for war

¹ Sec. 99.

² 7 Ed. VII. c. 9.

as interpreted by those who should be best able to judge. Whether the disappearance or transformation of the old constitutional force is for good or ill time alone can prove, but it seems rather as if the new territorial forces and the county associations under the Lords-Lieutenant of counties were strangely similar in conception to the original Militia ideal, and that the old Militia having proved so useful an adjunct to the first line is now to be engulfed in the Regular Army and to support it, not by bringing fresh Battalions on the field under their own Officers, but by filling the gaps caused by want of recruits or insufficient establishments, and it appears as if it were hoped thus to stave off the bogey of compulsory service.

Be this as it may, we cannot do better than close this introductory chapter with a quotation from what may be fittingly called the farewell message addressed by his Majesty the King to the Militia on February 21st, 1908; nor could the Militia desire a more honourable epitaph. In graciously thanking the force for "the devotion to duty which has ever distinguished the Militia," the message says: "I take the opportunity of expressing to the force my keen appreciation of its services in the past. In peace and in war the Militia has never been asked in vain to make sacrifices for the good of the country."

CHAPTER II

1066-1558

DEFENSIVE LEVIES IN KENT FROM THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH

Kentish Forces at the Battle of Hastings—"Commissions of Array," &c., during the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Centuries—In the Reign of Henry VIII.—Early Kentish Muster Rolls—Levies in the Reigns of Edward VI. and Mary.

WE may appropriately commence our notes on the early levies of the defensive forces (or Militia) of Kent by devoting a few lines to the consideration of the battle of Hastings, on account of the important part taken by the "men of Kent" in that momentous struggle and the prominence given to their deeds by the Norman chronicler and poet, Robert Wace, who, whilst celebrating the courage of Duke William and the bravery of his Norman followers, so well describes the stubborn valour of their Saxon foemen, fighting to the death around their heroic monarch for their country and their King.

1066: *October 14th.* Harold made his preparations for the fight by drawing up his forces in a compact body, occupying a well-chosen position on some rising ground, his flanks being secured by trenches against the attacks of the Norman horsemen. Then, to quote the old chronicler,¹ "Harold ordered all to be ranged facing the foe, and that no one should move from where he was, so that whoever came might find them ready, and that whatever any one, be he Norman or other, should do, each

¹ Robert Wace, "Roman de Rou," written 1160.

should do his best to defend his own place. Then he ordered *the men of Kent* to go where the Normans were likely to make the attack ; for they say that *the men of Kent are entitled to strike first* ;¹ and that whenever the King goes forth to battle, the first blow by right is theirs." The Normans, then advancing, attacked the serried ranks of the English in three places, but in vain ; again and again they charged, but as often were hurled back. From nine in the morning until three in the afternoon the fierce struggle continued, the Saxons standing their ground and successfully resisting all attempts to drive them back. About this time an arrow pierced Harold's right eye ; he drew out the arrow, but the wound caused him intense pain, and although he continued to encourage his men by his presence in the thick of the fight it seems probable that, owing to his wound, he lost that complete control over them which he had hitherto possessed, as otherwise it is not likely, as an able writer has suggested, that he would have allowed them to be deceived by the very same manœuvre—viz., a feigned flight—which he had himself successfully practised at Stamford Bridge three weeks before. About the time that Harold was wounded, the Normans, seeing that they still failed to make any impression, held a consultation and arranged to pretend to flee and to draw on the English in pursuit until they should be scattered and their ranks broken, and then, turning, to fall upon them at a disadvantage. They therefore fell back little by little, gradually drawing the English from their vantage-ground. "Thus they were deceived by the pretended flight, and great mischief truly befell them ; for if they had not moved from their position it is not likely that they would have been conquered at all ; but like fools they broke their lines and pursued." Then, when the English were scattered on the plain, elated with their imaginary victory, rushing recklessly in pursuit, the Normans turned, and, whilst their horsemen charged the Saxons on the open with terrible effect, those who had been fleeing engaged their pursuers, now

¹ As to this privilege of the "men of Kent," vide Appendix A.

isolated and taken aback at the sudden renewal of the attack, and the slaughter was very great. But the day was not yet lost. Closing together as well as they could, the English, though with greatly diminished forces, still stood firm, and even then drove back their foes. "Where the throng of the battle was greatest, *the men of Kent* and Essex fought wondrously well, and made the Normans again retreat." But it was all in vain. No valour could regain the day which their imprudence had forfeited. When William saw his Normans again falling back he took his arms and, charging with the flower of his army (or such of his chosen followers as survived), crushed the small remnant of brave men who clustered, struggling to the last, around their dying King, and planted the emblem of his power where Harold's standard had waved throughout the hard-fought day. "The Saxons were defeated, and the sun went down on the Saxon dynasty, its last King dying surrounded by the bodies of his faithful *Militiamen*, who had demonstrated to their Norman foes that Alfred's *Militia* were no mean antagonists, and that their dearly-bought victory was only won by superior strategy."¹

Owing to the introduction of the feudal system into this country by the Normans, the Anglo-Saxon laws for the raising of defensive military forces fell for a time into abeyance, and although there were many levies of troops both for offensive and defensive purposes during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries, most of them, if not all,² were made under the feudal system, and it is not until the fourteenth century that we find the "reserve forces," in the shape of the "Posse Comitatus," summoned to assemble in arms for the defence of the realm against invasion.

¹ Camden's "Britannia," vol. i. p. ccxv.

² In 1205 King John, when setting out on his expedition to Poitou, ordered that if the country was invaded in his absence *every man capable of bearing arms* was to join in its defence. Again in 1213, fearing a French invasion, John summoned all his subjects to assemble in defence of the Kingdom.

1324. One of the earliest occasions appears to have been in 1324, when Edward II., anticipating hostilities with France, and fearing to rely for support exclusively on the feudal troops collected by the powerful Barons (whose loyalty was severely tried by the King's weakness and love of favourites), issued Commissions of Array throughout the country. The coasts and ports were to be placed in a state of defence, and the Commissioners were to see that all men in their respective districts were arrayed in arms for the protection of the Kingdom. According to the writ dated Guildford, August 6th, 1324, "Stephan de Cobeham" and "Randolph Sauvage" were appointed Commissioners for West Kent, and "Randolph de Camoys" and "Robert de Kendal" for East Kent.¹

1326. At the end of the same reign, February 8th, 1326, the Kingdom being about to be invaded by Queen Isabella, the Sheriffs of Kent and other counties were ordered to call on all men to arm and prepare to repel the invaders.²

During the long and warlike reign of Edward III. the levies of fighting men were very frequent. The "Posse Comitatus" could only legally be called out in case of internal commotion or invasion, and although it was specially enacted that no one should be compelled to go out of the Kingdom under any circumstances, and only out of his county in case of urgent necessity,³ yet we cannot wonder that these laws were not strictly adhered to in this reign.

Amidst the clash of arms with which the Kingdom resounded in this the "heyday of chivalry," midst proud anticipations of conquest or rejoicings at the victorious result of some glorious campaign, it is not surprising that the reserve forces, as in much more modern times, not only did not murmur at being called upon to overstep the bounds within which they could legally be required to serve, but readily obeyed the summons of their King

¹ Rymer's "Fœdera," Record Edition, vol. ii. part i. p. 565.

² *Ibid.* p. 619.

³ 1 Ed. III. c. 5.

and participated in those brilliant victories to which even now Englishmen look back with pride and admiration.

1335. On August 1st, in consequence of the French preparations for war, and possibly for invasion, Edward III. gave orders to the Sheriffs to see that all men between sixteen and sixty provided themselves with arms, so as to be prepared to assist in the defence of the Kingdom.¹

1345, 1346. On August 3rd, 1345,² and again on January 20th, 1346,³ Edward III. ordered all between sixteen and sixty to meet him at Portsmouth, "pro defensione regni nostri Angliæ." The defence of the Kingdom could only be indirectly so called, as it consisted in the invasion of France and terminated with the glorious victory of Crecy and siege and capture of Calais. It was evidently seen that this summons was rather a stretch of the Royal prerogative, and it is expressly stated that this was not to form a precedent for the future. "Non est intentionis seu voluntatis quod id, quod in tantâ necessitate jam sic fieri præcepimus, trahatur in exemplum vel consequentiam in futurum."

1351. On May 1st, a French invasion impending, William de Clynton, Earl of Huntingdon, John Kyryel, and Thomas de Brokhull were appointed to take measures for the defence of the Kentish coasts, and were also empowered to direct the Sheriff to summon the "Posse Comitatus" to assemble in arms at such times and places as they should determine.⁴

1356. On January 6th Edward III., then at Newcastle, about to proceed with a large portion of the military forces of the Kingdom against the Scots, and fearing that the French might take advantage of his absence to invade the southern counties, appointed John Kiriell, Otto de Grandison, and Arnold Savage to array all the men of Kent, to see that they were properly armed and distributed in companies and squads ("in centenis et vintenis"), and in case of invasion to lead them against the enemy.⁵

¹ Rymer's "Fœdera," Record Edition, II. ii. 916.

² *Ibid.* III. i. 67.

⁴ *Ibid.* III. i. 217.

³ *Ibid.* III. i. 56.

⁵ *Ibid.* III. i. 315.

On August 10th in the same year (1356) they received additional directions urging them to be vigilant and zealous in carrying out their instructions, stating that information had been received that a large fleet of the enemy were at sea preparing to land an invading force, and warning them to see that beacons were placed in the usual situations or other fit localities and duly watched.¹

1359. On October 3rd Edward III., being about to set out from Sandwich for a campaign in France, appointed Roger de Northwode, Thomas Brochull, Thomas Colpeper, John Brode, and Simon atte Lee to array the ablemen in Kent and to inspect their arms in accordance with the Statute of Winchester, so as to be ready for invaders and to ensure the safety of the realm during the absence of the King; returns of the numbers, &c., of the men mustered were to be sent in by St. Andrew's Day.² The following additional Commissioners were subsequently appointed (November 16th):³ William de Apulderfeld, Gilbert de Helles, William Wanere, Richard de Stone de Dertford, and Henry de Berham.

1360. On March 2nd, an invasion being considered imminent, instructions were sent to the Arrayers in the maritime counties to assemble all men capable of bearing arms and prepare to repel the enemy whenever he might attempt a landing. The Arrayers in the inland counties were to draw out their men and hold themselves in readiness to support the maritime counties in their neighbourhood. The forces of the city of London and the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Bedfordshire were to repair, when needed, to the coasts of Kent and Sussex.⁴

1369, 1372. On July 2nd, 1369,⁵ and again on June 12th, 1372,⁶ all the Kentish forces were ordered to be mustered in arms and held in readiness to repel an expected French invasion.

1376. On January 2nd a Commission of Array was issued in which William Latymer, John de Cobham, Reginald de Cobham,

¹ R.F.R. III. i. 337.

² *Ibid.* III. i. 449.

³ *Ibid.* III. i. 456.

⁴ *Ibid.* III. i. 471.

⁵ *Ibid.* III. ii. 874.

⁶ *Ibid.* III. ii. 946.

William Horn, Thomas de Shardelow, Nicholas Heryng, and the Sheriff were appointed Commissioners for Kent.¹

1377. On March 16th the Sheriff of Kent was ordered to proclaim that all persons having property in that county were to go thither for the defence of the realm.²

Attacks on the coasts of Kent and Sussex by French and Spanish vessels being anticipated, vigorous measures were ordered to be taken for the defence of those counties at the commencement of the reign of Richard II.

On June 30th, 1377, Edmund, Earl of Cambridge, Constable of Dover Castle, William Latymer, John de Cobham, John de Clynton, and Stephen de Valence were appointed to make arrangements for opposing the enemy and defending the coasts of Kent.³

Richard atte Lees was to see to the safe custody of the Isle of Sheppey.⁴

On July 7th, a week after the above appointments were made, a schedule of ordinances for defensive measures was forwarded to the Sheriff of Kent, with strict injunctions to see its provisions properly carried out.⁵

In this year (1377) the French made a raid on the south coast. They burnt Hastings and Rye, attacked Winchelsea (which was, however, gallantly defended by the Abbot of Battle), and, landing at Rottingdean, near Brighton, succeeded in making prisoners the Prior of Lewes, Sir John Cheney, and Sir J. Fallesley (by whom they were opposed), and inflicting heavy losses on their followers.

1378. A year later, on July 14th, we find the men-at-arms, archers, and others in Kent again ordered to be mustered in arms by the Sheriff for the defence of the realm.⁶

1382. On March 3rd the Sheriff of Kent was directed to proclaim the Statute of Winchester and enforce its observance.⁷

1386. On August 11th the Sheriff was ordered to call upon all

¹ R.F.R. III. ii. 1045.

² *Ibid.* III. ii. 1075.

³ *Ibid.* iv. 3.

⁴ *Ibid.* iv. 3.

⁵ *Ibid.* iv. 3.

⁶ *Ibid.* iv. 46.

⁷ *Ibid.* iv. 141.

inhabitants of the county to prepare for defence against an invasion by the French.¹

1404. A similar order was issued on October 26th.²

1403, 1405. Commissions of Array were issued in 1403, in accordance with 5 Hen. IV. c. 3 (for the raising of troops to march against the Percies, who were defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury in that year), and again on July 2nd, 1405, to Reginald de Cobham, the Sheriff of Kent, and others.³

1415. Henry V., before setting out for France on the expedition which commenced with the siege of Harfleur and terminated with the victory at Agincourt, appointed Commissioners (by an order dated Westminster, May 29th, 1415) in the various counties of England, whom he charged with making the necessary arrangements for arraying the men of their respective counties in arms, training them, and otherwise organising the forces of the counties and preparing to resist any invasion. The under-mentioned were appointed for Kent: ⁴

Sir Thomas Colepepir, Kt.
Richard Wayveld.
Richard Cliderhowe.
John Darell.
John Boteler.
Valentine Baret.

William Langley.
John Martyn.
William Clifford.
Reginald Pympe.
William Notebeme.
The Sheriff of Kent.

During the Wars of the Roses the forces of Kent seem for the most part to have fought on the side of the Yorkists, but the general want of information relating to that period renders it difficult to follow in detail the various levies of the fighting men of the county.

1450. Jack Cade's rebellion, instigated by the Duke of York's adherents, may be regarded as one of the earliest indications of

¹ Rymer's "Fœdera," Original Edition, vii. 539.

² *Ibid.* viii. 374.

³ *Ibid.* viii. 402.

⁴ *Ibid.* ix. 255.

the impending war. Cade, taking the name of Mortimer, led 20,000 Kentish men to Blackheath, demanded a redress of certain grievances, defeated and slew at Sevenoaks Sir Humphrey Stafford and his brother, who had been sent against him, advanced to Southwark, and entered London, July 3rd, 1450. Subsequently, after a terrible conflict on London Bridge between the city forces and those under Cade, in which the fight was maintained all night with desperate vigour amidst the flames of the burning bridge, a truce was agreed upon, and on a general pardon under the Great Seal being granted the Kentish men dispersed. Cade was taken and slain on July 11th by Alexander Iden, Sheriff of Kent, and many persons in Kent were tried and executed notwithstanding the pardon.

1460. On the landing of the Earls of March, Warwick, and Salisbury in June 1460 with Yorkist partisans, they were joined by large numbers of Kentish men who fought under William Neville, Lord Falconbridge, at the battle of Northampton (July 10th), in which the Lancastrians were defeated and Henry taken prisoner.

1461. Kentish men under Lord Falconbridge, afterwards Earl of Kent, fought in the van at the battle of Towton, March 29th, 1461, on the side of Edward IV.

1470. On April 15th a Commission of Array was issued by Edward IV. to the under-mentioned, directing them to assemble the forces of Kent and to repair with all speed to the King to oppose the Lancastrians under the Duke of Clarence and the Earl of Warwick (who had espoused the cause of Henry):

Edmund Earl of Kent.
Sir Jno. Fogge.
Sir Will. Haute.
Richard Colepepper.
John Isley.
John Sibyll.
Sir Edward Neville of
Bergevenny.

Sir John Scott.
William Clyfford.
John Colepepper.
James Peckham.
John Sellyng.
Thomas Dygges.
The Sheriff of Kent.

At the time of Henry VI.'s restoration, in September 1470, the Kentish men attacked the suburbs of the capital, but were dispersed by the army of the Earl of Warwick.

1471. In May of the following year Thomas Falconbridge, the natural son of Lord Falconbridge, assembled a large number of Kentish men, and with these and some mariners from the fleet in the Channel (which he commanded) proceeded to London. When the defeat at Tewkesbury and the murder of Edward Prince of Wales had completely crushed the hopes of the Lancastrians, Kent appears for the first time to have embraced their cause, and we find over 15,000 Kentish men following Falconbridge to London on May 12th, 1471, "to deliver King Henry from the Tower and to restore him again to his Crown and Royal dignity." It is, however hinted by contemporary chroniclers that the true motive of Falconbridge was robbery and spoliation. A determined attempt was made to take the city by storm, and Aldgate and Bishopsgate were vigorously assaulted and set on fire, as were also the houses on London Bridge. The attack failed, however, and the Kentish men retired to Blackheath, where they encamped from May 16th to 18th, but on Edward's approach they dispersed.

1492. On August 2nd, 1492, the Sheriff of Kent was ordered by Henry VII., then at Canterbury, to proclaim that the King "Having a tender Zele to the Welthe, Suertie, and Defense of this his Realme of England . . . straitly chargeth and commaundeth all and everich his subgettes inhabited within this his Shire of Kent, having Herneys of his owne, and beyng of Abilite in his Persone, to serve his Highnesse, if nede be, that they and everich of theym prepayre Theymself and be redy in their seid Herneys, upon an Hour Warnyng, to serve oure seid Sovereigne Lord, at his Wages, in suche maner and fourme as the case shall require." The Constables in each hundred were charged to send in certificates of the names and "apparell" of those armed and fit for service "without eny delay."¹ Similar writs were directed to the Mayor

¹ Patt. 7 Hen. VII. mem. 6, dos.

of Canterbury; Philip Lewes, Lieutenant of Dover Castle and the Cinque Ports, or his deputy; and to the Sheriff of Sussex.¹

1512. Commissions of Array were issued on August 28th, 1512, to Lord Bergevenny, and on the 28th of the same month to the Justices of the Peace and Sheriff of Kent, to take steps for the defence of the coast against the French.² Another was issued on January 28th, 1513, directing the Sheriff of Kent to make proclamation for all males between sixty and sixteen to take arms and be in readiness at an hour's warning to resort by February following to such place in the said county as shall be assigned by *Lord Bergevenny, who is deputed for the shire and sea-coast to resist the invasion of France.*³ This appears one of the earliest instances of the appointment of a Lieutenant for the county, but it will be observed that the appointment is temporary, and only to resist the threatened invasion.⁴ During the reign of Henry VIII. there seem to have been frequent issues of Commissions of Array,⁵ and the muster rolls giving in detail the military resources of the several counties at various times, as ascertained by the Commissioners, are to be met with from about this period.

1524. In the year 1524, according to "a view made owte of dyverse commyssioners bokes in the shyres hereafter ensuyng of the nombre of able men to serve the Kynge in his warrs, recyaunte within the same shyres & moustred before them with alle such harneys & habyllaments of warre beyng ther in a redy and viewed by the seid Commyssioners as hereafter more playnely is expressed & declared at large," there appear to have been in Kent: Archers, 1624; billmen, 4760; ablemen with neither bills nor bows, 272; harness, 1619.⁶

1536. On October 9th, 1536, there was a general levy of the

¹ R.F.O. xii. 482.

² Patt. 4 Henry VIII. pt. 1, m. 10 d. and 11 d.

³ *Ibid.* pt. 2, m. 9 d.

⁴ *Vide* Chapter I. pp. 2 and 4.

⁵ There is one to the Sheriff of Kent against the French and Scotch, March 6th, 1523.

⁶ Roy. MSS. (972) 14, B.x. British Museum.

county of Kent to serve under the Duke of Suffolk against the rebels.

1539. In 1539 a confederacy of the Roman Catholic Powers against Henry VIII. being apprehended, measures of defence were ordered, and in March a Commission of Array was issued to Sir Thomas Cheyne at Dover against the threatened Flanders invasion.

"On Easter Day three strange ships appeared in the Downs; and as it was neither known what they were nor what they intended to do, *all the able men in Kent rose, and mustered in armour the same day.*"¹

"In the same season of alarm, the King caused all the havens to be fenced with bulwarks and blockhouses; and riding to Dover, he gave order to have bulwarks made along the sea-coast and sent commissions to have general musters made through the realm."²

In accordance with the King's orders mentioned above, blockhouses and bulwarks were erected as follows: 1 blockhouse at Gravesend; 1 do. at Milton, east of the above; 1 do. at Tilbury (Tilbury Fort); 1 do. at East Tilbury; 1 do. at Higham; 3 bulwarks in addition to the Castle at Dover; and 1 blockhouse at Rye.³

1541. Amongst the State Papers preserved at the Record Office is a Kentish muster roll of 1541, containing names of various gentlemen of Kent, and the numbers and description of the fighting men supplied by each. This is one of the earliest I have been able to find, and includes many old and well-known Kentish names.⁴

1545. In June 1545 the Duke of Suffolk was ordered to raise 80,000 men in Sussex, Kent, and Hampshire "against France."

There exists a certificate of musters dated November 25th, 1545, for a portion of the county of Kent (viz., the "Upper Division of the Lath of Sutton at Hone"). This early muster roll is especially interesting, as it contains the *names* of *all* the men then living in that

¹ Cruden, p. 162.

² Holinshed, ii. 946.

³ See Cottonian MSS., Appendix XXVIII. f. 19, and Old Miscell. Papers, K. No. 1, State Paper Office.

⁴ See Appendix B 1.

part of the county over the age of sixteen, distinguishing between those specially "chosen," those fit for service, and those unfit, "not able to sēue the Kynge"; in the first two cases describing their "qualities"—*i.e.*, whether archers, billmen, or "gonners."¹

1553. In the last year of the reign of Edward VI., on an alarm of invasion, the King, hearing from the Lord Warden "that ther be many sayles at the Northforland," orders Lord Cobham to "be in a readiness with a good companye of sodiars," and to put the county in a state of defence "wth all diligence possible," but "wthout makyng any fiers" (lighting any beacons), unless he found it "very neadfull."²

1554: *January 25th.* In the following year Wyatt's rebellion took place, but it is needless to enter into the details of the rising beyond mentioning that it broke out at Maidstone, January 25th, 1554, whence the main body of the rebels proceeded to Rochester, whilst others assembled at Tunbridge, Ashford, &c. Meanwhile Sir Robert Southwell, the High Sheriff, and Lord Abergavenny, having collected considerable forces, proceeded on January 27th from Malling to Wrotham Heath, and meeting a body of rebels on Wrotham Hill (Blacksole Field), put them to flight, taking many prisoners. After subsequent engagements at Rochester, Westminster, Sittingbourne, &c., the rebellion was finally crushed, Wyatt being taken prisoner, tried, and executed.

1558. In 1558 England having, through Philip, been dragged into the war in which Spain was then engaged against France, and Calais having been surprised and taken by the Duc de Guise, January 7th, 1558, great apprehensions were entertained lest the French should follow up their success by an invasion, and accordingly Sir Henry Jerningham, Master of the Horse and "Lord-Lieutenant of Kent,"³ deputed Sir Thomas Moyle and Sir

¹ Exchequer Q.R. Accounts, Bundle 61, No. 40. See Appendix B 2.

² Harl. MSS. 283, f. 168.

³ One of the earliest instances in which mention is made of the "Lord-Lieutenant." See p. 21 and Chapter I. pp. 2 and 4.

Thomas Kempe to see to the beacons and to muster, levy, and arm all sorts of men with horses, armour, &c., meet for war. The Lord Warden was to take charge of the Isle of Sheppey and Queenborough Castle. "Mr. Cripps" was to superintend the defence of the coast from the Isle of Thanet to Deal and Sandwich; "Mr. Kempe" was to watch the Downs and Folkestone, "with the level of Romney"; whilst "Master Finch," with the reserve, was to remain near Canterbury, ready to reinforce such portion as might require assistance.¹

¹ State Papers, Dom. Mary, Add. viii. 86.

CHAPTER III

1558-1603

DEFENSIVE LEVIES AND TRAINED BANDS IN KENT DURING THE REIGN OF QUEEN ELIZABETH; THE KENTISH FORCES AT THE TIME OF THE SPANISH ARMADA

Certificates of Musters between 1558 and 1587—The Spanish Armada—Preparations to resist Invasion—Facsimile Roll of the Kentish Forces, with Names of Officers—Rates of Pay, &c.—Sir J. Norris appointed Commander-in-Chief in South-Eastern Counties—Kentish Troops mobilised—Trained Men reviewed at Rochester—Plan of Campaign—Distribution of Kentish Forces—Some sent to Camp at Tilbury—Troops there reviewed by Queen Elizabeth—Kentish Coast Army, its Disposition and Movements—Camps broken up and Troops sent Home, after Defeat and Destruction of the Armada, August 1588.

DURING the reign of Queen Elizabeth the defensive forces of the kingdom were mustered frequently, and the certificates seem to have been furnished with more regularity than had previously been the case.

The following are some of the certificates for the county of Kent, and are given to show the nature of these documents and the information as to numbers and description of troops and arms which they contain.

1560 : July 31st.¹

Ablemen	15158
Light Horse, furnished ²	193
Harquebuses, furnished ²	1902
Pikemen	1460
Byllmen	4019
Archers	4241

¹ State Papers, Eliz. Dom. xiii. 59.

² *i.e.*, armed and equipped.

This was a summary, contained in a return for the whole kingdom, but a fuller certificate giving many other details of the county forces, and from which this summary was extracted, is also preserved amongst the State Papers,¹ and is printed in the Appendix.²

1574.³

Ablemen	11960
Calivers, furnished	1199
Archers	1397
Pikemen and Corselettes	1121
Billmen	2292
Selected men	780

HORSE

Demilances	15
Light Horse	92
Artificers and Pioneers	880

1577. A certificate dated October 16th, 1577, gives even fuller particulars than that of 1560 (see Appendix ²), as it not only gives full details of the numbers and description of the men available from each hundred, &c., but includes also the names of their officers. The following is the summary given at the end of the document,⁴ and the list of officers is to be found in Appendix C.⁵

Certificate rendered October 16th, by Commissioners appointed on July 81st, 1577 :

Hablemen	11203
Hablemen furnished	4818
Hablemen trayned	327
Hablemen selected	1207
Corselettes furnished for footmen	1126
Callyvers furnished	1158
Harquebuses, handgonnes, and callyvers furnished	1190
Murryons	676

¹ State Papers, Eliz. Dom. xiii. 16.

² State Papers, Eliz. Dom. xcix. 56.

³ See Appendix C 2, p. 372.

⁴ See Appendix B 3.

⁵ *Ibid.* cxvi. 19.

Longe Bowes	1469
Sheaves of arrowes	1354
Pykes	258
Allmayn Ryuettes	430
Coates of Plate	152
Sallettes and Steele Cappes	845
Blacke Bylles	3394
Halberdes and Partisans	218
Dimy Launces furnyshed	42
Light Horsmen furnyshed wyth a corsellet murryon and Northern staffe	107
Light Horsmen furnyshed in any other sorte	46
Wheele wryghtes	112
Smythes	307
Pyoners and Laborers	3902
Hablemen unfurnyshed	4170

Besides these the Cinque Ports supplied :

Archers	123
Gonners	28
Callyvers	18

Such proportion of the “Hablemen” from each lath as the authorities thought fit were annually mustered and “trayned” under their “Captaynes,” and were called, at a subsequent period, the “Trained Bands” of the county.

1584. The following extract relates to the year 1584, and gives particulars concerning the training, the numbers to be called out, the proportion to be supplied from the various divisions of the county, the distribution of the men into bands or companies of 200 or 300, and the names of the Captains of these companies.

The complement of men to be trained was decided upon by the High Sheriff and some of the Commissioners of Musters assembled at Maidstone on August 22nd, and the return is dated August 26th, 1584, and is enclosed in a letter from Sir James Hales to Sir Francis Walsingham, Secretary of State, in reply to a requisition received from the latter dated August 20th.

1584: AUGUST 26TH. MUSTERS IN KENT. RETURN OF MEN TO BE TRAINED,
WITH THE NAMES OF THEIR OFFICERS.¹

LATHS.	DIVISIONS.	CAPTAYNES.	SOULDIERIS SUPPLIED.
Suttone at Hone 531	Upper Division Nether Division	Sir George Hart Mr. Thoms Willoughbie	Sõt there remaineth 31 to be ad- joyined to Sir Thoms ffanes charge to be taken out of Somerdeene. 200
Aylesford 640	Lord of Burganey's Division	Sir Thomas ffane	So wanteth 44 whereof 31 to be supplied (as above) out of Suttone at Hone and the residue to bee supplied out of Marden of Scray next adjoyning. 256 300
	Lord Cobham's Division	Mr. Thomas ffane	Sõt wanteth 8 to be supplied out of that part of Scray ye next adjoyning. 192 200
	Mr. Wotton's Division	Mr. Thomas Wotton	So wanteth 7 to be supplied out of that part of Scray that next ad- joyneeth that is Horkhurst pr. 193 200
Scray 750	Mylton pr. 240	whereof Mr. John Cobham	Whereof 40 out of Shipway if not then out of some pt. of this same lath. 200
	The 7 Hundrede 270	Sir Richard Baker	So wanteth 43 to be supplied all out of Charte Calehill pr. 270 300
	Hundred of Charte pr. 240	—	—
Shipway 188	—	Sir Thomas Scott	Sõt wanteth 112 to be supplied out of Charte pr. 188 300
St. Augustine 391	— —	Sir James Hales Mr. Henrye Palmer	Sõt wanteth 109 to be supplied 24 out of Boughton pr. and the other 85 out of Charte pr. 300 91 200

¹ State Papers, Eliz. Dom. clxxii. 99.

1587. We have now reached the period at which the attempted invasion of the kingdom by Philip of Spain compelled Elizabeth to take energetic steps to defend her crown and dominions by placing her forces both on land and sea in a fit state to withstand any hostile attacks, and although the defeat of the "Invincible Armada" by the English navy and its subsequent destruction by storms obviated the necessity of calling the military forces into requisition to repel the invasion, still it may not be out of place to describe (without entering more than is necessary into a general account of the military preparations) the part allotted to the Kentish troops, with such details of their numbers, organisation, &c., as may seem desirable.

And eastward straight from wild Blackheath the warlike errant went,
And roused in many an ancient hall the gallant Squires of Kent.

MACAULAY.

Amongst the earliest signs of preparation for the coming storm as regards the land forces, we find orders, dated February 16th, 1587, specifying the number and description of the ordnance, together with ammunition for the same, and also the proportion of lead, powder and match for the men armed with calivers or muskets, that was to be provided in Kent and the other maritime counties on the south coast. From this order it appears that a far larger proportion was assigned to Kent than to any other county. The county was to provide six pieces of cast-iron ordnance, viz., "2 sacres, 2 mynions, and 2 fawcons," with travelling carriages, spare axletrees and wheels for the same, also ladles, sponges, rammers, and other fittings. Lead for bullets for the small arms (9000 lb.) was also to be found by the county. The total cost of the above field-pieces, &c., and the lead amounted to about £133. At the same time the following were to be issued from the Royal stores: 9000 lb. powder and the same quantity of match for the small arms, 6 cwt. "Cannon Corne" powder and "Bullets or Shotte" for the pieces of ordnance, "120—viz. of each sort 20 to a pece," which

would hardly be considered a liberal allowance in the present day ! The value of the stores supplied by Government is set down at £500.

In the beginning of the following month—*i.e.*, March 1587—instructions were issued to the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent and other maritime counties directing them to take various steps towards placing their respective forces in readiness to repel an invasion. They were directed to have the troops assembled under the Captains by the 20th of the month, in order that they might be inspected and deficiencies made good. The Lieutenants or Deputy-Lieutenants were then to point out to the Captains the probable points of attack, in order that they might make themselves acquainted with the ground and consult what steps were necessary for rendering these posts defensible either by making the most of such natural advantages as the place offered or by erecting earth-works, &c. Obstacles were also to be placed and pits dug in places where a landing was likely to be attempted, and parties were to be told off to obstruct the various fords, &c., with barriers and “turnpykes” on the enemy’s approach. Stations were to be selected for depositing the field-pieces, with their carriages and horses, and also for magazines for the powder and match. Places of rendezvous were to be named, and the horse were to be viewed and trained by an appointed day.

The despatch of the Armada having been postponed for various causes, but little seems to have been done in the way of preparation during the summer of 1587, and it is not until the approach of winter that we find anxiety prevailing in expectation of the attempt being made in the following spring.

On October 16th, 1587, instructions were sent by Lord Burghley to the effect that her Majesty, “being sundrie wais” informed of the Spanish preparations to invade her dominions, “hathe thought it most necessairie that the whole realme should forthwith be well garded and in redines, with such strengthe as God hathe given to Her Majestie, bothe by land and sea,” and therefore orders the Lieutenants to see the musters completed and all the bands, with

their officers, in readiness with armour and weapons to repair at any moment to their allotted posts. The bands were also to be reviewed in each hundred either by the Lieutenant or by the Deputy-Lieutenants, in order that the exact strength and condition of the forces might be ascertained. The document continues: "Her Majesties expresse commandment is, that you shall forthwith and without delaie, certifie in writinge the number of all sortes that are furnished and be able to serve and who are their Captaines and petie Captaines making in your certificat the distinction of their weapons." It was further ordered that all the troops were to be in readiness to march with their arms and equipment at an hour's notice "to suche places as occassions shall require to withstand all manner of attempts by anieemie." The letter concludes thus: "Whereas there were sent to you, in the beginning of this somer, certaine articles contayning direccons to you for the better service of her Majestie there, whereunto we have had no answere from you we require you to consider well of the said articles, and to advertise us how you have proceeded therein," &c. The letter is dated from the "Court of Richmonde."

1588. Notwithstanding these pressing orders, the certificate called for "forthwith, and without delaie," does not appear to have been made out until January 6th, 1588, and was not sent in until April.

On February 10th directions were sent to the Lords-Lieutenant "to renew the execucon of all former orders," and it was intimated that her Majesty intended by the issue of new Commissions "to have all the rest of hable persons, for service, to the warre," in addition to the trained men, and to have them "viewed, mustered and arraied, in as good order, as their habilities maie serve."

Several of the counties having neglected to furnish the returns so repeatedly requested, orders were forwarded by the Council on April 2nd from Greenwich to such as had not sent them in, Kent among the number, desiring that the certificate might be made according to a form enclosed in the order and returned with all possible expedition.

NOTES REGARDING THE CERTIFICATE ANNEXED

This certificate is a reduced facsimile of that preserved in the Record Office; *vide* State Papers, Elizabeth, Domestic, vol. ccviii. No. 25.

It was made out January 6th, 1588 (dated 1587),¹ but not sent in until April (see p. 31).

The following notes give certain particulars relating to some of the Captains named in the certificate :

Edward Boys, Esq., of Fredville, in Nonington, High Sheriff in the nineteenth year of Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Thomas Scott, Kt., of Scott's Hall, Deputy-Lieutenant, High Sheriff in the eighteenth year of Queen Elizabeth.

Sir Richard Baker, Kt., of Sissinghurst, High Sheriff in the fourth and twenty-fourth years of Queen Elizabeth. Entertained Queen Elizabeth at his seat in 1573. Was the son and heir of Sir John Baker, Recorder of London, Speaker of the Commons, Attorney-General, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Privy Councillor.

Sir Thomas Fane, Kt., of Badsell, High Sheriff in the fourteenth year of Queen Elizabeth.

Thomas Fane, Esq., of Badsell, High Sheriff in the twenty-first year of Queen Elizabeth.

Justinian Champneis, Esq., of Hall Place, in Bexley, High Sheriff in the twenty-fifth year of Queen Elizabeth. Son of Sir John Champneis, Lord Mayor of London.

Thomas Willoughby, Esq., of Bore Place, in Chidingstone, High Sheriff in the thirty-second year of Queen Elizabeth.

Sir James Hales, of The Dungeon, near Canterbury, High Sheriff in the sixteenth and twenty-eighth years of Queen Elizabeth.

Thomas Palmer, Esq., of Wingham, High Sheriff in the thirty-seventh year of Queen Elizabeth.

Thomas Scott, Esq., of Scott's Hall, High Sheriff in the forty-third year of Queen Elizabeth.

William Cromer, Esq., of Tunstall, High Sheriff in the ninth and twenty-seventh years of Queen Elizabeth.

Roger Twisden, Esq., of Royden Hall, East Peckham, High Sheriff in the forty-first year of Queen Elizabeth.

Sampson Leonard, Esq., of Chevening, High Sheriff in the thirty-third year of Queen Elizabeth.

William Sidley, or Sedley, of Southfleet, High Sheriff in the thirty-first year of Queen Elizabeth. Appointed Provost-Martial of the Kentish forces in July 1588.

John Fineux, Esq., of Haw House, in Hearn, High Sheriff in the twenty-ninth year of Queen Elizabeth.

Richard Hardres, Esq., of Hardres, High Sheriff in the thirtieth year of Queen Elizabeth.

¹ According to the old system of reckoning the year commenced March 25th.

In the last generall
view of the forces of this
shire (artificed 1580)
the complete furnitures
of footmen amounted to
~~1000~~ 1000. only: as now
are increased to the number
of 2268. accompting 6
Captaines. beids all with
the furnitures for the most
parts renewed since that
time.
So the whole number of the
furnished on foot. that
heretofore in this shire. was
the forces is 9912. persons.

On receipt of this despatch the certificate, of which a reduced facsimile is annexed, was forwarded from Kent. The following is a summary of the same :

Lances	64	} Total Horse	711 ¹			
Light Horse	263					
Argoletiers	300					
Petronels	84					
Men armed with						
Calivers or Muskets	2530	} Total Armed Foot 7124	{ Trained Armed			
Corsletts (Pikes)	1742			Foot	2958	
Bowmen (Archers)	1661			Untrained Armed	Foot	4166
Billmen and Hal- bardiers	1191					
Pioneers	1077	1077		
Unarmed Men	3742	3742		
Total Number of Ablemen				12654 ²		

The "Lances" were not, as in modern times, Light Cavalry, but wore heavy cuirasses, &c., and formed the Heavy Cavalry of the force.

The "Light Horse" or "Demi-Lances" were much less heavily armed and were mounted on smaller horses.

The "Petronels" were horsemen armed with petronels or short guns answering to carbines, and in fact were Carbineers.

The "Calivers" were light muskets which did not require rests, as was the case with some of the heavier muskets, harquebuses, &c.

"Corsletts," Corselets, or Corselettes, was the name given to Pikemen on account of the body-armour worn by them.

165 carriages were provided for transport, and the store of powder amounted to 1 cask and 66 half-barrels (= 9000 lb.), with "match and bullet according to the order proporsionable." It has already been mentioned that six field-pieces, with carriages and horses, were ordered to be provided.

It may be interesting to note that the pay of a trained footman was 8*d.* per diem (equivalent to about 4*s.* at the present day), that

¹ Officers are not included in these numbers.

² Exclusive of 1000 men furnished by the Cinque Ports.

of a horseman 18*d.*,¹ whilst the Captains received £5 for each day that they were employed. The coats for the men were furnished by the county, and cost 15*s.* each, and each man received 10*s.* "conduct money," apparently equivalent to "marching money." We also find various items showing that there were sundry allowances and gratuities beyond the pay. Thus, for instance, a Captain received "for dressing and trimming his armour" £10; also a species of bounty, on assembling his men, of £20. A Lieutenant also received a gratuity of £2 10*s.*, and a Drummer, Sergeant, and Corporal £5 between them.² The rations seem to have been on a decidedly liberal scale. The following was the daily allowance:³

Horsemen.—Bread, 2 lb. 4 oz.; biscuit, 1½ lb; beer, 3 quarts; wine, 8 pints; beef, 3½ lb.; butter, 12 oz.; cheese, 1½ lb.

Footmen.—Bread, 1½ lb.; biscuit, 1 lb.; beer, 2 quarts; wine, 1 quart; beef, 2½ lb.; butter, ½ lb.; cheese, 1 lb.

On April 6th Sir John Norris was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, with full powers to direct the operations and to organise schemes of defence in those counties, as appears by the despatch announcing his appointment sent to the Deputy-Lieutenants of Kent (in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant), which runs as follows:

"Right Trustie, &c. Whereas, we have alreadie, by directions heretofore sent to you and other Lieutenants, in the Severall counties of our realme, given order for the putting of our subjects, under your charge, in a readiness for the better withstanding such attempts, as the great & continual preparations, made in forrein parts, with intent, as it is advertised, to invade this realme, doth give us cause to doubt, which we hope have been by you accordingly put in execution. We have also further thought meet, that for as much as, if any such attempts should be made, eyther in that countie, or in

¹ State Papers, Eliz. Dom. ccxiii. 101.

² *Vide* Bruce's report, Appendix XVIII. p. xcvi.

³ *Ibid.* Appendix XXVI. p. cxxvi.

anie other of the maritime counties of this realme, that for want of some settled order to be established how our said subjects shall impeach the descent of th' ennemie, & how, and in what fort (in case they shall not be able to impeach his landing) they may strengthen themselves, in some apt places for retreat, if need shall so require, great confusion may ensue, to the discouragement of our good and loving subjects, and emboldening of th' ennemie, to make choyse of our servant, Sir John Norris, as a person expert and exercised in martial affaires, to repaire into that countie, and there to viewe the saide places of descent, and to consider, also, what other places of the faid countie will be meetest for retreat, and to raise a boddy of an armie. And what shall be by him thought meet to be put in execution, for the better defence of the said countie, we have directed him to deliver you in wryting, which our pleasure is, that you shall see carefully observed, according to such further directions, as you shall receave from our Privy Counsell."

Endorsed: "The Lord Cobham is Lieutenant of Kent, so that he being absent, this M. must be directed to the Deputy-Lieutenants."

From this time until towards the end of June but little appears to have been done in Kent, beyond taking steps to carry out some of the measures (such as putting landing-places in a state of defence, &c.) which had been ordered, or rather suggested, long before. It appears that Lord Cobham placed East Kent under the charge of two of the Deputy-Lieutenants, Sir Thomas Scott and Sir James Hales, whilst two others, Sir Henry Cobham and Sir Thomas Fane, were to take command of the western division of the county. About the end of June orders were issued for the mobilisation of the troops and their distribution in three armies: firstly, the Queen's Army, for the protection of the capital and her Majesty's person; secondly, the Active Army on the coast; thirdly, the Reserves, subsequently formed into an army at Tilbury.

Review of the Kentish troops at Rochester, July 11th, 1588. The Kentish forces having assembled at their various posts as shown

below,¹ the horse and trained footmen proceeded under their Captains to Rochester, where they were reviewed by Sir John Norris on July 11th.

The troops from the eastern division of the county were under the command of Sir Thomas Scott; those from West Kent were under Sir Thomas Fane. Sir James Hales was appointed to the command of the horse. The horsemen of Kent, according to the return made in the spring, numbered 711 and 12 Officers, and the trained footmen 2958, with 18 Captains. (For the names of the Officers see p. 373.) Of the horse the greater number were present at the review at Rochester, the only exceptions being some small patrols left near the coast to give information as to the approach and movements of the Armada. Of the trained footmen about 15 per cent. were absent, being mostly engaged either on the coasts or at Canterbury, Maidstone, and elsewhere, assisting at the assembling and exercising of the other untrained forces, or else were occupied in watching the beacons throughout the county. About 2500 trained footmen were present at Rochester.

Queen's Army. Of these forces 2000 of the best of the footmen were told off to join the army being formed to attend her Majesty and to defend her person if necessity arose; they were to be augmented by 800 Surrey men, and this Regiment (the largest of the fourteen which composed the army) was to be placed under the command of Sir Thomas Cecill.² The army, 28,900 strong, was to be under Lord Hunsdon. The remainder of the trained footmen from the Rochester force who were not selected for the above service, 500 in number, were left to join the other bands in the county.

¹ Places of assembly for the Kentish forces :

Lath of St. Augustine's	.	.	Canterbury, Sandwich, and Dover.
„ Shipway	.	.	Folkestone, Hythe, and New Romney.
„ Scray	.	.	Ashford.
„ Aylesford	.	.	Rochester, Maidstone, and Tunbridge.
„ Sutton at Hone	.	.	Dartford and Sevenoaks.

² State Papers, Eliz. Dom. ccxi. 79.

Active Army. A force of 4000 footmen, with pioneers and horse as detailed below, was told off to repel the enemy in the event of his attempting to land on the Kentish coast. This may be called the Active Army. The horse, over 700 strong, was placed under the command of Sir James Hales, and the foot, consisting of the 500 trained men from Rochester and 3500 untrained but armed, together with 1077 pioneers, were under the charge of Sir Thomas Scott; these latter took post near Shorncliffe, whilst the horse scoured the Downs, in readiness to sweep down on any hostile detachments the moment they attempted to disembark, and, in concert with the infantry, to prevent their gaining a footing on the sea-shore or forming in any force. In the event of their efforts being unsuccessful, and supposing the defenders were overpowered by numbers and the earthworks which they had thrown up and armed had been stormed by the invader, they were to retire; nor does the supposition imply any slight on the valour of the men of Kent, seeing that these untrained Militia would have had to face the seasoned veterans of the best disciplined army in Europe, inured to hardships and led by the ablest General of the age, the Duke of Parma, under whom they had proved victors on many a hard-fought field.

In the event of the Kentish force being thus unable to prevent the landing they were to retire by routes previously selected and prepared, disputing every post on their retreat capable of defence and harassing the advancing enemy in every way, the cavalry hanging on his flanks and rear, cutting off stragglers and small detachments, and, in fact, doing all that was possible to delay and weaken him, whilst they would hourly be receiving fresh accessions of strength from every side. Meanwhile the invader would have to detach strong bodies to maintain his line of communication, being entirely dependent on his own resources for supplies, transport, &c., as on the approach of the invader all the country near the coast was to be laid waste and all cattle, &c. &c., driven inland. During this advance of the invading army, the military forces, trained and untrained, of the neighbouring counties, warned

by the beacons which long ere its landing had flashed the news from shire to shire, would be pouring from all quarters to their appointed rendezvous, where the harassed invader would be met by the united forces of several counties and compelled to fight a pitched battle, under every disadvantage of time and place, and if victorious would pursue his march only to meet the Queen's Army or the forces of more distant counties, whilst on the other hand defeat would imply annihilation.

But to return to the Kentish forces more particularly, Sir Thomas Scott and Sir James Hales on their retreat were to be joined by, and assume command of, over 2000 men from East Kent who were assembling as a reserve at Canterbury, and who were to meet them either at that place or at Ashford, raising their forces to between 6000 and 7000 footmen, besides horse and pioneers. It is to be remembered, however, that above 1200 of these additional troops would be but imperfectly armed, and less than 800 of them trained men.

Another reserve, meanwhile, of nearly 8000 men was to be collected from West Kent at Maidstone, under Sir Henry Cobham and Sir Thomas Fane, consisting of about 200 trained men, over 100 well armed but only partially trained, and about 2500 imperfectly armed.

The distribution and numbers of all the county forces is shown in detail in the accompanying table (p. 89).

Towards the end of July orders were given for a large army to be formed (besides the Queen's Army and that on the coast) of some of the reserves from certain counties. This army, which was to consist of about 900 horse and 22,000 foot, was placed under the command of the Earl of Leicester (the Lord Steward) and ordered to assemble at Tilbury, where the men composing it could be trained and disciplined, and where it was well situated either for reinforcing the advanced armies on the east and south-east coasts or for aiding in the defence of the capital. To this Reserve Army Kent was ordered to send 50 lances, 100 light horse, and 5000 foot. The horse (which must apparently have been drawn from

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCES OF KENT, JULY 1588.

	QUEEN'S ARMY, LONDON.	ACTIVE ARMY, SHORN- CLIFFE, &C.	RESERVES. ¹		TOTALS.
			EAST. CANTER- BURY.	WEST. MAID- STONE.	
Armed and trained Foot- men	2000	500	275	183	2958 & 13 off.
Armed but untrained Footmen	—	3500	546	120	4166 & 43 off.
Only partially armed Footmen	—	—	1222	2520	3742
Pioneers	—	1077	—	—	1077
Horse { Lances Light Horse Harquebusiers Petronells	—	64	—	—	711 & 12 off.
	—	263	—	—	
	—	300	—	—	
	— ²	84	—	—	
Totals { Foot Pioneers Horse	2000	4000	2043	2823	10866 & 56 off.
	—	1077	—	—	1077
	—	711	—	—	711 & 12 off.
					12654 & 68 off.

those under Sir James Hales on the coast) were to be at "Burntwood" (Brentwood) by July 27th. The foot were to rendezvous at "Stratford the Bowe" on the 29th of that month.³ Of the 5000 foot ordered to join from Kent, the two bodies of reserves at Canterbury and Maidstone could not furnish more than 4866 at the most, and if the exact quota was ever furnished (which is more than doubtful) the others must have been sent either from the Queen's Guard or from the Coast Army.

¹ Afterwards forming part of the Reserve Army at Tilbury.

² According to one return, the Petronells were sent to join the Queen's Army, but according to others (State Papers, Eliz. Dom. cexi. 74) they were included in the Coast Army.

³ State Papers, Eliz. Dom. cexiii. 32.

The camp was at West Tilbury, some distance north of Tilbury Fort, which was connected with Gravesend by a bridge of boats. Here the forces were encamped during the month of August, on the 8th of which her Majesty visited the camp and reviewed the troops there assembled.

Meanwhile the Kentish Coast Army, under Sir Thomas Scott, was distributed as follows: The main body, consisting of about 5000 foot, were encamped on the high ground at Norborne, near Deal, whilst some 1500 in Sheppey watched the mouth of the Thames, and 1200 at Lydd guarded the coast from Dungeness to Folkestone.

On July 27th "the Spanish fleets being discov'ed towards the coast of Bullyn" (Boulogne), Sir Thomas Scott writes from Norborne: "We here were in hand to drawe all o^r forces that laye in campe w^hin two myles of the shore to mak a shewe (uppon the downes) to the enemy, w^{ch} amounted to 30 ensigns of ffootemen and 8 cornets of horse." At the same time "My L^d Martiall S^r John Norys caused all the forces appoynted for the Defens of the downes and Shornelyf to encamp at Lyd neer Dovo^r the w^h was pformed wth greate expedisōn."¹

About the middle of August (the Armada having been defeated and dispersed at the end of July) the numbers encamped were considerably reduced, several having been discharged and others permitted to go home to assist in gathering in the harvest, so that on August 18th Sir Thomas Scott and Sir James Hales, writing to Lord Cobham, mention: "Yett are wee nowe but 3800 footmen in this campe besides y^e officers and othr horsemen w^h amount to 33."²

On August 17th an order was issued for the breaking up of this camp, and also of the one at Tilbury, as appears by the following letter from the Earl of Leicester to Lord Burghley: ³

"MY VERY GOOD L.,

"Yo^r l^{res} of the xvij of this present moneth I received this evening at vi of the clock, wherein I am advertized that her

¹ State Papers, Eliz. Dom. ccxiii. 45. ² *Ibid.* ccxv. 7. ³ Harl. MS. 6994, Art. 7^r.

Ma^{ts} pleasure is, the hole Campe sholde presentlie be dissolved, and in Kent neare the sea coast; uppon the receipt whereof I did presentlie sende awaie by Post to the Camp, with such careful order for the performance thereof as was requisite. Being verie glad that althoughe it be her hyhnes' pleasure to discharge the soldiours, yet the Captaines and officers still to be contynewed in wages, w^{ch} will be no small encouragement to them to persevere in that forwardness w^{ch} hitherto they have shewed. So I bidd yo^r L. right hartelie farewell.

“Wansted, the xvij of August 1588.

“Yo^r L's assured loving friend,

“R. LEYCESTER.

“To the right honorable
my very good L. the
L. BURGHLEY, L. Hyhe
Threr of England.”

About the 29th the camps were broken up and the troops dismissed to their homes. The Earl of Leicester died September 4th, but not before he had received a letter thanking him for his services in connection with the camp and conveying the Queen's approval of the services of the troops who had composed the army.¹

¹ State Papers, Eliz. Dom. cxv. 50, ccxiv. 23.



PIKEMAN. SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

remarkable for their similarity to the warrants of much more modern times, and being otherwise interesting, are here given in full :

“THE KING TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF KENT

“The great forces lately raised in Scotland without order from us by the instigation of some factious persons, ill affected to monarchical government, who seek to cloak their too apparent rebellious designs under pretence of religion, (albeit we have often given them good assurance of our resolution constantly to maintain the religion established,) has moved us to take care to provide *for the safety of our Kingdom of England, which is in apparent danger to be invaded.* Wherefore we have resolved to repair in person to the northern parts with our army. And this being *for the defence of this Kingdom, unto which all our subjects are obliged,* we have appointed that a select number of foot shall be presently taken out of our trained bands and brought to York, or to such other rendezvous as the General of our Army shall appoint, there to attend our person and standard, of which number we require that you cause to be forthwith selected out of the trained bands of your county 1200 men, whom you are to cause to be put in readiness, and to be weekly exercised so that they may be ready to march to their rendezvous, whither they are to be brought at the charge of that county, as soon as you or the deputy-lieutenants shall receive order from the General. *But where any trained soldier desirous to stay at home shall offer any other as able to serve with his arms in his place, we leave it to your deputies to entertain and enlist the person offered.* Where you find any belonging to the trained bands that is unfit by reason of his charge or otherwise to be sent in this employment we authorise you to cause some other sufficient man to be impressed at the charge of the party so excused. The bringing of the men to the rendezvous is to be performed by some such persons fit for conduct as you shall think good to appoint, who are to deliver the said soldiers over to such persons as the General shall appoint, when they are *to enter into our pay, and so*

to continue during our service. It is left to you and your deputy-lieutenants to give order to those in charge of bringing the said men to the said rendezvous to take care so as to govern and order them in their march thither as that they do not take anything but what they pay for, nor commit any insolences or disorders on the way. You are to give order that the soldiers be provided with knapsacks at the charge of that county. We likewise command that you cause to be selected out of the troop of horse in that county horse¹ which with their horsemen completely armed you are to cause to be put in readiness and weekly exercised, so as they may be in good equipage and ready to march with the aforesaid foot to the rendezvous at the charge of the county as soon as you shall receive order to that purpose from y^e Generall of y^e Army.

“Given at o^e Court at Whitehall the 19th day of Febr in y^e 14 year of o^e Reign of England and anno 1638.”²

This was followed on March 19th by further orders from the King to the Lord-Lieutenant,³ in which, after referring to the instructions contained in the letter of February, it is stated: “Forasmuch as those factious and rebellious spirits in Scotland continue still their warlike preparations, and proceed with as much disobedience and insolvency as ever, we have therefore, with the advice of the Council, resolved to provide in the best manner we may for the defence and preservation of this our Kingdom.” The Lord-Lieutenant is therefore to select 1000 of “ye most able” of the 1200 Trained Bands—two-thirds musketeers and one-third pikemen—who are to be assembled with their arms complete at Gravesend by April 8th, to be thence transported “to such place of the Northern parts as shall be appointed by the General of the army.” Further detailed instructions⁴ from the Council of War

¹ No horse were called for.

² 1639. *Vide* note on p. 32. State Papers, Ch. I. Dom. cccxcvi. (Proceedings of Council of War, pp. 129–33), and Ch. I. Dom. ccccxiii. 3.

³ State Papers, Ch. I. Dom. cccxcvi. 133 and cccxiv. 132, 133.

⁴ *Ibid.* ccccxiv. 157.

accompanied the King's letter. A subsequent letter¹ from the Council dated March 26th directs that the 1000 men are to include twenty Sergeants and twenty Drummers, with their halberds and drums; inquires how long before the 8th it will be requisite for the Officers to be at Gravesend to assume command, and states that a special Officer of the Ordnance will attend at the port to see that the arms are good and complete and to give a receipt for them.

Henry Rowland, his Majesty's gunsmith, was sent to Gravesend to gauge the muskets and to take moulds to fit the bores, and Mr. Clark, Surveyor of the Armory, was directed to send an armourer to inspect the arms and take an inventory, whilst powder, match, shot, and lead were to be forwarded to the ships destined to convey the troops.²

On April 4th Sir Thomas Morton, having been appointed to the command of the Kentish Regiment, requested to have "Waytes" as his Lieut.-Colonel and "Gibson" as the Major.³ The expedition, besides the 1000 men of Kent, included 1100 from Essex (who were to embark at Harwich on the 10th), 1500 from Norfolk, 1200 from Suffolk, and 200 from Cambridge (to embark at Yarmouth on the 12th), making in all 5000 men.⁴ This force, commanded by the Marquis of Hamilton, was divided into three Regiments of about equal strength and placed under Sir Thomas Morton, Sir Nicholas Byron, and Sir Symon Harcourt. Sir Thomas Morton's Regiment, as above mentioned, was principally composed of the Kentish forces.⁵

The men were handed over at Gravesend by the appointed day, but a week seems to have elapsed before they were despatched.

The Kentish Militia appears at this time to have consisted of

¹ State Papers, Ch. I. Dom. cccxcvi. 150 and ccccxv. 52.

² *Ibid.* ccccxvii. 28.

³ *Ibid.* ccccxvii. 29.

⁴ *Ibid.* ccccxiv.

⁵ The Cambridge men were attached to the Suffolk Regiment under Sir Symon Harcourt, whilst the Essex troops, who did not embark more than about 600 or 800 strong, seem to have been divided between Sir Symon Harcourt's Regiment and Sir Thomas Morton's.

five or six Regiments of infantry. Each Lath had its own Regiment or Battalion, commanded by a Deputy-Lieutenant, and the city of Canterbury had also a separate corps or company, probably affiliated to the Regiment of the Lath of St. Augustine's. Amongst a packet of papers at the Record Office is preserved a nominal roll on parchment of the Militiamen selected from these various Regiments to proceed on the Northern Expedition.¹ The following is a summary of the roll, showing the numbers of musketeers and pikemen drawn from each Lath, and also giving the names of the Colonels of the Militia Battalions, or "Regiments of Foot (Trained Bands)," as they were then officially designated.

REGIMENT.	COLONEL.	NUMBERS SELECTED		
		Musketeers.	Pikemen.	Total.
Lath of St. Augustine's	Sir George Sondes, K.B.	154	76	230
City of Canterbury .	—	58	22	80
Lath of Shepway .	Sir Humfrey Tufton, Kt.	154	76	230
„ „ Scray .	Sir Edward Hales, Kt. and Bt.	93	45	138
„ „ Aylesford .	Sir Francis Barnham, Kt.	124	61	185
„ „ Sutton at Hoane	Sir Thomas Walsing- ham, Kt.	90	45	135

Sir Thomas Morton and his Officers on taking command of the troops complained of "divers defects in the arms and persons of the men"; a large proportion were not trained men at all, but substitutes, many of them inefficient, hired at £8, £10, and £12 in their stead; and with regard to the arms there seems to have been a disposition on the part of certain owners of property whose duty it was to supply them to send the worst they could find, "many of the muskets having no touch-holes, and some others having them so large as one might turn one's thumbs in them, and the pikes were so rotten as they were shaken many of them all to

¹ State Papers, Ch. I. Dom. ccccxix. 30.



KENTISH MILITIAMAN, 1640.

From an original water-colour sketch by R. T. PRITCHETT, F.S.A.

twenty, and partly in twelve of the King's ships,¹ which, under the command of Admiral of the Fleet Sir John Pennington, acted as a convoy to protect the expedition. They encountered very stormy weather, and were delayed and dispersed by severe gales. On the 25th they put in to Scarborough Roads and sent on the pinnace *Antelope* for despatches to Newcastle and Holy Island, whither they followed, casting anchor off Holy Island very late on the evening of the 28th.

The King, who for the previous month had been at York with the main body of the army, commenced his march northwards on the 29th, and proceeded by Raby Castle to Durham, having sent orders to the Marquis of Hamilton to proceed to the Firth of Forth.

In accordance with these instructions the expedition sailed northwards, and anchored on May 2nd in Leith Roads.

By this time the men were in a very unsatisfactory condition, as, owing to the exceedingly stormy weather, the overcrowded state of the ships, and other inconveniences, and they "began to sicken and die apace." Small-pox, moreover, brought on board at Harwich, spread rapidly, and by the end of May over a hundred men were dead or unserviceable.

In consequence of this sickness it was determined to land the troops, and on their arrival in the Firth of Forth the islands of Inchcolm and Inchkeith were seized and the three Regiments (with the exception of twenty men left in each collier) were disembarked. The Kentish Regiment and Sir Simon Harcourt's took possession of Inchcolm, while Inchkeith was occupied by Sir Nicholas Byron's.

On May 6th the King and his army advanced from Durham to Newcastle.

The Marquis of Hamilton, who was Lord Commissioner as well

¹ *Rainbow* (flagship).
Henrietta Maria.
Bonaventure.
Leopard.

Antelope.
Roebuck.
Vanguard.
Mary Rose.

Greyhound.
Second Whelp.
Third Whelp.
Expedition.

as Lord General, entered into negotiations with the Covenanters, "to try if yet things might be fairly accommodated." The troops meanwhile were trained, exercised, and otherwise prepared for service; and they, as well as the naval forces, were kept fully occupied in making descents constantly on both sides of the Firth, in order to oblige the Covenanters to retain large forces at various points instead of sending them to swell the army collecting on the Border to oppose the King. Besides this all boats were stopped and examined; many with "corn, deal boards, salt, and coals" were brought in. "What was needed was bought and paid for, and the most of them dismissed, on condition of renouncing the Covenant and publishing the King's proclamation."

On May 19th a boat, "from Bedane," was seized conveying several Scotch Officers who had left the Swedish service to join the Covenanters; they were made prisoners and sent south.

On May 23rd the King moved with the army from Newcastle to Alnwick, and on the 25th reached Goswick Camp, near Berwick. About the same date those forces of the Covenanters which were near Edinburgh moved towards Dunbar. Sir Thomas Morton's Regiment, and Sir Simon Harcourt's, having been re-embarked on the 23rd, were sent to range along the coast towards the mouth of the Firth to warn the loyal inhabitants and create a diversion in the King's favour by threatening Dunbar. On the 26th the Marquis (who had been detained carrying on negotiations) was following them, when he received an order from the King to send two of the Regiments to join the main body of the army near Berwick. Having come up with Sir T. Morton's (the Kentish) and Sir Simon Harcourt's, off Dunbar, he directed them to proceed without delay to Holy Island, he himself returning to Inchkeith, where Sir Nicholas Byron's Regiment, 1500 strong, remained with about eight colliers and three of the King's ships.

On the 27th, intelligence having been received of the appearance of the Scottish army, it was accordingly decided to move to a position on the Border about two and a half or three miles south-

west of Berwick, on the English bank of the Tweed, called "Long-ridge" or "Birkhill" or "The Birks."

The troops started at 4 A.M., marching past the King, who subsequently took up his position at the head of the column and proceeded to the new camp. On arrival His Majesty gave minute directions about laying out and fortifying the camp, and about 5 P.M. returned to Berwick.

On the 28th the Kentish Regiment and Sir Simon Harcourt's, about 3000 strong, arrived off Holy Island, and, disembarking at once, marched to the camp. From the annexed plan, which is a reduced facsimile of the original drawing, it will be seen that the Kent Regiment was encamped in the centre of the east front of the camp, on either side of the principal road leading to Berwick.

The Regiment consisted of thirteen Companies. The following shows the establishment and the daily rate of pay for each rank :

RANK.	RATE OF PAY.		
	£. s. d.		
1 Colonel	1	0	0 per diem.
1 Lieut.-Colonel	0	10	0 „
1 Sergeant-Major	0	6	0 „
"Extra allowance of 5 shillings per diem to Sergeant-Major for providing irons for the Provost-Marshal."			
1 Quartermaster	0	5	0 per diem
1 Provost-Marshal	0	5	0 „
1 "Chirugion" (Surgeon)	0	4	0 „
1 "Preacher" (Chaplain)	0	4	0 „
13 Captains	each	0	8 0 „
13 Lieutenants	„	0	4 0 „
13 Ensigns	„	0	2 6 „
27 Sergeants	„	0	1 2 „
39 Corporals	„	0	0 10 „
27 Drummers	„	0	1 0 „
1500 Privates	„	0	0 8 „

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS, &c., FROM NOTES ATTACHED TO
ORIGINAL COTEMPORARY PLAN OF CAMP¹

The Description of ye Kinges Campe incamped at Brickett in May Ao: 1639

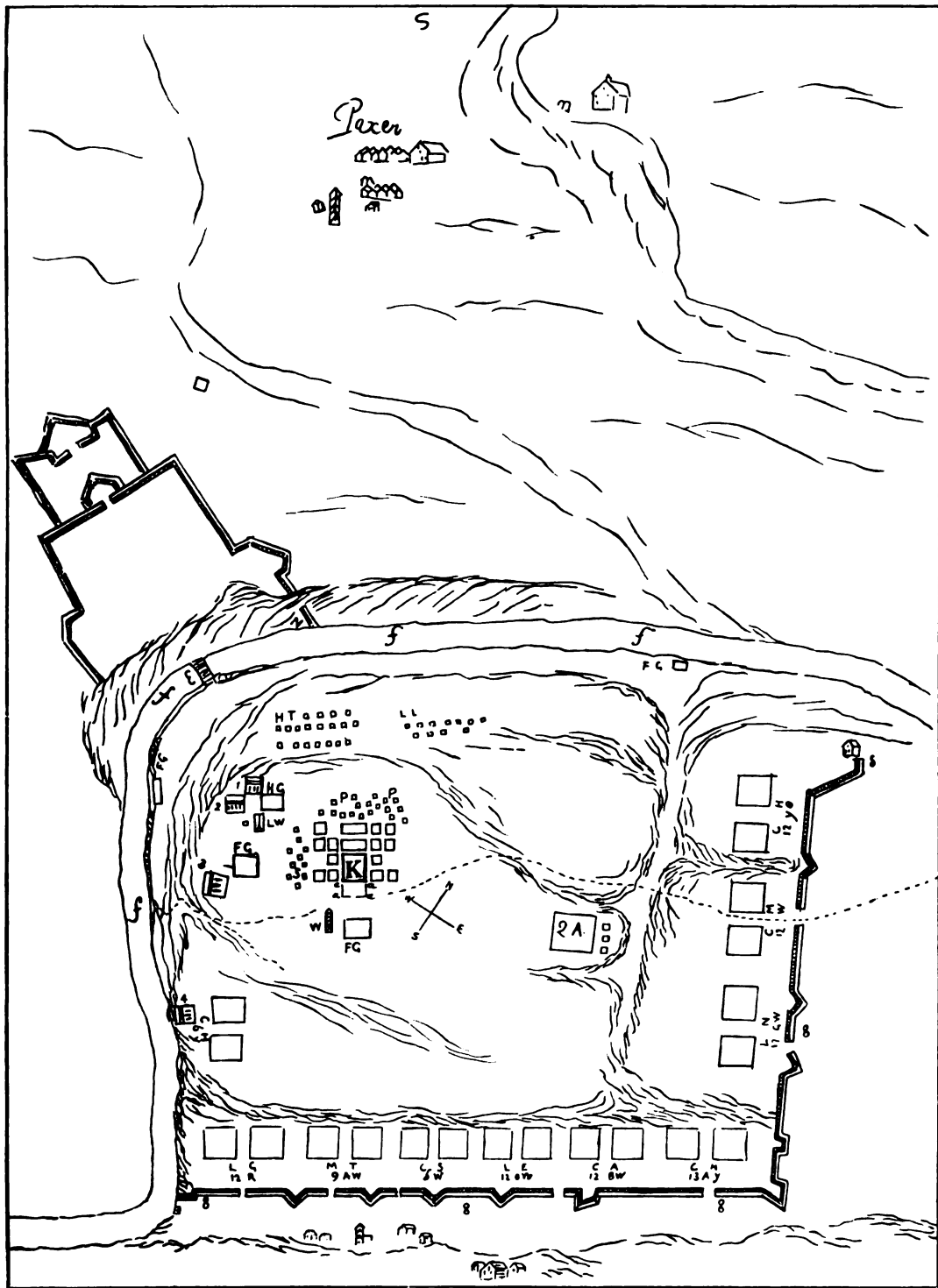
- S. B. 8 8.—“Represents ye Campe as it lay two miles and a halfe to the West of Barwick uppon ye River of Tweed signified by the letters *fff*.”
- 8, 8, 8.—“The intrenchments.” “Everie two Quadrangles . . . is a Regiment of foote.”
- L. G., L. E., C. M., &c.—Denote the names of the Colonels, as Lord General, Lord Essex, Colonel Morton (Sir Thomas Morton, Colonel of the Kent Regiment), &c.
- 12 R., 12 W., &c.—Indicate the number of Companies in each Regiment, or, as the original has it, “doe signifie 12 Ensigns or Colours Red,” &c., though whether the colours red, white, azure and white, &c., refer to the colours borne by the Regiments or to their uniforms is uncertain; probably they were generally alike.
- “That wch: is noted as little houses behind ye Regiments are the tents belonging to the Colonells Captaines & field officers sutlers and such likes. The souldier companies were hutted in files, each two files,” or rows, “making up a company.”
- Q. A.—Quarters of the Artillery.
- 1, 2, 3, 4.—Batteries.
- K.—The King’s tent or pavilion.
- P. P.—“Privy Chamber men & Pensioners,” now known as Gentlemen-at-Arms.
- H. T.—“Tents of ye Horses of State of ye Lords.”
- L. L.—“Tents of ye Launderers & their low followers.”
- H. G.—“Place of ye horse Guards of Privie Chambermen & Pensioners,” fifty of whom were on “watch” each night or guarding the King’s person.
- F. G.—Foot Guards, the most of whom were near Battery 3, whilst six or eight Companies were posted near the river, and three or four Companies were on guard constantly in front of the King’s tent.
- L. W.—“Is my Lo: Willobies Tent Captaine of ye Kinges Guard,” and Colonel of the Foot Guards.
- E.—Bridge of boats to “ye horne worke.”
- s. s.—“Sutlers who were very few and who sold nothing almost but wine.”
- W.—“Ye Waiters Tent.”
- a, a, a.—Sentries who stood at the corners of a “Rayle or Palizado” in front of the King’s tent, “with their muskets pointed at a man’s breast or person to guard ye passage to hinder such as should not go into ye Kinges Tent.” The Yeomen of the Guard did duty within the “Rayle or Impaylement.”

Berwick-on-Tweed was two and a half miles north-east of the Camp, and the Scottish Camp, near the town of Dunse, was about eight miles north-west.

Colonels of Regiments

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| C. H. = Colonel Sir John Hotham. | C. H. = Colonel H . . . |
| L. G. = The Lord General. | L. N. = Lord N . . . |
| M. T. = Marquis T . . . | C. M. = Colonel Sir Thomas Morton |
| C. S. = Colonel S . . . | (Kent Militia). |
| L. E. = Lord Essex. | C. H. = Colonel Sir Symon Harcourt. |
| C. A. = Colonel Sir Jacob Astley. | |

¹ State Papers, Ch. I. Dom. ccccxii. 67. The original notes are curious, but too lengthy to quote *in extenso*.



PLAN OF THE KING'S CAMP AT "BIRK HILL," NEAR BERWICK, MAY, 1639.

The total force in camp probably consisted of about 15,000 infantry and twenty-eight troops of horse, including nine composed entirely of nobles and gentlemen. Besides these there was a vast crowd of noblemen, Privy Councillors, and other courtiers, with their attendants and followers.

The description accompanying the plan explains the various signs and letters employed on it.

The King took up his quarters at the camp on May 30th.

About a week later a portion of the forces crossed the Tweed and attacked some of the Covenanters' troops; they were, however, outnumbered and caught in an ambushade, and after some skirmishing returned without any serious losses, but without having performed any glorious achievement.

Negotiations were meanwhile progressing, and a treaty of peace having been signed on June 18th, the King left the camp on the 22nd for Berwick, and on Monday the 24th "His Maj^{ties} Army was dismissed and dissolved." How the men of Kent found their way to their southern home we are left to conjecture. Whether by land or by sea, as a Regiment, by Companies or individually, nothing remains to tell us.

On September 12th, 1639, the Council issued the following order to the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent: "His Majesty understanding that a great fleet of the King of Spain's ships carrying aboard a great proportion of land soldiers, is now in the Downs, out of his care as well for the safety of his coast and subjects, as for the maintenance and defence of his interest and prerogative in his seas, has commanded us hereby to require you to take order that the trained bands of your county be forthwith put into such readiness that they may be fit for service whensoever and wheresoever they shall be summoned to meet, and that you take order that all beacons and seaguards of that county be kept and watched with all safety and diligence." ¹

1642. It is difficult to find details concerning the part taken by

¹ State Papers, Ch. I. Dom. ccccxviii. 65.

the "Trained Bands" or "Militia" of Kent during the civil war between Charles I. and the Parliament, although the contention concerning the command of the Militia was one of the crucial questions which led to that deplorable struggle. Into that controversy it is beyond the province of this work to enter, and it will suffice to state that after various petitions, messages, answers, &c., passing between the King and Parliament during January and February 1642 a "petition" (bearing decidedly more the character of a demand) was presented to the King on March 1st informing him that if he did not "by these messengers" agree to the proposals of the Parliament concerning the Militia they would "be inforced to dispose of the Militia in such manner as hath been propounded" and they "resolve to do it accordingly." To this the King replied adhering to his former answer, which he was assured was in accordance with all that they could "in justice or reason ask" or he "in honour grant," and declining to "alter it in any point." On receipt of his Majesty's answer there followed a debate, in which great diversity of opinion was shown as to the right of the Parliament to control the Militia, but notwithstanding the powerful arguments advanced against the course proposed, an ordinance was issued dated March 5th appointing nominees of the Parliament to the Lieutenancy of the various counties (Robert Earl of Leicester, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, being appointed Lieutenant of Kent and the city and county of Canterbury), and giving them and their deputies (to be approved by Parliament) full power to call out and in every way dispose of the Militia, and making them answerable to the Parliament only for their obedience or neglect of the ordinance. This ordinance was supported by subsequent votes and resolutions of Parliament on March 16th, in which they declared that commissions under the Great Seal appointing Lieutenants were illegal and void, and forbidding the exercise of any power over the Militia on the strength of the said commissions without the consent of Parliament.

After further declarations and answers on the same subject the

King on May 27th issued a proclamation forbidding the Trained Bands or Militia to obey the ordinance of the Parliament. This was followed by a counter-declaration by the Parliament denouncing the King's proclamation as null and void, and reiterating their previous instructions regarding the mustering, &c., of the Militia. By a subsequent Royal Proclamation issued in June the King ordered the suppression of all forces raised without his consent, and also issued Commissions of Array to various loyal persons of distinction in the several counties, instructing them to train, arm, and muster the Militia. So matters progressed, and in August the King issued further instructions to the Commissioners of Array ordering them to levy all possible force, and proceed to lead the men thus raised in the several counties, against the King's enemies, to destroy them, and protect and assist those loyal to his Majesty.

In Kent "Sir John Sackville and Sir Nicholas Crisp endeavoured to put the King's Commission of Array in Execution, but were prevented" by the supporters of the Parliament.¹ We are told "Kent generally adhered, or at least submitted, unto the ordinance for the Militia; for though many of the chief gentry of the county were for paying obedience to his Majestie's Commission of Array, yet the Freeholders and Yeomen being generally of the other side, as oft as they attempted to shew themselves, they were crush'd and their endeavours defeated."²

The above extracts show briefly the state of affairs in Kent at the commencement of the Civil War. On November 8th, 1642, the King, being then at Reading, issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Kent granting a pardon to all who had been induced to "exercise the Militia under cover of a pretended ordinance" or to contribute to the maintenance of the rebel army (excepting "Sir Michael Lively" (? Livesey) and "Thomas Blount, Esq^r"), on condition that henceforth they devoted themselves to the King's service.

¹ Rushworth's "Historical Collections," v. 686.

² *Ibid.* v. 680.

1643. On July 21st a skirmish took place in Kent under the following circumstances: Mr. Grimes, minister of Igham, refusing to take the vow or covenant or to tender the same to his parishioners according to the order of the Parliament, a party of horse were sent to apprehend him. "Whereupon several persons of that town and the places adjacent gathered together with halberts, swords, and staves" and attempted a rescue, their numbers swelling until when they reached Sevenoaks they were about 2000 strong. Refusing the pacific overtures of Parliament, Colonel Richard Brown was sent against them with two Regiments of foot, a Regiment of dragoons, and some Troops of horse, who drove them back, though not without severe loss, to Tunbridge, where, after making a stand, they were compelled to yield to the superior forces of the Parliamentarians and fled, many being taken prisoners.

Thus Kent appears to have continued during the first five years of the Civil War, the upper classes for the most part espousing the cause of King Charles, whilst the rest of the inhabitants were divided. At the commencement of the war undoubtedly a large majority were on the side of the Parliament, but the exactions and arbitrary rule of the committees appointed to manage the affairs of the county by the Parliament soon alienated the sympathies of the men of Kent, and this feeling of resentment grew and increased until it culminated in the winter of 1647-48 in the famous Kentish Petition and rising—of which a brief account is here given, though it may be questioned whether it properly comes within the limits of the present work.

KENTISH RISING, 1648

1647, 1648. Committees were appointed by the Parliament in each county to "manage the justice (?) of the kingdom, and sit judges of men's liberties, estates, and fortunes; admitting not the law for their rule, but their own arbitrary, ambiguous, revokable, disputable ordinances and orders."¹

¹ "Sir Roger Twysden's Journal, "Archæologia Cantiana," iv. 195.

"In every county a certain number of Deputy-Lieutenants, known to be warm partisans of the Parliament, reigned supreme. In Kent, it appears that at last none but the most determined adherents of the Parliament remained to do business. And their business appears to have been to do entirely what they pleased, provided the interests of the Parliament were furthered at all hazards."¹

Amongst the members of the Committee of Kent occur the names of Sir Michael Livesey, Mark Dixwell, Anthony Weldon, John Bois, Thomas Seyliard or Selliard, Thomas Dykes, John Rivers, Augustine Skinner, Thomas Plumer, William Kenrick, Lambarde Godfrey, John Bix, John Brown, J. Wistroe, Thomas Broadnax, Richard Porter, Sir Edward Scot. On Christmas Day 1647 the Committee endeavoured to prevent the celebration of Divine service at Canterbury and to make the people open their shops, but the people, incensed at the arbitrary conduct of the Parliament and their treatment of the King, then confined in the Isle of Wight, broke out into riot, seized the defences of the city, and raised loud shouts of "For God, King Charles, and Kent!" Some gentlemen of influence succeeded in inducing the people to disperse; but the only reward they received from the Committee for their pains was committal to Leeds Castle as "malignants," and a recommendation that they and others should be brought to "condign punishment" for their loyalty to their distressed King. The good people of Kent, however, thought otherwise, and a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer being sent to Canterbury to try the "malignants" for their lives on May 11th, 1648, the Grand Jury ignored the bill, and when desired to reconsider their decision still declined to find a true bill, and instead drew up there and then the famous "Kentish Petition"—a Petition (as Colonel Colomb says in the work to which I am indebted for much of the above information) "worthy of 'unconquered Kent,' and of a people whose ancestors always

¹ "The Royalist Rising in Kent, A.D. 1648," Colonel George Colomb, F.S.A. "Archæologia Cantiana," ix. 33.

claimed the right to march in the van of the English army." Thus did they place themselves in the van of those who struggled for their King and "his just rights," and demanded to be "governed and judged by the known and established laws of the kingdom, and not otherwise."

The Petition ran as follows :

THE PETITION OF KENT, 1648

"The Humble Petition of the Knights, Gentry, Clergy, and Commonalty of the County of Kent, subscribed by the Grand Jury, on Thursday, 11 May, 1648, at a Session of the Judges upon a Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer held at the Castle of Canterbury, in the said County,

"Sheweth—

"That the deep sense of our own miseries, and a fellow-feeling of the discontents of other counties exposed to the like sufferings, prevaieth with us thus humbly to present to your honours these our ardent desires :

- "(1) That our most gracious Sovereign Lord King Charles may, with all speed, be admitted in safety and honour, to treat with his two Houses of Parliament for the perfect settling of the peace, both of Church and Commonwealth, as also of his own just rights, together with those of the Parliament.
- "(2) That for prevention and removal of the manifold inconveniences occasioned by the continuance of the present Army, under the command of the Lord Fairfax, their arrears may be forthwith audited, and they disbanded.
- "(3) That according to the fundamental Constitution of this Commonwealth we may, for the future, be governed and judged by the English subjects' undoubted birthright, the known and established laws of the kingdom, and not otherwise.

“(4) That according to the Petition of Right, our property may not be invaded by any taxes or impositions whatsoever; and particularly the heavy burthen of the Excise may no longer be continued or hereafter imposed upon us.

“All which our earnest desires we humbly recommend to your most serious considerations, not doubting of that speedy satisfaction therein which the case requires, and we humbly expect. Whereby we may hope to see (what otherwise we cannot but despair of) a speedy and happy end of those pressures and distempers, whose continuance will inevitably ruin both ourselves and posterities. Your timely prevention whereof, by a mutual agreement of what we here propose in order thereunto, will oblige us ever to pray.”

In a few days 20,000 names were affixed to the above Petition (which in Maidstone lay at the Star Hotel for signature), and it was arranged that the petitioners should assemble on May 29th at Rochester and march to Blackheath. Other counties agreed to join them. Parliament, much enraged, declared the Petition to be “feigned,” “scandalous,” and “seditious.” The Committee of Kent condemned and did their utmost to suppress and stifle it, and proposed the most severe measures of repression. The men of Kent, now thoroughly roused, determined to carry the Petition to Parliament by force, *if fair means were not sufficient*; the fleet in the Downs declared for King Charles, and a Kentish force of 1000 horse and 5000 foot, under Edward Hales, Esq., of Tunstal, as General, and Sir Thomas Peyton, Bart., of Knowlton, as Lieutenant-General, assembled for that purpose. All depôts of arms and all the castles except Queenborough and Dover were seized. The Houses voted, “That they do leave the whole business to the General.” On this the Royalist forces received a further augmentation of some 5000 men.

On May 29th the advanced guard of the Royalists reached Blackheath, where they met Fairfax with some 7000 men, and

requested a pass for ten of their number to present the Petition. This was refused, and the Kentish forces were compelled to retire from Deptford, Greenwich, and Blackheath to Rochester, with the intention, apparently, of holding the line of the Medway. From Rochester on the 31st, in a further communication from Edward Hales and Phil. Childs to Fairfax, they say : " We have taken up arms to defend ourselves ; we invade not your right, but stand firm to secure our own." ¹

Fairfax, on the 30th, with four Regiments of horse, three of foot and some other troops, advanced to Eltham, and on the following day, whilst the main body proceeded from Crayford Heath *via* Meopham to Malling, a detachment of 300 horse and 100 infantry mounted behind them, under Major Husband, marched through Dartford, drove back the 600 Kentish Royalists under Major Childs who attempted to hold the bridge (Stone Bridge) at Northfleet, and, having forced them to retire through Gravesend, marched south to join Fairfax at Malling.

Of the Kentish forces between 6000 and 7000 were assembled between Rochester and Aylesford under the Earl of Norwich, about 1000 horse and foot were stationed at Maidstone under Sir John Mayney and Sir William Brockman of Beechborough, while Sir Richard Hardresse with 2000 men was vigorously prosecuting the siege of Dover Castle. ²

On June 1st, Fairfax, having closed on Maidstone, made a reconnaissance in force in the direction of Farleigh, and finding the bridge there but imperfectly defended, easily forced a passage, and hastened to attack Maidstone ere its defenders were aware of his proximity ; but in spite of the surprise the men of Kent did not yield without a desperate struggle. Having stormed some slight defences that had been thrown up at the entrance of the town, the Parliamentary forces commenced their attack at about 7 P.M. Every

¹ J. Rushworth's " Historical Collections," p. 1134.

² Carter, " Account of the Unfortunate Expedition into Kent," 12mo, London, 1650, p. 20.

street was disputed with the utmost determination, the Royalists lining the houses on each side and pouring case-shot into the advancing columns of the enemy. But the newly raised and untrained forces of the defenders could not withstand the disciplined valour of the seasoned veterans of the Parliament. "Retreating, fighting step by step, the Royalists reached the churchyard, whence they were at last driven into the church itself, where, after a long fight, they were obliged to make the best terms they could."¹ The struggle lasted five hours, not being over till nearly midnight. Fairfax himself confessed that the defence of Maidstone was more desperate than anything he had yet experienced.

On June 2nd the forces at Rochester marched towards Maidstone to assist in its defence, but hearing of its fall they insisted on marching to Westminster at once with the Petition. They marched all night, with Lord Goring at their head, and on the 3rd reached Blackheath. They were not, however, permitted to enter the city, and the Petition collapsed. Most of its supporters crossed into Essex and became determined foes of the Parliament.

Meanwhile Colonel Rich, Colonel Hewson, and Sir Michael Livesey advanced to relieve Dover, and about June 7th the Royalists retreated to Sandwich, and thence to Canterbury, &c., but finally surrendered on favourable terms to Ireton and Barksted at Faversham, June 12th.

Among the leaders of the movement were Sir Gamaliel Dudley, Sir George Lisle, Sir William Compton, Sir Robert Tracy, Colonel Leigh, Sir John Mayney, Sir Joseph Hales, Sir William Mayney, Sir Richard Hardresse, Colonel Washington, Colonel L'Estrange, Colonel Hacker, Sir Anthony Aucher of Bishopsbourne, Sir William Brockman of Beechborough, Sir T. Colepeper of St. Stephen's, — Darrell of Scotney Castle, Sir Thomas Godfrey of Heppington, Edward Hales of Tunstall, Anthony and Francis Hammond of St. Albans Court, Fraser Lovelace, Sir Henry and Sir Thomas Palmer of Beaksbourne, Sir Thomas Peyton of

¹ Newton's "History of Maidstone," p. 146.

Knowlton, Mr. James Dorrell, Mr. George Newman, and Mr. Whelton.

1649. On Friday, February 2nd (three days after the execution of the King), "the House being informed that many well-affected" (*i.e.*, towards the regicides) "gentlemen of the County of Kent were at the doorway, they were called in, and presented a Petition to the House, desiring that Tythes may be taken away, the people eased of Free Quarter and other taxes; and that the *Militia of their county may be put under the command of his Excellency the Lord Fairfax*, and consisting of many other good heads in relation to the Publike. The House ordered that the Petition should be referred to the Committee appointed to consider of a settlement; and that the Petitioners should be called in and have the hearty thanks of the House given them, which they had accordingly."¹

1650. In 1650 Charles II. having made a treaty with the Scots and landed in Scotland, the Parliament of the Commonwealth made preparations for the war which they saw would inevitably result from this combination, and the Militia in the various counties of England was organised and officered. In Kent one Regiment of Horse Militia, under Colonel W. Kendrick (or Kennerick), consisting of about three troops of 100 men each, and two Regiments of Infantry Militia, under Colonels Dixwell and Twistleton, were raised between June and August. (For full list of Officers see Appendix C 7.)

Cromwell, now Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, having subdued Ireland, proceeded in July against the Scots, whom he defeated in September near Dunbar.

On December 1st, 1650, Colonel Kendrick's Regiment and Colonel Dixwell's were ordered to be embodied, and the other Regiment to be held in readiness. Those embodied were to receive a fortnight's pay "upon account." Colonel Dixwell was instructed, "according as the emergency of the service requires, upon advice

¹ "The *Intelligencer*, a perfect diurnal of some passages in Parliament and the daily proceedings of the Army under his Excellency the Lord Fairfax. No. 288, p. 2319.

with Colonel Kendrick, to mount so many of" his foot-soldiers "for dragoons as they conceive fit."¹ What the particular "service" was is doubtful; probably to guard against an expected landing of Royalists from the Continent.

1651. On January 1st King Charles II. was crowned at Scone, and joined the Scottish army near Stirling. On April 7th orders were issued for the embodiment of 8000 foot and 1000 Dragoons for six months from May 1st.

Cromwell having gone to Perth, Charles and the Scotch army marched suddenly southwards in the autumn, and succeeded in reaching and occupying Worcester before they were overtaken by Cromwell.

This rapid invasion created considerable consternation, and large bodies of Militia were assembled, under Lieut.-General Fleetwood, at Barnet on August 19th, "for the defence of Parliament." The force assembled amounted to about 8000 foot and 2000 horse.

On August 18th orders were issued for Colonel Twistleton's Regiment of Kent Militia, 1000 strong, and two troops of the Kent Horse Militia of 100 men each, to join the above forces. Whether Colonel Twistleton's Regiment were not very zealous in the cause of the Parliament, or whether other causes prevented the execution of this order, it is certain that great delay arose in carrying it out, and the correspondence between the Council of State and the Colonel is somewhat amusing.²

As before mentioned, the original order was dated August 13th, and the Regiment and two troops of cavalry were to join Lieut.-General Fleetwood at Barnet on the 19th, but owing to a new Captain having to be appointed to a certain Company the Regiment had not started on the 20th, on which date urgent orders were sent for Colonel Twistleton and his Regiment to join the force

¹ State Papers, Interregnum, Dom. xi., Council of State, Day's Proceedings, Sunday, December 1st, 1650.

² State Papers, Interregnum, Dom. xvi., Proceedings of Council.

under General Fleetwood (now marching towards Worcester) at Dunstable by the 22nd. On the 23rd the Council again order the Regiment—which had not yet gone!—to march at once. Some want of money, &c., was stated to have been the cause of the delay; and Colonel Twistleton writes to say that the second in command (Lieut.-Colonel Selliard) was unwell, and that another Captain was wanted. General Fleetwood is ordered to supply these deficiencies on the Regiment reaching him, but meanwhile Colonel Twistleton does not seem to have been able to make a start. On the 27th the Council sent most peremptory instructions for him to go, according to orders, to General Fleetwood, then at Banbury, and informed him that arrangements had been made to supply all deficiencies of Officers, &c., on joining the General. He is urged not to delay any longer, but to push on with all speed. After this the Regiment probably started, but whether it was in time to take part in the battle of Worcester and the defeat of the Scottish army on September 3rd is very doubtful. Possibly a portion of the Regiment may have pushed forward, leaving certain Companies to follow; at any rate, Lieut.-Colonel Selliard's Company had only reached Kingston on September 6th, when it was ordered to return home. The two troops of horse seem to have taken part in the battle, and Captain Richard Bowen, in command of one of the troops, was killed, either at Worcester or in some preliminary skirmish. After Cromwell's victory the Militia returned to their own counties, and were disembodied on September 8th.

During the absence of these Militia from Kent the other Regiment, under Colonel Dixwell, had been performing garrison duty at Rochester and elsewhere in the county.

1652. On July 9th a considerable fleet of Dutch (with whom war had just been declared) being off the Kentish coast, troops were concentrated in the neighbourhood of Deal, and powers were given to Colonel Dixwell to raise the Militia or other defensive forces in any part of Kent, by such ways and means as should be thought most fit, "and to apply the same in a more particular manner for

guarding the sea-coast " in what the Council of State describe as " this time of imminent danger." ¹

1660. Charles II. left Holland in the fleet which had been sent for him on Wednesday, May 23rd, and reached Dover about 2 P.M. on Friday the 25th, where he was met by General Monk, the Earl of Winchelsea, Constable of Dover Castle (who was shortly after (July) made Lord-Lieutenant of Kent), numerous " persons of quality," and the Mayor and Corporation of Dover. All these having paid their respects, the King set out in a coach with his brothers the Dukes of York and Gloucester, amidst the noise of guns from the fleet and castle and shouts from the people.

From Dover " he passed to Barham Down . . . where were drawn up divers *gallant troops of horse*, consisting of the nobility, knights, and gentlemen of note, clad in very rich apparel, *commanded by* the Duke of Buckingham, Earls of Oxford, Derby, Northampton, *Winchelsea*,² Litchfield, and the Lord Viscount Mordaunt; as also *several foot-regiments of the Kentish-men*. Being entered the Down on horseback, where multitudes of the county people stood, making loud shouts, he rode to the head of each troop (they being placed on his left hand, three deep), who, bowing to him, kissed the hilts of their swords, and then flourished them above their heads, with no less acclamations; the trumpets, in the meantime, also echoing the like to them."³ Charles then proceeded to Canterbury, and thence on Monday to Rochester.

In the *Mercurius Publicus* of May 31st, 1660, are recorded in detail all the circumstances of Charles II.'s passage through Rochester on his restoration. He passed the night of Monday,

¹ State Papers, Interregnum, Dom. xxiv., Council of State, Minute of Day's Proceedings, No. 7, &c.

² This troop may reasonably be presumed to have been composed of the gentry of Kent.

³ "England's Joy: or a Relation of the most remarkable Passages, from his Majesty's Arrival at Dover, to his Entrance at White-hall"; London, printed by Tho. Creak, 1660 (Harl. Mill. iii. 373-75).

May 28th, at the house of a Colonel Gibbons, and set out for London early on the following day.

“His Majesty took his journey from Rochester betwixt four and five in the morning, *the Militia forces of Kent lining the wayes*, and maidens strowing herbs and flowers, and the several towns hanging out white sheets.”¹

At Blackheath he reviewed various Regiments, which marched past before him, and, passing through Deptford, entered Southwark in state about 3.30 P.M., escorted, amongst others, by “*those gallant troops*, viz., the Duke of Buckingham, Earls of Oxford, Northampton, *Winchelsea*, Litchfield, and the Lord Mordaunt”; then, passing into the “city of London at the bridge within an hour after,” proceeded amidst great rejoicings to Whitehall, which was reached at seven o’clock.

1661-65. After the Restoration considerable regularity seems to have been observed in regard to the training of the Militia, which force was reorganised (see Chapter I.), and came out annually for a fortnight’s exercise.

The Earl of Winchelsea was appointed Lord-Lieutenant in 1660. The Horse Militia Regiment in Kent was commanded in that year by Colonel Richard Spencer, who offered a commission as Captain to Evelyn (the author of the “Diary,” &c.), which, however, the latter declined.²

Amongst other Militia Commanders in Kent at this time appear the names of Sir Norton Knatchbull and Sir Antony Aucher.

In June 1662 Thomas Culpepper was appointed Captain, and in November of the same year made Colonel. He was sent to arrest Colonel Kenrick,³ who was committed to the Tower November 22nd, 1662, for “treasonable designs and practices,” but afterwards liberated.

On June 20th, 1663, one William Kingsley was appointed Captain.

¹ “Archæologia Cantiana,” vi. 65.

² Evelyn’s “Diary,” i. 340 (edit. 1850).

³ See pp. 57 and 62.

On January 29th, 1664, the Militia was embodied for a week.

On August 15th, 1665, Thomas Earl of Southampton, Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, was instructed to have "particular care that ye captains and officers of ye Militia bee ready when they shall bee called upon to doe their duties and provided with powder, match and Bullets."¹

At this time large numbers of Dutch prisoners were interned at Canterbury, Rochester, and Maidstone.

On October 23rd, 1665, the King again writes to the Lord-Lieutenant that the Dutch have appeared a second time on the coasts, though not seeming in a condition to attempt a landing, yet for better security the Militia of the county are to be in readiness to assemble on the shortest notice, if necessary, to defend the coast against the attempts of the enemy.²

1666. In 1666 all the Regiments of Kent Militia were ordered to muster (at their respective headquarters?) on February 8th, and to meet (? where) on the 15th. The names of the principal Officers (? Colonels) were :

Lord Buckhurst.

Sir Oliver Butler.

Sir John Tufton.

Sir Antony Aucher.

Sir William Swan.

Sir F. Clarke.

On June 30th, 1666, the Earl of Middleton was appointed Lieut.-General of all the Militia in Kent.

On August 29th, 1666, mention is made of Captain John Boyse commanding a Company in Thanet, which was directed thenceforward to be attached to the Regiment commanded by Colonel Titus, who on July 6th had been mentioned as being appointed Captain. (Promotion was evidently somewhat rapid in those days.)

The Kent Militia (together with that of Middlesex, Hertford, and Surrey) were summoned on September 4th, 1666, to the capital

¹ State Papers, Ch. II. Dom. Entry Book, xx. 83.

² State Papers, Ch. II. Dom. cxxxv. 39; Entry Book, xx. 89.¹

to assist in the event of order being disturbed owing to the Great Fire then raging. The Kent Regiments were to rendezvous at Southwark, and about 200 of the foot were told off as a working party, with food for forty-eight hours, and carts laden with pickaxes and ropes, buckets, &c., to prevent the further spreading of the fire. The Militia were likewise to assist in facilitating the bringing in of provisions, especially bread and cheese, to the city. When the fire was over they were permitted to return to their homes, the King expressing his thanks for their ready concurrence in the measures ordered as above.¹

1667. On Sunday, June 9th, the Deputy-Lieutenants met to consider what steps should be taken for the defence of the county, in view of the imminent danger of invasion or the landing of predatory bands by the Dutch fleet, then cruising about the Downs and the mouth of the Thames. It was decided to give directions for the assembling of the county forces, but as the uncertain movements of the hostile fleet rendered it doubtful where the attack would be made it was considered advisable to await instructions from Lord Middleton (John Middleton, Earl of Middleton, appointed June 30th, 1666, to be Lieut.-General of all the Militia in Kent) before giving further orders as to their concentration. On the following morning Lord Middleton met Sir Thomas Peyton at Sittingbourne, and gave orders for the Deputy-Lieutenants to march forthwith, with such forces as they could get, to rendezvous at Rainham, near Rochester, the rest following. Such of the Trained Bands as had assembled at Canterbury, Sittingbourne, &c., accordingly began their march that day, Monday, the 10th, towards Chatham.

The fort at Sheerness being menaced, a portion of the forces seems to have been diverted from its original line of march and despatched to reinforce the garrison at that place, where a Company of Trained Bands under Major Hugheson, which had marched from Sittingbourne, arrived during the afternoon.

¹ State Papers, Ch. II. Dom. clxx. 127.

It was but natural, seeing the general state of neglect and total want of adequate preparation that existed everywhere, that the defences of Sheerness should be in a condition quite unfit to sustain a vigorous attack. The garrison consisted of a Company of Lord Douglas's Regiment, the above-mentioned Company of Trained Bands under Major Hugheson, forty-four seamen from the *Monmouth*, and a few other gunners, &c., who held permanent appointments connected with the fort. In all probably the defenders did not exceed 250. They were under the command of Sir Edward Spragg. The armament consisted of sixteen guns, of which nine are described as "nearly unserviceable."

At 5 P.M. three powerful ships of the Dutch fleet, two of them carrying forty-six guns each, and the third having forty guns—132 guns in all—opened fire on the fort, which they bombarded for an hour and a half, and at the expiration of this time, under the continued heavy fire of the ships, 800 men were landed under Colonel Dolman, and advanced against the work. Seven of the guns of the fort (? the serviceable ones !) had been dismounted, the attacking party outnumbered the defenders by more than three to one, and, as a Dutch account asserts, "further resistance being impracticable," the fort was abandoned.

The following is the official notification of the event: "Yesterday they" (*i.e.*, the Dutch) "fell upon the platform at Sheerness, which being a place of small strength, and unable to resist the force of their artillery, after a stout resistance made by Sir Edward Spragg, and some few men with him, they were constrained to quit it."¹

While this contest was going on at Sheerness the troops were rapidly concentrating in the neighbourhood of Chatham, and on the 11th, when the Duke of Albemarle went down, he found 6000 men, of whom the larger portion were Kentish Militia, assembled under Lords Middleton, Douglas, and Carlisle; but out of the 800 workmen who should have been at the dockyard scarcely a dozen were to be found. Of the thirty boats ordered, only about five or

¹ *London Gazette*, June 10th–13th, 1667.

six were forthcoming, the rest having been removed, Pett, the Commissioner, having set the example by removing his private effects to a place of safety, instead of endeavouring by extra exertions to make the best of the sadly defective state of the yard. The only ammunition to be found was that on the *Monmouth*.

On Tuesday, the 11th, and the night following, the troops were employed in constructing batteries (5, 6 ; see plan) at each end of the chain (4) below Gillingham. These, however, are said to have been "very slight" works, and they certainly proved of little use, for on the following day (the 12th) some of the Dutch ships sailing up the Medway forced the chain, and the fire of the victorious ships proving too hot, the troops were withdrawn from the batteries ; but the tide ebbed, and the enemy had to delay the completion of their work until the 18th. On the night of the 12th the troops were employed in throwing up other batteries (a, b, c) near Upnor Castle and Chatham, which opened fire on the Dutch frigates when they advanced on the 18th, but did not prevent the destruction of several ships besides those burnt the day before, thus consummating one of the most severe reverses ever experienced by the Navy of England, several of our finest ships being burnt, and the largest, the *Royal Charles*, being carried off to be sent as a trophy to Holland.

A portion of the Kentish Militia seem to have passed into Essex about June 29th, and to have participated in the repulse of the Dutch when they attacked Harwich on July 2nd.¹

1668-87. For the next twenty years I find but few notes relating to the Kent Militia, and only just sufficient mention to show that they were in existence ; as, for example, in July 1681, when addresses of thanks were presented to the King from "the Officers of the Militia, with the inhabitants of the city of Canterbury" ; and in October of the same year, from "the Officers of the Militia in the county of Kent," thanking his Majesty for his declaration of April 8th regarding recent dissolutions of Parliament ; and again

¹ State Papers, Ch. II. Dom. cciv. *et seq.*

in June 1682 an address was presented from "Militia Officers and other inhabitants of Canterbury," expressing their abhorrence of a treasonable association lately discovered.¹ In Evelyn's "Diary," under date July 18th, 1685, we read: "The two horsemen which my son and myself sent into the county" (*i.e.*, Kentish) "troops were now come home after a month's being out to our great charge."²

1688. Some of the Kent Militia are mentioned in connection with the flight of King James II. in December 1688, as will appear from the following narrative:

King James fled from Whitehall early on the morning of December 11th, 1688; was intercepted about 11 P.M. on the night of the 12th on the river at Sheerness, the hoy on which were his Majesty, Sir Edward Hales, and Mr. Ralph Sheldon, one of his equerries, being boarded (whilst delaying to take in more ballast) by some fifty or sixty fishermen under a Captain Amis—without knowing, however, who was on board. The next morning, 18th, they were ordered to land, and to go before the Mayor of Faversham, to be examined as suspected Papists making their escape. On landing they were taken to an inn by one Edwards and some rabble, but on going upstairs, the King, perceiving that he was recognised in spite of his disguise, took no further pains to conceal himself, and, being informed that Lord Winchelsea and other gentlemen of the county were assembled at Canterbury, he sent word for him to come to him. Lord Winchelsea and two gentlemen arrived in the evening, and the King moved to the Mayor's house, being much pressed and incommoded by Edwards and the mob, who behaved roughly and kept strict watch to prevent his escape. "*The next day*" (which would be December 14th) "*Sir Basil Dixwell and Sir James Oxenden came to Feversham with their two Militia troops, under pretence of securing the King from the rabble, but indeed to secure him to themselves, and to make a merit of it to the Prince of*

¹ Nar. Luttrell's "Diary of State Affairs," i. 107, 141, and 193.

² Evelyn's "Diary," ii. 230.

Orange, as contribiteing to hinder his escape.”¹ From the account which follows, and which it must be borne in mind was not an impartial one, these Whig gentlemen certainly seem to have treated the King somewhat harshly and with scant respect. Perhaps these proceedings were not altogether approved by their men, for the account afterwards relates that they guarded him very rigorously, “*for which they made use of the Seamen, who had chozen an ill looking ill natured fellow one Hunt to be their Captain, whom the King could neither perswade, nor tempt by mony, thō he was but the master of a small fisher boat, to let him go ; but on the contrary was exceeding rude,*”² &c. &c.

On it becoming known that the King’s flight had been hindered, and that he was detained at Faversham, the Earl of Middleton and several others repaired thither. And the Lords sent a request for his Majesty to return, and directed Lord Feversham to proceed to the King with detachments of the Horse Guards and Horse Grenadiers as an escort to accompany him on his return to the capital.

Lord Feversham, on reaching his Majesty “early on Saturday morning,” December 15th, “acquainted the King that he had left the Guards at Sittinburn, upon which the King took his leaue of the Rabble, and dismissed them, and *order’d the two Militia troops to attend upon him to Sittinburn,*³ *where meeting his Guards he di-mis’d* [sic] *them likewise, and went that night as far as Rochester.*” From Rochester he sent Lord Feversham to the Prince of Orange, proposing to meet him in conference at St. James’s on Monday to arrange matters, and continued his journey to London, where he was apparently well received. On arrival at Whitehall a

¹ “Life of James II.,” ii. 255.

² *Ibid.* ii. 256.

³ From this it would appear that, notwithstanding the remarks quoted from the same memoirs a few lines above, James still regarded these Militia as protectors rather than enemies. Perhaps, as suggested before, he drew a distinction between the troops and their leaders.

letter was brought from the Prince of Orange by M. Zulestine, in which he says that the King's proposal requires time to consider, and requesting him meanwhile to remain at Rochester. At the same time the King heard that Lord Feversham had been made a prisoner. He thereupon protested against Lord Feversham's detention, and wrote to say that if he had received the letter when at Rochester he would gladly have remained there, and that he hoped the Prince would nevertheless come and confer with him. The Prince of Orange, meanwhile, annoyed by hearing of the return of James at the request of the Lords, and surprised at his somewhat good reception in London, determined to cut short further negotiations, and ordered the Count de Solms to occupy the posts in and about Whitehall with Dutch Guards on the night of the 17th. Soon after ten o'clock the Count arrived, and desired that William, Earl of Craven, who commanded the Coldstream Guards then on duty, would give up his posts to the Dutch troops. The gallant old soldier (then eighty years of age), who had behaved with conspicuous bravery on many a field of battle, swore that he would rather be cut in pieces than retire. James, informed of what was passing, with difficulty persuaded the veteran Commander to withdraw his men, and thus save useless bloodshed. By eleven the Coldstreams were marched off, and the palace handed over to the Dutch. Soon after midnight the King was aroused by Lord Middleton to receive the Marquis of Halifax, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Delamere, who came with a peremptory message from the Prince of Orange that it was thought desirable that the King should remove to Ham before 10 A.M., 18th. The King expressed a wish to go to Rochester, and as the Prince of Orange much desired that he should flee, and thinking that Rochester was a likely place for him to escape from, his request was granted, and, attended by Dutch Guards, he proceeded by water to Gravesend, arrived at 7 P.M. on Tuesday, "and found there his own coaches *and some Militia*" (Cruden's "History of Gravesend," p. 388). After staying the night at Gravesend he was conducted on the 19th to Rochester,

whence he was permitted to escape on the evening of Saturday, the 22nd. William, Prince of Orange, entered London and took up his quarters at St. James's on the evening of Tuesday, December 18th.

(*Vide* "Life of James II.," Rev. J. S. Clarke, ii. 250-60 ; "Secret History of the Reigns of King Charles II. and King James II.," 1690 ; Speke's "Secret History of the Revolution," 1717 ; Echard's "History of the Revolution," 1725 ; "History of the English Revolution, 1688," 1689 ; Clarendon's "Diary" ; Evelyn's "Memoirs [Diary]" ; "King James' Memoirs.")

1690. The French fleet having engaged the English and Dutch under Lord Torrington on Monday, July 1st, 1690, off Beachy Head, and, though forced to draw off, having succeeded in inflicting considerable damage on the allies, especially the Dutch, an attempt at landing was considered not improbable, and on the 4th "orders were given for the *Militia of Kent*, Surrey, and Sussex to be in arms, and to bring with them 12 dayes pay."¹ Under date July 15th we read : "The *Militia of Middlesex* and of Westminster have been out, as also the *Militia of most of the adjacent counties* ; and all expresse great readinesse to venture their lives against the French in defence of this government, and they are frequently exercising to bring them into good order."²

"The *Militia of the outparts of London* have orders to be ready at an hour's warning with a month's pay ; the *Militia of several of the adjacent counties* are up, both horse and foot, and have pay for 14 dayes ; they frequently muster, and are come very dextrous at it. The camp at Blackheath is open'd, the five regiments,³ that came lately from Flanders, are encamped there ; with *some of the Militia of Kent and Surrey*."⁴

The French finding the coasts too well guarded for Jacobite invasion retired to Brest.

¹ Luttrell's "Diary," ii. 68.

² *Ibid.* ii. 77.

³ Viz., Colonels Fitzpatrick's, Churchill's, Collier's, Hodges', Hales'—arrived middle of June.

⁴ Luttrell's "Diary," ii. 79.

In the first week of August we are told : " The camp continues at Blackheath, which her Majesty hath been to take a view of."¹ On August 17th it is recorded that " The Army encamp'd at Blackheath is broke, the regulars put on board fleet, and the Militia dismissed."²

1692. During 1692 the Militia seem to have had a somewhat harassing time of it, to judge by the following notes.

The King having gone to Flanders :

April 7th. " The Queen has ordered circular letters to all the Lord-Lieutenants to have the Militia ready on all occasions."³

April 25th. " Letters are sent to several of the Lord-Lieutenants to raise the Militia in case of need in the King's absence."⁴

April 26th. " Directions are sent to the Lord-Lieutenants on the sea coasts to have the Militia forthwith ready."⁵

" And the Militia in most counties are ordered to be drawn out for a day or two, that they may be ready upon any occasion."⁶

May 7th. " The *Militia of Kent*, Surrey, Sussex, &c., are ordered all to the sea coasts."⁷

May 21st. " Sir Robert Guilford's house in Kent is pulled down by the mob, on resistance made in searching his house for arms ; 1 of the Militia being shot by the butler."⁸

Action off C. La Hogue, French defeat, May 19th, 1692.

May 26th. " The *Militia of Kent* and other sea coasts are ordered home."⁹

December 6th. " Circular letters will be sent to the lords lieutenants of each county to have the Militia ready to march at a day's warning : and the deputy lieutenants have orders to see the same executed ; and powder and ball will be sent them from the Tower."¹⁰

¹ Luttrell's " Diary," ii. 88.

² *Ibid.* ii. 92, and Evelyn's " Diary," ii. 309.

³ Luttrell's " Diary," ii. 413.

⁴ *Ibid.* ii. 214.

⁵ *Ibid.* ii. 431.

⁶ *Ibid.* ii. 434.

⁷ *Ibid.* ii. 445.

⁸ *Ibid.* ii. 459.

⁹ *Ibid.* ii. 464.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* ii. 633.

1694. "On Tuesday, 29th May, the R^t. Hon. the Earl of Romney,¹ Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Master General of the Ordnance, came to Rochester where he was met at the water-side by the Mayor and Aldermen in their formalities and by a great number of the gentry of the county, one of the Militia Regiments of Foot being drawn up on each side the street. And in the afternoon, the Mayor and Aldermen waited on his Lordship at his lodgings, and presented him with his freedom of the City. The 30th his Lordship saw Colonel Smithe's Regiment of Militia Horse, and Sir Philip Butler's Regiment of Militia Foot, drawn up about a mile from Rochester, and then proceeded on his journey to Canterbury."—*London Gazette*, June 4th-7th, 1694.²

1696. *February* 26th. "The Militia of the nation was raised " on discovery of a plot to assassinate William III. and invite a simultaneous French invasion.³

1743. In this year, France and Spain being at war with England, and Charles, son of the Pretender, having gone to Paris to be ready to take advantage of any events which might tend to favour his cause, an invasion was expected.

Early in the year (1743) a French squadron sailed from Brest up Channel. The British fleet, under Sir John Norris, sailed from Portsmouth, and some ships from Chatham joined him. Several Regiments marched to the coast; the forts on Thames and Medway were put in state of defence—"and the *Kentish Militia* was called out."⁴

1745. *August*. "The Militia of several counties was called out."

October. "The Militia had been raised in many districts."⁵

¹ Henry Sydney.

² "Visits to Rochester and Chatham made by Royal, Noble, and Distinguished Personages, English and Foreign, from the year 1300 to 1783," by William Brenchley Rye, Esq., "*Archæologia Cantiana*," vi. 77.

³ Evelyn's "*Diary*," ii. 340.

⁴ Cruden, p. 418.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 364.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 388.

November. "An army was forming at Finchley for the immediate protection of London, composed of the Royal Guards and of *other but newly raised troops*, which the King declared that in case of need, he would command in person." "Large bodies of Militia had been raised in *several districts*."¹

Friday, September 18th. Letters were sent to the Lords-Lieutenant of the several counties in England and Wales to raise the Militia.²

Tuesday, November 14th. His Majesty gave royal assent to a Bill to enable him to raise the Militia in England, although a month's pay formerly advanced was not yet repaid, and to raise such part of the said Militia as shall be judged most proper, ready, and convenient.

In December the Deputy-Lieutenants of Kent issued the following Proclamation :

"Whereas the deputy lieutenants (the Lord Lieutenant being dead) of the County of Kent and city of Canterbury and county of the same have lately received from the Lords of his Maj^{ty}'s most honorable privy council the following order :

'Whereas the unnatural rebellion which broke out in North Britain, and was carried on there for some time, hath extended itself to this Kingdom of England, and is now actually carrying on in favour of a popish and abjured pretender; and there is the greatest reason to apprehend that those wicked attempts have been encouraged and may be supported by a foreign force; and whereas we think it necessary at this time, that the county of Kent should be put in the best condition of defence; we do therefore, in his Majesty's name, and by his express command, hereby pray and require you to cause the whole Militia of the said county to be put in a readiness for immediate service. And so not doubting of your ready compliance herewith, we bid you

¹ Lord Mahon's "Hist. of England," iii. 240.

² *Gent. Mag.* xv. 497.

heartily farewell. From the Council Chamber at Whitehall, the 5th day of December, 1745.

‘ Your loving friends,

‘ HARDWICKE, C.
DORSET, P.
GOWER, C.P.S.
BOLTON.
COBHAM.
MONTAGUE.
H. PELHAM.

‘ To our loving friends
the deputy Lieutenants
of the County of Kent.’

“ Now the deputy lieutenants, acting within the laths of St. Austin and Shepway, in pursuance and by force and vertue of the said recited order, do hereby direct and require all and every person and persons within the said laths, who in respect of their estates real or personal are chargeable to the Militia of the said county, immediately to provide arms in the following manner; (that is to say) every person chargeable to the horse to provide a broadsword, case of pistols, the barrels thereof to be ten inches long, a carbine with belt and buckett, a great saddle or pad with burs and straps, and a bit and bridle, with pectoral and crupper. And every person chargeable to the foot to provide a musket, the barrel whereof to be not under three feet six inches, and the gage of the bore for bullets of fourteen to the pound, with a bayonet to fix on the muzzle thereof, cartouch-box, waistbelt and sword.

“ And the inhabitants within the city of Canterbury and county of the same, are hereby directed to provide arms according to the above directions for the usual number of foot soldiers found by them in times past.”¹

On Friday, December 20th, Admiral Vernon, commanding the British fleet in the Downs, wrote as follows :

¹ *Gent. Mag.* xvi. 30, January 1746.

“[H.M.S.] *Norwich* in the Downs, Dec. 20th.

“SIR,

“As from the intell. I have procured last night of the enemy’s having brought away from Dunkirk great numbers of their small embarkations, and many of them laden with cannons, field carriages, powder, shot, and other military stores, the Irish troops being marched out of Dunkirk towards Calais, General Lewendahl and many officers being at Dunkirk, with a young person among them they call the prince, and was said to be the second son of the pretender; as I can’t but apprehend they are preparing for a descent from the ports of Calais and Boulogne, and which I suspect may be attempted at Dungeness, where many of my cruizers are in motion for, and I have some thoughts of moving to-morrow with part of my ships, if the weather should be moderate for a descent: I thought it my duty, for his Majesty’s service, to advise you of it, and to desire you will communicate this my letter to the Mayor of Deal, and that the neighbouring towns should have advice for assembling for their common defence; that my cruizers signals, for discovering the approach of an enemy, will be their jack flag flying, at their top-masthead, and firing a gun every half-hour, and to desire they will forward the alarm.

“I am, Sir, Your humble servant

“E. VERNON.

“To JOHN NORRIS Esqr.

at Deal Castle; or to

the MAYOR OF DEAL

in his absence.”¹

Upon receiving the above letter, the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Kent published it with the following invitation annexed:

“Everybody who reads the above letter, willing and ready to stand up for the defence of their king and country, their liberties and lives, are desired to assemble on Sunday morning next, 22nd inst., as soon

¹ *Gent. Mag.* xv. 656, December 1745.

as possible, on horseback, with such arms and ammunition as they have, and to bring two day provision of victuals along with them. The place of rendezvous, or assembling, is Swinfield Minnis.¹ It is to be hoped all the parishes and towns within twenty miles of the sea coast anyway will not fail to be there with all the able-bodied men they have.

“The parishes near to the Minnis are desired to bring some pickaxes, shovels, and axes, along with them besides their arms.

“THE DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS.”

¹ About three miles from Dover, and though the warning was so short nearly 2000 met there well armed.

CHAPTER V

1759-1777

EMBODIED 1759-1762

The year 1759—Threatened French Invasion—Raising of the Militia—The West Kent completed—They commence Drill—First Drill Book for the use of the Regiment—Communications from the King to Parliament—Replies of the two Houses and Resolution of the Commons regarding the Militia; Inquiries addressed to the Lord Lieutenant respecting the Kentish Militia—First Training of the West Kent—Inspection by the Duke of Dorset—His Reply regarding Militia of Kent—Return of the West Kent Militia—Its Embodiment—Assembly at Maidstone—List of the Officers—Establishment of the Regiment—Rates of Pay and Subsistence—Uniform, &c., of the West Kent—The Colours—Detachment sent to Sissenhurst to guard French Prisoners—Description of Sissenhurst Castle—Precedence of Militia Regiments—West Kent move to Dartford, &c.; to Rochester; Dover—Detachment sent to Deal—Court-martial at Dover—Regiment March to Dartford; Rochester; Maidstone; Sittingbourne—Return to Maidstone—Disturbances among the Prisoners at Sissenhurst—West Kent Quartered at Rochester; Sittingbourne; Maidstone; Ashford; and Dartford—Disembodied—Thanked by Parliament—Summary—Trainings 1763 to 1777.

THE revival of the Militia and its re-establishment on a new footing took place, as has been previously mentioned,¹ about the time of the “Seven Years’ War.” Our participation in that great contest as an ally of Prussia necessitated the employment of a large number of our troops on the Rhine and elsewhere in Germany. At the same time we were engaged in a struggle with France more distinctly our own, a struggle which involved the presence of our ships and soldiers in the most distant and opposite extremities of our extensive dominions; whilst Clive and Coote at Chandernagore,

¹ See p. 5.

Plassy, and Wandewash laid the foundations of our Indian Empire and checked French ambition in the East, Wolfe maintained our supremacy in America, and finally by the capture of Quebec completed the conquest of Canada.

It was in these circumstances, and when a very large proportion of the Regular troops were absent from England, that the French contemplated an invasion of the Kingdom, and made preparations accordingly, hoping at the least to seriously embarrass this country, and thus to create a diversion in their favour.

1759. To this threatened invasion (frustrated by the vigilance and gallantry of our Navy) we are indebted for the prompt application of the crucial test of embodiment to the newly established Militia. It is not too much to say that the result was creditable to the force and highly advantageous to the nation.

In compliance with the Act passed in the spring of 1757,¹ steps were taken in the several counties to levy, Officer, and organise the Militia in accordance with its provisions. These proceedings met with considerable opposition in various localities, and numerous riots occurred, the result being that in some counties there was great delay in forming Regiments or Battalions of the strength fixed by Parliament.

Kent was required to furnish 960 out of the total force of 32,000 men to be raised in England, the quota for West Kent being 621 and that for East Kent and Canterbury 339.

The West Kent, which was one of the first Regiments completed, commenced their drilling by Companies once a fortnight at the beginning of March 1759, and in the first week of June of the same year the whole Regiment assembled at MAIDSTONE for the first annual training.

The West Kent Regiment was placed under the command of Lord Romney, and consisted of ten Companies, each composed of 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 Sergeants, 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and about 50 Privates. The Headquarters of the

¹ 30 Geo. II. c. 25.

A REGULAR
FORM of DISCIPLINE
FOR THE
M I L I T I A

As it is Perform'd by the

West-Kent REGIMENT,

Commanded by the

Right Honourable ROBERT Lord *Romney*.

Edw. Fage

By EDWARD FAGE, Adjutant to the said Regiment.

L O N D O N :

Printed in the Year MDCCLIX.

various Companies were Maidstone, Berstead, Dartford, Seven-oaks, Rochester, Malling, Bromley, Blackheath, Woodgate, and Cranbrook. At these places the Companies assembled once a fortnight for drill, commencing the first week in March.

From the following advertisement in the *Kentish Post*¹ it appears that a drill-book for the use of the Regiment was issued about this time.

Just Published

A REGULAR FORM OF DISCIPLINE

as it is perform'd by the WEST KENT REGIMENT OF MILITIA, commanded
by LORD ROMNEY.

And sold at the following Places
(Price One Shilling) :

Mr. Tobias Hammond, Maidstone.	The George at Cranbrooke.
The Crown at Rochester.	The Post House at Malling.
The Bull & George, Dartford.	The Crown & Anchor at Woolwich.
The Green Man on Blackheath.	The King's Head at Canterbury.
The Bell at Bromley.	And by Mr. John Millan,
The Crown at Sevenoaks.	Opposite the Admiralty,
The King's Head at Tonbridge.	London.

A copy of this manual, which originally belonged to Lieutenant and Adjutant Fage, who was the compiler of the work, is in the possession of a gentleman in Kent, and by his courtesy I have been enabled to reproduce the title-page and dedication, and also the diagram facing p. 85. Various details concerning the drill may be of interest. The men were formed in three ranks, the "Serjeants" four paces in rear of the third rank. Most of the movements were performed to the sound of the drums. All wheeling and many other movements were "done slow"—*i.e.*, in slow time. The unmounted Officers carried espontoons (which continued in use until superseded by swords in 1786), and the Sergeants halberts. The best idea of the work will be given by quoting the list of "Contents," which are as follows :

¹ No. 4314, for March 14-17, 1759.

- “Words of Command.” These correspond to what we know as the Manual and Firing Exercises.
- “Rules for training the Men.”
- “Directions for parading the Companies, sizing the Men, and parading them into Ranks.”
- “Manner of carrying the Colours into the Field by the Field-Officers’ Companies.”
- “Compliment paid to the Colours by the Battalion.”
- “Directions for Opening the Files” (taking Open Order).
- “How the Lord-Lieutenant is to be received when he reviews the Regiment.”
- “The Officer’s Espontoon Salute Standing.” (*See below.*)
- “The Manner of the Officers taking their Posts of Exercise in the Rear of their Battalion.”
- “Manual Exercise, with Explanations.”
- “Rules for Firing.”
- “How the Officers are to take their Posts in the Front of the Battalion, after the Exercise.”
- “Closing the Files, and taking their Posts in the Front of the Battalion, after the Exercise.”
- “Closing the Files, and taking their Posts to command their Platoons.”
- “Directions for the alternate firing by Platoons, and Rules for Wheeling.”
- “Directions for the Street-Firing, and Rules for wheeling and forming the Battalion after the Street-Firing.” (*See below.*)
- “Directions for reviewing by Grand-divisions” (marching past in Double Companies).
- “The Officers’ Salute in Marching.”
- “Forming the Battalion by Divisions” (forming Line).
- “Reviewing by Companies, and forming in Battalion” (marching past by Companies and re-forming Line).
- “Form of sending back and lodging the Colours.”

To the Right Honourable

ROBERT, Lord ROMNEY.

My LORD,

YOUR Lordship's Favour to all useful Members of the Public, has encouraged me to intreat the Honour of your Protection to this Treatise.

The MILITIA being now establish'd upon a different Foundation than formerly, Rules are wanted for training it, in a shorter and easier Manner than practis'd by the Army; I have, therefore, attempted (tho' I fear unequal to the Undertaking) to draw out a Form, which if approved by your Lordship, will be the highest Ambition of

My LORD,

Your Lordship's

most obliged,

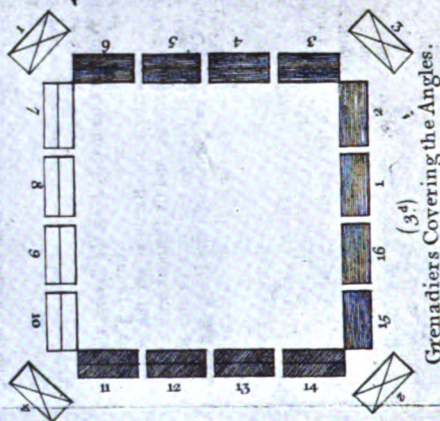
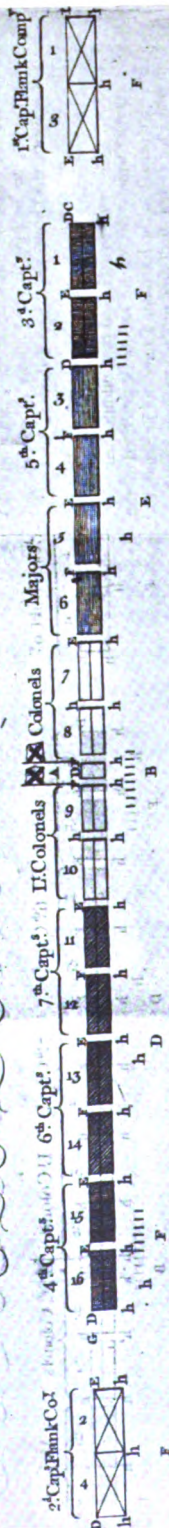
and most devoted

humble Servant.

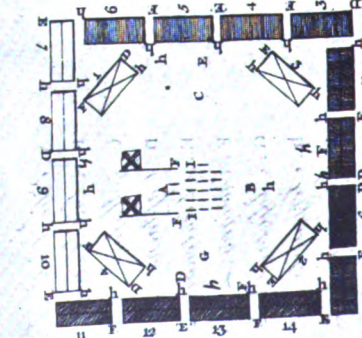
EDWARD FAGE.

(1st)

A BATTALION divided into GRAND SUB-DIVISIONS and PLATOONS.
With the OFFICERS, COLOURS & DRUMMERS at their Post, ready to form the Square.



A. The Colonel.
B. The Lieut. Colonel.
C. The Major.
D. The Captain.
E. The Lieutenant.
F. The Ensign.
G. The Adjutant.
H. The Sergeant.
I. The Drummer.



Square Field Officers, Colours, Adjutants, Grenadiers &c. at their Post in the Square.

DIAGRAM FROM OLD WEST KENT DRILL BOOK, 1759.

(See page 85.)

“Manner of dismissing the Battalion.”

“Plan of a Battalion and Squares.”

“Directions for forming the Square, with a Plan of a Battalion, divided into Grand, Sub-divisions, and Platoons, and all the Officers, Colours, Sergeants, and Drummers at their Posts, ready to form the Square; also two Draughts of Squares, one with the Field Officers, Adjutant, Colours, Grenadiers, &c., at their Posts in the Square; another Plan of the Square, with the Flank-Companies covering the Angles.” (*See plate.*)

“The manner of reducing the Square into Battalion” (re-forming Line from Square).

“Forming the Square marching by Divisions, or Sub-divisions.”

“Reducing the Square by Divisions.”

“Plans of a General and Field Return.”

In the *Street-firing* the Regiment advances in column, and the leading Company by signal from the Major comes to the *Ready* on the march. On the word *Halt* the men drop on the knee, deliver their fire by word of command, *Present—Fire*, then rise and come to the *Recover*, wheel outwards from the centre a half-circle, “then march down the Flank very quick”; when they come to the rear they will be ordered to wheel inward, forming the rear Company of the Battalion. When the first Company or Division fires the next comes to the *Ready*, and on being ordered to *Halt* proceeds in the same manner as the leading Company. “When the first Division fires, all the Drummers are to beat the *Grenadiers’ March* (except the Drummers of the three first Divisions) ’till the *General* beats, then the Firing ceases, and when the Drums cease they *Halt*.”

The following extract describes “The Officer’s Esponton Salute Standing”:¹

“*1st Motion.* The Officer makes a quarter-face to the Right,

¹ The illustrations of the Officer’s Salute are from “Grose’s Military Antiquities.”

stepping back with his right foot, the right toe pointing to the right, and the left to the front, dropping back the Spear obliquely from the front at the same time, and seizing the Espontoons with the left hand, the back of the hand upward, half-way between the right and the ferril, the right hand the height of the shoulder.

"2nd Motion. He brings it perpendicular, raising it with the left hand the height of the shouldier, and seizing it with the right hand near the ferrel.



OFFICER WITH ESPONTOON
AT THE "ORDER."



SALUTE, 1ST MOTION.

"3rd Motion. He drops the Espontoons over the back of the fingers of the left hand, at the same time raising the right hand and sinking the left, till the Spear almost touches the ground.

"4th Motion. He brings it up perpendicular, by sinking the right hand and raising the left.

"5th Motion. He seizes the Espontoons with the right hand above the left, at the place where he held it when order'd, at the same time bringing it oblique, as in the first Motion.

"6th Motion. He faces square, and Orders his Espontoons, then pulls off his Hat."



2ND AND 4TH MOTIONS.



3RD MOTION.



5TH MOTION.



6TH MOTION.

Directions are given for marching off, as also for receiving, the colours with all honours under an escort. The mode of dismissing the parade reads somewhat quaintly: "When the Colours are clear

of the Regiment, the Major will order, *Shoulder, Club your Firelocks*, and after delivering the Commanding Officer's orders, dismiss them with a Ruffle on the Drum."

The fortnightly drills continued for three months, and meanwhile events took a turn which invested the assembly of the Regiment in June with peculiar interest.

The French preparations for invasion still continued, and having towards the end of May assumed a serious aspect, the following message from the King was delivered on the 30th of that month by the Earl of Holderness to the House of Lords :

"GEORGE R.

"The King has received advices that the French Court is making preparations with a design to invade this kingdom ; and though his Majesty is persuaded, that, by the united zeal and affection of his people, any such attempt must, under the blessing of God, end in the destruction of those who shall be engaged therein ; yet his Majesty apprehends that he should not act consistently with that paternal care, and concern, which he has always shewn for the safety and preservation of his people, if he omitted any means in his power, which may be necessary for its defence. Therefore, in pursuance of the late Act of parliament, his Majesty acquaints the house of Lords, with his having received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the immediate danger of such invasion being attempted ; to the end that his Majesty may (if he shall think proper) cause the Militia, or such part thereof as shall be necessary, to be drawn out, and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require.

"G. R."

Which being read, it was ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled :

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to return him the thanks of this house for his most gracious message, and for

acquainting us with the intelligence he has received of the preparations making by France to invade this kingdom. To declare our utmost indignation and abhorrence of such a design ; and that we will, with an united duty, zeal and affection, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, stand by and defend his Majesty against any such presumptuous and desperate attempt. To express the just sense we have of his Majesty's goodness to his people, omitting no means in his power which may tend to their defence ; and in his intention to call out and employ the Militia if it should be found necessary for that purpose and to give his Majesty the strongest assurances, that we will with vigour and steadiness, support his Majesty in taking the most effectual measures to defeat the designs of his enemies ; to preserve and secure his sacred person and government, the Protestant succession in his royal family, and the religion, laws, and liberties of these Kingdoms."

This address having been presented, his Majesty replied that he thanked the House of Lords for the repeated assurances of their unalterable zeal, duty, and affection to his Majesty on this occasion ; and had the utmost confidence in their vigorous support.

A similar message having been carried by Pitt to the Commons, and having been read by the Speaker, it was

" Resolved, *Nem. Con.*

' That an humble address be presented to his Majesty to return his Majesty our dutiful thanks for graciously communicating to this house that he has received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the French ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted ; and for his Majesty's parental and timely care of the safety and preservation of his people ; to assure his Majesty, that this house will, with their lives and fortunes, support and stand by his Majesty against all attempts whatever ; and that his faithful Commons with hearts warm with affection and zeal for his

Majesty's sacred person and government, and animated by indignation at the daring designs of an enemy whose fleet has hitherto shunned, in port, the terror of his Majesty's Navy, will cheerfully exert their utmost efforts to repel all insults and effectually enable his Majesty not only to disappoint the attempts of France but by the blessing of God, to turn them to their own confusion.'

"Resolved 'That an humble address be presented to his Majesty that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to his Lieutenants of the several counties, ridings, and places within that part of Great Britain called England, to use their utmost diligence and attention to carry into execution the several acts of Parliament, made for the better ordering the Militia force of that part of Great Britain called England."

His Majesty replied :

"I return you my thanks for your dutiful and affectionate address and for this fresh and very particular mark of your unanimous zeal in the defence of me and my crown. You may depend on my constant endeavours for the preservation and safety of my Kingdoms."

In accordance with the above resolution of the Commons two circulars were sent to the Lords-Lieutenant as under :

" WHITEHALL, June 5th, 1759.

" MY LORD,—

"I am commanded by the King, in consequence of an Humble Address from the House of Commons, to signify to your Lordship His Majesty's Pleasure that you do use your utmost Diligence and Attention to carry into Execution the several Acts of Parliament made for the better ordering of the Militia Forces of that part of Great Britain, called England.

" I am, &c.,

"W. PITT."

This was accompanied by the following of the same date :

“The King having, by a most Gracious Message,¹ acquainted His Parliament with His having received repeated Intelligence of the actual Preparations making in the French Ports to invade this kingdom, and of the imminent Danger of such Invasion being attempted, to the end that His Majesty may (if He shall think proper), cause the Militia, or such Part thereof as shall be necessary, to be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occasion shall require ; I am commanded to signify the King’s Pleasure to your Lordship that you do forthwith transmit to one of His Principal Secretaries of State, for His Majesty’s Information, an account of what Progress has been made in the County of Kent, in the Execution of the Acts of Parliament passed in the 80th and 81st year of His Majesty’s Reign, for the better ordering of the Militia Forces in the several counties of That Part of Great Britain called England ; and also an exact Return of the Actual State and condition of the Militia in the County above mentioned under your Direction, in order that the King may be fully informed, how soon the whole, or any part of the Militia of the said County may be in readiness to be drawn out and embodied, if His Majesty shall think proper, and to march as Occasion shall require.

“ I am, &c.,

“ W. PITT.”

“ His Grace the DUKE OF DORSET,
His Majesty’s Lieutenant for
the County of Kent.”

On the day preceding that on which the above letter was written, being Whit Monday, all the Regiments and Battalions of Militia which were sufficiently advanced in their organisation were assembled for their annual regimental training ; amongst these was the West Kent, the various Companies of which

¹ See above.

marched into Maidstone on June 4th, from the localities in which they were raised, and were billeted in the public-houses.

The following extract from a county paper of the period¹ refers to this assembly of the Regiment :

“ The Regiment marched into Maidstone on the Monday and continued in their Quarters all the week with the greatest cheerfulness though they were so streightened for room as to lay three in a bed. The several Publicans entertained them with three meals and good victuals at 4*d.* per man each day ; and to show the public spirit of the Town a proper number of the principal Inhabitants formed themselves into a Volunteer Band of Musick, cloathed in a very handsome Uniform at their own expence: They composed an entire new March for the Regiment which they play’d extremely well, and attended in proper Form the whole Time. The Militia Men observed the greatest order and Decorum ; they mounted an Officer’s Guard every Day and received their Day’s Pay every Evening at Roll-calling, when the Retreat beat.”

In consequence of the Secretary of State’s letter of June 5th, the Duke of Dorset, Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, determined to seize the opportunity and personally to inspect the Regiment at the conclusion of the week’s training, in order that he might be better able to report on its condition, as requested.

The Regiment was accordingly reviewed by his Grace on Friday, June 8th, on Pennenden Heath, near Maidstone. The following account of the inspection appears in the *Kentish Post* :

“ *Canterbury, June 13th, 1759.* We hear that on Friday last the West Kent Regiment of Militia, commanded by the Right Honourable the Lord Romney, was reviewed on Pennenden Heath near Maidstone by His Grace the Duke of Dorset Lord-Lieutenant of the County. There was the greatest concourse of people assembled that ever was known on any occasion, and all the Nobility and Gentry of the Neighbourhood who express’d the highest satisfaction. The Regiment went through their Exercise

¹ *Kentish Post*, No. 4339, June 13th, 1759.

and perform'd the several firings in subdivisions, street-firings, and a volley with the greatest exactness, though it was only the second day of the men being together¹ and most of the companies had exercised no more than the legal Days (once a Fortnight) and begun the first week in March. The Officers saluted with their Esponsos both standing and marching. The Duke of Dorset was so highly pleased that he ordered a handsome Present to be distributed among the men to drink the King's health."

On June 20th the Duke made his official report (in reply to Pitt's communication of the 5th), and on the same day warrants were issued ordering the embodiment of the Wiltshire and Dorsetshire Regiments of Militia, which were the first to be called out. On the following day, June 21st, orders were given for the embodiment of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Battalions of the Devonshire Militia, and also the 1st (or Western) and the 2nd (or Eastern) Battalions of the Norfolk Militia.

The Duke's report was received on the 21st, and on the 22nd a Royal Warrant was issued directing the immediate embodiment of the West Kent. This warrant was received and acknowledged on the 25th, and the Regiment was at once called out, being thus the ninth Battalion embodied. Nine more Battalions were embodied during July, and others at subsequent dates.

The Lord-Lieutenant's letter of the 20th was as follows :

"KNOLLE, 20th June, 1759.

"SIR,

"In obedience to His Majesty's commands signified to me by your Letter of the 5th instant and for His Majesty's Information I do hereby humbly certify that the Militia of the County of Kent with the City and County of the City of Canterbury consists of two Regiments or Battalions the one stiled the West Kent Regiment, the other the East Kent Regiment or

¹ On the Tuesday and Wednesday they were perhaps only exercised by Companies, but they certainly had been assembled at Maidstone since the Monday.

Battalion; that the West Kent Regiment containing 621 men have been raised and formed into Ten Companies and are armed Trained and Disciplined in pursuance of the Acts of Parliament of the 80th, and 31st Years of His Majesty's Reign for the better ordering the Militia Forces; and I do hereby further humbly certify that I reviewed the said West Kent Regiment of Militia on Friday the 8th day of this instant at Pennenden Heath and that the officers as well as private men appeared to be compleatly armed and very perfect in all parts of their Exercise and Firings, and to be in readiness to be drawn out and embodied if His Majesty shall think proper and to march as occasion shall require.

"The exact Return of which Regiments and the State thereof as made to me on such review, I have inclosed for His Majesty's Information.

"The East Kent Regiment or Battalion are not yet fully compleat, but when raised will consist of 889 men and a progress hath been made in raising and forming them pursuant to the Acts of Parliament and the Deputy Lieutenants are now proceeding in such service, and I have in pursuance of His Majesty's Commands exhorted them to proceed with Diligence and attention, and have no doubt of their ready compliance.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"DORSET." ¹

Annexed is the return of the Regiment which was enclosed in the above letter of the Lord-Lieutenant.

This report and return, as above stated, was received on June 21st, and on the 22nd the West Kent was embodied by Royal Warrant.

On the following day (June 23rd) orders were issued from the War Office directing the Regiment to assemble at Maidstone, where they were to be quartered, and to be under the command

¹ Militia, Home Office, 1759.

A RETURN OF THE WEST KENT REGIMENT OF MILITIA, COMMANDED BY THE
RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD ROMNEY, AS REVIEWED BY HIS GRACE THE
DUKE OF DORSET, LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE SAID COUNTY,
ON FRIDAY IN WHITSUN WEEK, 8 JUNE, 1759

NAMES OF THE COMPANIES.	Colonel.			Lt.-Colonel.			Major.			Cap-tains.		Lieut. tenants.		Ensigns.		Adjutant.		Serjeants.		Corporals.		Drummers.		Private Militia Men.							Attended.										
	Colonel.			Lt.-Colonel.			Major.			Cap-tains.		Lieut. tenants.		Ensigns.		Adjutant.		Serjeants.		Corporals.		Drummers.		Private Militia Men.							Attended.										
	Colonel.	Lt.-Colonel.	Major.	Attended.	Not Appointed.	Absent.	Attended.	Not Appointed.	Absent.	Attended.	Not Appointed.	Absent.	Attended.	Not Appointed.	Absent.	Attended.	Not Appointed.	Absent.	Attended.	Not Appointed.	Absent.	Attended.	Not Appointed.	Absent.	Present.	Absent.	Sick.	Vacancies.	Dead.	Change of Abode.	Commissioned Officers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Private Militia Men.						
Maidstone. Lord Romney .	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	58	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	3	2	58						
Berstead. Lieut.-Col. Fairfax	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	55	0	0	4	0	0	3	3	3	2	55							
Dartford. Major Whitworth .	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	47	0	0	7	0	5	3	3	3	2	47							
Sefoakes. Earl Stanhope .	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	56	1	0	2	0	0	1	3	3	2	56							
Rochester. St John Filmore .	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	53	0	1	6	0	0	2	3	3	2	53							
Malling. Captain Stiles .	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	52	0	0	7	0	0	2	3	3	2	52							
Bromley. Captain James .	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	44	0	0	15	0	0	2	3	3	2	44							
Blackheath. Cap ⁿ Haddock .	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	51	0	0	8	0	0	1	3	3	2	51							
Woodsgate. Cap ⁿ Austen .	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	54	0	0	5	0	0	3	3	3	2	54							
Cranbrook. Capt. Weston .	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	2	0	57	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	3	2	57							
Total . . .	1	1	1	5	0	2	7	2	1	7	3	0	1	30	0	30	0	20	0	527	1	2	56	0	5	23	30	30	20	527											
Commission Officers Absent N. 3			Earl Stanhope in Scotland on business. Capt. Weston taken ill at Maidston, Thursday. Lieut. Henry Chamneys in Ireland for his Health.			Commission Officers not appointed. 1 Lieut. to Bromley Company. 1 Lieut. to Blackheath Company. 1 Ensign to Blackheath Company. 1 Ensign to Sefoakes Company. 1 Ensign to Rochester Company.			Absent and Wanting			To Complement to			5 For which Several Gentlemen offered at the Review.			O. WHITWORTH, Major.			8			0			0			31			30			20			591		

of Lieut.-General Campbell, as will appear by the following letters:

LETTER FROM THE WAR OFFICE TO THE LORD-LIEUTENANT
OF KENT¹

“WAR OFFICE, June 23rd, 1759.

“MY LORD,

“The King having (agreeably to the acts for the ordering of the Militia Forces in that part of Great Britain called England) communicated to Parliament that he had received repeated intelligence of the actual preparations making in the French Ports to invade this Kingdom and of the imminent danger of such invasion being attempted, which intelligence has since been further confirmed; and His Majesty having accordingly ordered the West Kent Regiment of Militia under your command to be embodied and held in every respect ready to march as occasion shall require to such Posts within this Kingdom as His Majesty shall judge proper to assign them and to be put under the command of such General Officer or Officers as His Majesty shall be pleased to appoint over them and obey such further orders as shall be judged necessary for the safety and defence of this Kingdom;

“I have the honour to signify to you it is His Majesty’s pleasure that you cause the Militia under your command to march forthwith according to the enclosed order to Maidstone where they are to serve under the command of L^t. Gen. Campbell of which he is already informed by a letter from me whereof you will receive a copy herewith.

“I have the honour to be

“My Lord

“His Grace

The DUKE OF DORSET

His Majesty’s Lieutenant
for the County of Kent.”

“Your Grace’s &c.

“BARRINGTON.

¹ War Office, Militia Letter-Book, 1759.



SKETCH OF THE EARLIEST
COLOURS OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA, 1759.

This sketch does not pretend to be an absolutely accurate representation of the Colours, being drawn from description only, and is merely given to convey a general idea of the designs of the "King's Colour" and "County Colour" (as it was then called), respectively.

LETTER FROM THE WAR OFFICE TO LIEUT.-GENERAL
CAMPBELL¹"WAR OFFICE, June 23rd, 1759.

"SIR,

"I am to acquaint you that His Majesty has been pleased to direct that the West Kent Regiment of Militia shall march to Maidstone and shall be put under your command.

"You will see by the Acts lately passed concerning the Militia, which I send you herewith, that this part of the National Force from the time of its being ordered on service is to be on the same footing in all respects as the regular troops, subject to the same Discipline, paid in the same manner and intitled to the same Honours and Privileges, you will therefore consider them in all respects as soldiers and it is the King's Pleasure and strict Injunction that they be treated as such, regard being had to their present inexperience, which as well as the Goodwill shewn by them in defence of their King and Country intitles them both to indulgence and assistance from the rest of the Army whereof they are now part.

"Having said thus much it would be unnecessary to recommend them to your care, but as you cannot be continually with them yourself it is His Majesty's pleasure that you direct one, or more, able and discreet Officers under your Command to be constantly with the Militia in order to give them such information and assistance as they may want till they are more accustomed to Military Duties.

"I have the honour to be

"Sir &c.

"BARRINGTON.

"L^t. Gen^l. CAMPBELL."¹ War Office, Militia Letter-Book.

MARCHING ORDER FROM WAR OFFICE TO OFFICER
COMMANDING WEST KENT MILITIA ¹

“It is His Majesty’s Pleasure that you cause the West Kent Regiment of Militia under your command to assemble immediately and march by such Routes and in such Divisions as you shall think most convenient to Maidstone where they are to be quartered and follow such orders as they shall receive from Lieut. Genl. Campbell. Wherein &c.

“Given &c. this 28th day of June 1759

“By His Majesty’s Command,

“BARRINGTON.

“To

His Grace the DUKE OF DORSET

His Majesty’s Lieut. for the

County of Kent or the Officer

Commanding the West Kent Regt.

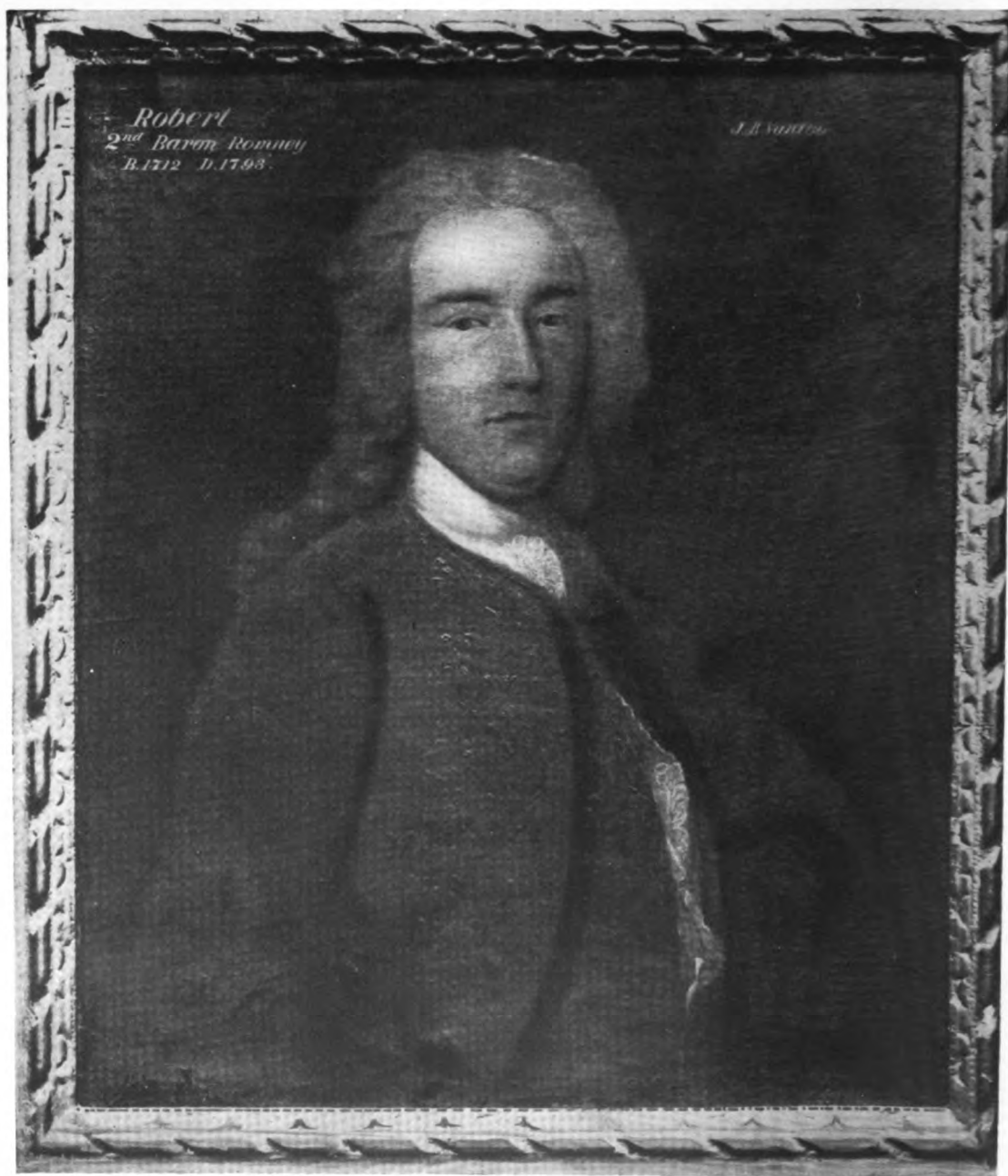
of Militia.”

In accordance with the above orders the various Companies of the West Kent, having assembled at their several quarters, marched to MAIDSTONE.

A local paper¹ of the time says: “The Regiment assembled together in less than a week’s notice and not one man staid behind. The Head Quarters are at Maidstone where they observe the greatest Decorum and the handsome allowance the Justices of the Peace have ordered for their Families gives the People the highest satisfaction.”

¹ Militia Marching Orders.

² *Kentish Post*, No. 4347.



Portrait by J. B. Vanloo.

Photo. by W. Boughton & Sons.

ROBERT, 2nd BARON ROMNEY.
COLONEL, WEST KENT MILITIA. 1750.

Reproduced by kind permission of EARL ROMNEY.

The following were the Officers of the Regiment at this period :

Colonel . . .	Robert Lord Romney. ¹
Lieut.-Colonel . .	Robert Fairfax. ²
Major . . .	Charles Whitworth. ³
Captains . . .	Earl Stanhope. ⁴
	Sir John Filmer, Bart. ⁵
	Charles Style. ⁶
	William James. ⁷
	Nicholas Haddock.
	John Austen.
	John Weston.
	Henry Champneis (promoted to Captain on retirement of Lord Stanhope).
Captain-Lieutenant	William Champneis.
Lieutenants . . .	Thomas Morland.
	William Dalison.
	Edward Fage.
	James Whatman.
	John Dumole Mercer.
	Robert Salmon.
	John Grombridge.
	Edward Stephenson.
	John Luck.

¹ Second Baron, of Mote Park, &c. *Vide* Appendix C9.

² Of Leeds Castle, &c. ; formerly Cornet and Major Royal Horse Guards ; afterwards seventh Lord Fairfax. *Vide* Appendix C10.

³ Of The Grange, Leybourne ; nephew of Lord Whitworth ; afterwards Sir Charles Whitworth and Lieut.-Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort ; resigned soon after embodiment.

⁴ Philip, second Earl.

⁵ Of East Sutton ; fourth Baronet.

⁶ Son of Sir Thos. Style, Bart., of Wateringbury, succeeded as fifth Baronet 1769.

⁷ Of Ightham, High Sheriff 1732, Father of Richard James who became Colonel in 1796.

The West KENT Regiment of MILITIA, 9
embodied 22 June, 1759.

<i>Rank.</i>	<i>Name.</i>
Colonel - - -	Robert <i>Lord</i> Romney
Lieut. Colonel	Robert Fairfax
Major - - -	Charles Whitworth
Captain - -	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <i>Sir</i> John Filmér, <i>Bt.</i> Charles Style William James Nicholas Haddock John Austen John Weston Henry Champneis </div> </div>
Captain Lieut.	William Champneis
Lieutenant -	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Thomas Morland William Dahfon Edward Fage James Whatman John Dumole Mercer Robert Salmon John Grombridge Edward Stevenson John Luck </div> </div>
Ensign - -	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> John Cole John Weston, <i>jun.</i> James Chapman Robert Stace Stephen Hanfield </div> </div>
Adjutant - -	Edward Fage
Quarter Master -	.
Surgeon - - -	.

Agent, Mr. Martin, Pall-mall.

FIRST RECORD OF WEST KENT MILITIA IN ARMY LIST, 1761.



PRIVATE, WEST KENT MILITIA, 1759.

Drawn by A. E. M. HORNE, from Prints in the British Museum.

Regiment, being hooked back in front ; beneath the coat was a long red waistcoat ; the breeches were also red, and the gaiters white. A triangular hat formed the headdress, the hair being powdered and tied in a queue behind.

The rank and file were armed with muskets and bayonets, besides which they wore short swords, or "hangers," as they were termed, with brass hilts, suspended from the left side. The coat was confined round the waist by a broad tanned leather belt, whilst a large "cartouch-box" hung on the right hip, depending from another wide tanned leather belt, which passed over the left shoulder.

The Sergeants carried halberts, and a larger kind of sword or hanger. They had no muskets, bayonets, or cartouch-boxes.

The colours of the Regiment were two in number. They were both of silk, the one a Union,¹ the other bearing the arms of the Duke of Dorset² the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, on a ground of the same colour as the Regimental facings.

On the assembly of the Regiment at Maidstone orders were received directing a strong detachment, consisting of 3 Captains, 9 Subalterns, 12 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 6 Drummers, and 250 Privates, to proceed to Sissenhurst to relieve the detachments of Colonel Hodgson's Regiment (5th Foot) in the duty on the French prisoners of war at that place.

For the performance of this duty the detachment was to be quartered at Sissenhurst and other convenient places. The accommodation at Sissenhurst and in its immediate neighbourhood



SERGEANT WITH HALBERT.

¹ Without the Saltire gules of St. Patrick, which was not added until 1801.

² Quarterly or and gules a bend vair.

appears to have proved insufficient, as we find orders issued on July 21st directing the detachment doing duty on the French prisoners of war to occupy Cranbrook and places adjacent.

The portion of the Regiment told off for duty at Sissenhurst marched thither under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Fairfax on Tuesday, July 3rd, on receipt of their knapsacks and ammunition, for which latter Lord Romney had forwarded an urgent requisition on the Friday previous.

The following extract from the *Kentish Post*¹ of July 11th relates to the despatch of the above-mentioned detachment :

“Tuesday a large detachment of the West Kent Regiment of Militia marched from Maidstone under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Fairfax ; they were attended to the end of the Town by the Volunteer Band of Musick,² and the men showed the greatest cheerfulness.

“The detachment is to be relieved on Tuesday se’nnight by the same number commanded by Major Whitworth.

“Lord Romney and the Major went down with the party, and not a man failed on the march, but went upon duty the minute they came to their ground and continued very alert ; and it gives great Pleasure that the men are so properly sensible of the service they do their King and Country in this Time of Danger and threatened Invasion.”

Sissenhurst, or Sissinghurst, Castle, in which the French prisoners of war were confined, was a large building, at that time in a very ruinous condition ; it had, however, seen better days. It was built by Sir John Baker (Recorder of London, Speaker of the Commons, Attorney-General, &c. &c.), whose eldest son, Sir Richard Baker, entertained Queen Elizabeth here on her return from Rye in 1573 ; she remained three days. (Sir Richard was one of the Kentish Captains at the time of the Armada : see p. 32, note.) His great-great-grandson, Sir John Baker, to whom Sissinghurst descended

¹ No. 4347, July 7–11, 1759.

² See p. 92.



This Original Drawing of the North West view of Sissinghurst Castle was taken in 1760, by Lieutenant Robert Salmon, when on duty with his regiment of Militia in charge of the French Prisoners, who were confined there between the years 1756 and 1763. The Hon. Robert Fairfax, of Leeds Castle, being the Lieutenant-Colonel of the above-named regiment, this Drawing, executed in pencil and sepia, and quite unique, was preserved for many years at Leeds Castle. The presumption is that Lieutenant Salmon made a present of it to his superior Officer.

The following is the copy of a letter (W.D.) from the Hon. Robert Fairfax to Lieutenant Salmon, when the regiment went on duty at Sissinghurst.

Dear Salmon,

We have received orders to march to-morrow to Maidstone, the next day Sissinghurst. I must go to Maidstone this evening to take Quarters, pray come to me here this afternoon and I will give you the route; Mr. Handfield must go upon Sissinghurst duty, and shall be glad to see him likewise.

R. Fairfax.

To Lieutenant Salmon at Ucomb.

SISSINGHURST CASTLE, 1759.

Original Drawing with above inscription is in the possession of Lt.-Col. BAILEY, late 3rd Royal West Kent Regiment, at Igham Court.

about 1650, was the last of the line, and after his decease, remaining for a very long time uninhabited, it fell into decay. Sir Horace Walpole, who visited the place in 1752, thus described its condition : "Yesterday, after twenty mishaps, we got to Sissinghurst to dinner. There is a park in ruins, and house in ten times greater ruins. You go through an arch of stables to the house, the court of which is perfect and very beautiful. It has a good apartment, and a fine gallery, 120 feet long by 18, which takes up one side ; the wainscoat is pretty and entire, the ceiling vaulted and painted. The whole is built for show ; for the back of the house is nothing but lath and plaster."¹ This last remark somewhat accounts for its rapid decay.

Such was the condition of the mansion when hired by the Government for the confinement of the French prisoners during the Seven Years' War. As many as 3000 men were quartered there. The prisoners being withdrawn in 1763, the house was again uninhabited for about twenty years, until 1784, when it was occupied as a poorhouse. Only the gateway and some ruined fragments now remain of Sissinghurst, in turn a palace, a prison, and a poorhouse.

In addition to the detachment at Sissenhurst, or Sissinghurst, small parties were also sent to East Malling and West Malling, the accommodation at Maidstone being insufficient.

In these quarters the West Kent remained during the summer and autumn of 1759.

On August 13th a medicine chest was ordered to be issued for the use of the Regiment.

On September 1st orders were issued directing that Regiments of Militia were to have no fixed rank or seniority when serving together, but were to take precedence according to the date of their arrival in camp, garrison, or quarters. This order was, however, superseded by another arrangement, on June 26th, 1760, when it

¹ *Vide* "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. ix.

was directed that Regiments were to draw lots for precedence whilst doing duty together.¹

The clothing provided for the Militia by Parliament proving totally inadequate to the wants of the force when embodied, an additional allowance was sanctioned on October 9th, 1759, to the extent of £2 4s. 7d. for each Sergeant and £1 0s. 5d. for each Corporal, Drummer, or Private, the total thus issued to the West Kent amounting to £721 4s. 7d.

On October 20th an allowance was made of £7 10s. per month for defraying the expenses of a hospital.

On Saturday, November 24th, in accordance with orders dated November 22nd, the Regiment (with the exception of the Sissenhurst detachment, which followed two days later) marched to Sevenoaks, being relieved by Lieut.-General Bocland's Regiment (11th Foot). They remained billeted at that place until the Monday, on which day they proceeded to DARTFORD, Gravesend, &c. At the request of the Commanding Officer a portion of the Regiment was ordered to Eltham and Bexley to prevent Dartford being overcrowded, smallpox being prevalent in that locality at the time. From this period until the end of January 1760 the West Kent was distributed as follows :

Headquarters and 3 Companies	.	.	.	.	Dartford
1 Company	.	.	.	.	Crayford and Foots Cray
2 Companies	.	.	.	.	Eltham and Bexley
4 Companies	.	.	.	.	Gravesend and Northfleet

1760. At the end of January or early in February 1760 the Regiment proceeded to ROCHESTER and its immediate neighbourhood (Brompton, Gillingham, Stroud, and Frindsbury), but about six weeks later moved to SITTINGBOURNE and Feversham.

On May 8rd orders were received to march immediately to DOVER and Folkestone, where the Regiment remained for the

¹ War Office Militia Letter-Book.

summer. The Headquarters were at Dover, where Colonel Parslow's Regiment (54th Foot) was also stationed at that time.

On May 28th a detachment consisting of 100 Privates, with Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in proportion, proceeded to Deal to do duty on the French prisoners there, and also to furnish guards for the naval hospital.

One of the earliest records of courts-martial in the Regiment relates to the period when the West Kent was stationed at Dover. Five Privates were tried by a General Court-Martial for mutiny, and one for misbehaviour and disobedience of orders. The latter, William Kirby, was sentenced to "six days' confinement on bread and water and to ask pardon of the Officers at the head of the Regiment." Four of those charged with mutiny, namely, Thomas Newman, Francis Mariner, Henry Flower, and Henry Rivers, were each to receive "200 lashes with a cat of nine tails on their bare backs," whilst the fifth, Giles Bell, was allotted 100 lashes.

The Regiment left Dover, &c., on September 1st, but the detachment at Deal was ordered to remain there.

From Dover the West Kent marched by Canterbury¹ to DARTFORD and neighbourhood, but very soon after moved to ROCHESTER, where they were quartered on September 23rd, on which date a detachment was ordered to Deal to relieve the one which had been doing duty there since May.

At Rochester the Regiment remained throughout the winter. During this period one of their principal duties appears to have been the furnishing of escorts to conduct French prisoners of war from Rochester to Sissinghurst.

1761. Whilst at Rochester a rather amusing dispute seems to have arisen between one of the Officers of the Regiment and Mr. Graydon, the Mayor. Some of the sailors of H.M.S. *Yarmouth* having been imprisoned for riotous behaviour in the town, and

¹ Where they arrived on September 3rd, leaving the following morning. A local paper says, "They made a fine appearance and were all in high spirits" (*Kentish Post*, September 6th, 1760).

their comrades having threatened to come and release them and wreck the Mayor's house, the Mayor applied on the evening of March 2nd for some Militia to assist in preventing a breach of the peace. A picquet, under the command of Lieutenant Morland, having been sent, the Mayor appears to have retired to rest. No disturbance occurred, and after some time Lieutenant Morland appears to have knocked at the Mayor's house and requested to be informed whether the picquet could be marched off. The Mayor declining to give a definite reply, Lieutenant Morland intimated in no very complimentary terms that he did not see the use of patrolling the streets for the benefit of the Mayor while the said Mayor was comfortably asleep in bed. The occurrence was the subject of considerable correspondence between the Mayor, whose dignity was much hurt, and the military authorities, but with no very definite result.

On March 23rd, 1761, the West Kent proceeded to MAIDSTONE, relieving the 3rd Regiment (the Buffs), and sending a detachment (consisting of 2 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 6 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 230 Privates) to Sissinghurst. They were not, however, destined to remain long in these quarters, for on the 9th of the following month they received orders to march to SITTINGBOURNE, Milton, and Feversham, on the detachment at Sissinghurst being relieved by the 2nd Hampshire Militia. The West Kent were at the same time directed to send a detachment to relieve the party at Deal.

The Regiment had not been two months at Sittingbourne when orders were issued, on May 30th, for it to return to MAIDSTONE and Sissinghurst and relieve the 2nd Surrey Militia, the detachment at Sissinghurst to consist of 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 8 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 4 Drummers, and 200 Privates.

The French prisoners seem to have given some trouble to those in charge of them about this period. One of them is said to have thrown a bucket with water on one occasion from a turret by the

side of the gateway on to the head of a sentry, killing him on the spot. Whether this is correct or not, it is certain that during this year (1761) a soldier named William Bassuck was killed by one of the prisoners. On the other hand, the Militia on guard appear on several occasions to have used their muskets very freely, and with rather more effect than judgment.

During their sojourn in these quarters, which lasted until October, they were again frequently employed in escorting prisoners of war. On July 27th, for example, we find them ordered to conduct a party of thirty-eight prisoners to Winchester from Sissinghurst; and again in August they were detailed for a similar escort.

On October 15th they received orders directing them to march, on being relieved by the Leicester Militia, to "such place or places in the county of Kent as the Commanding Officer shall think proper." The Commanding Officer appears to have chosen ROCHESTER as winter quarters for the Regiment, for it is here that we next find them.

1762. About this time the fortified lines at Chatham were in course of construction, and accordingly, on January 25th, 1762, an order was sent directing a strong detachment (consisting of 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 8 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 4 Drummers, and 200 Privates) to proceed to Chatham on February 1st, to assist the Dorset Militia in the duty on those lines.

On April 8th the West Kent moved to SITTINGBOURNE, Feversham, and adjacent places, and on the 28th sent a detachment to Sissinghurst to relieve the Earl of Panmure's Regiment of foot (21st Royal North British Fusileers, as they were then called).

On June 2nd the Regiment proceeded to MARDSTONE for the summer, the detachment at Sissinghurst still remaining there.

The following return shows the strength of the West Kent on August 18th, 1762:

WEST KENT.	Commissioned and Warrant Officers.	Non-Com- missioned Officers.	Rank and File.		Total Officers and Men.	Wanting to Complete.	Contingent Men.	Establishment.
			Fit for Duty.	Sick.				
Colonel Lord Romney, Maidstone and Sissinghurst	33	50	470	18	571	109	24	704

The "contingent men" mentioned in the above return were purely imaginary beings, who had no existence whatever in fact. From December 11th, 1759, each Captain was allowed to draw pay for one imaginary man for each twenty-five in his Company, to cover contingent expenses. This was the commencement of the present "contingent allowance."

On October 20th the Regiment was directed, on being relieved by the 14th Foot, to proceed to ASHFORD, Lenham, Cranbrook, and neighbourhood, and to remain there until November 9th, when they were to move to DARTFORD, Gravesend, Foots Cray, St. Mary's Cray, and Crayford.

On December 4th, in view of the approaching disembodiment, directions were issued for the Regiment to be marched to such places in the county as might be convenient for their dismissal.

Preliminaries of peace having been signed on November 3rd, the further services of the Militia in an embodied condition were considered unnecessary, and accordingly the following letter enclosing the warrant for disembodiment was sent to the Lord-Lieutenant:

"WHITEHALL, Dec. 15, 1762.

"MY LORD,

"I have the Honor to transmit to your Lordship herewith His Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, ordering you to disembody the West Kent Regiment of Militia which the King wishes may be

done with all possible Dispatch. I must beg the favor of your Lordship to acknowledge the receipt of the Letter and

“ I am &c.

“ EGREMONT.

“ DUKE OF DORSET.”

Before the disembodiment a Vote of Thanks was passed by the House of Commons as follows :

“ Jovis, 9 die Decembris, 1762.

“ Resolved Nemine Contradicente,

“ That the Thanks of this House be given to the Officers of the several Corps of Militia which are embodied, for the reasonable and meritorious Service they have done their Country; and that Mr. Speaker do signify the same by Letter to the Colonel or other Commanding Officer of each respective Corps.”

The Speaker announced to the House on January 28th, 1763, that he had received replies from most of the Commanding Officers of the Militia Regiments, desiring him to make their grateful acknowledgments for the great honour done the Militia by the notice which the House had been pleased to take of their endeavours to serve their King and country.¹

The Regiment had been embodied three years and six months (all but a week), from June 22nd, 1759, to December 15th, 1762. During this embodiment the West Kent did not serve out of their county, and the account of their frequent marching and counter-marching from place to place is at first sight rather confusing. On examination, however, it will be found that a tolerably regular round of stations was occupied annually, and in consecutive order, viz., Maidstone, Dartford, Rochester, and Sittingbourne. The Regiment was quartered in the summer and autumn at Maidstone, except in 1760, when Dover was substituted as the summer station; one or

¹ “ Commons’ Journals,” xxix. 393, 417

two months were usually spent at Dartford at the end of autumn ; in winter Rochester was the chosen station ; and Sittingbourne was generally occupied for about six weeks in the spring.

1763-1777. From 1768 until 1777 the Militia appear to have been assembled for twenty-eight days' training annually, the West Kent having its Headquarters at Maidstone.



MAIDSTONE AT THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

From original contemporary drawings in the Maidstone Museum.

Photographed by De'Ath & Dunk, Maidstone.

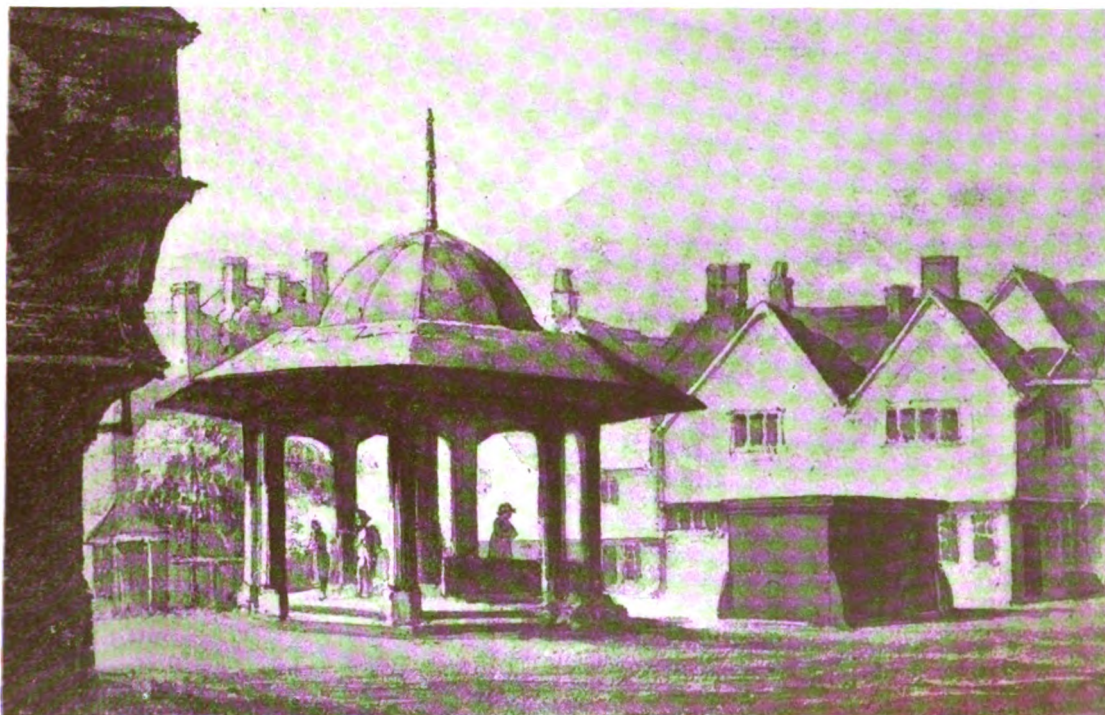


Copyright reserved.

WEEK STREET, MAIDSTONE, ABOUT 1780

From a drawing by WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

Reproduced by permission.



Copyright reserved.

THE MARKET CROSS, MAIDSTONE, 1770-1780.

From a drawing by EDWARD PRETTY, F.S.R.

Reproduced by permission.

CHAPTER VI

1778-83

EMBODIMENT DURING AMERICAN REBELLION

The American Rebellion—Supported by France—Embodiment of Militia—Establishment and Officers of West Kent—Assembly at Maidstone—Regiment marches to Dorking—Sent to Horsham in aid of Civil Power—Encamps near Winchester—Precedence of Militia—Description of Camp—Regiment reviewed by General—Camp visited by Duke and Duchess of Cumberland—Troops reviewed by Commander-in-Chief—Preparations for Royal visit—Divisional Field-day—Visit of King and Queen—Guard of Honour of West Kent—Captain Knighted—Royal Review and Levee—Regiment moves to Weymouth—Marches to Warley—Anticipations of Invasion—Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies brigaded under Duke of Dorset—They move with other troops to South Coast—Return to Warley—Battalion winters in Hertfordshire—The Gordon Riots—West Kent in London—At Hilsea Barracks—Winchester—Alresford—Berkshire—Marches to Camp near Harwich—Returns to Maidstone—Disembodied.

THE second occasion upon which the services of the Militia were called into requisition was during the American Rebellion. That unhappy conflict, which terminated by the severance of the ties uniting the American colonies to the Mother Country, having commenced in the spring of 1775, steps were taken to render the Militia available in case of necessity.

By an Act¹ passed in 1776 the Government, which previously could only call out the Militia “in case of actual invasion or upon imminent danger thereof, or in case of rebellion,” was now enabled to embody that force “in case of *any* rebellion existing in *any* territory or dominion belonging to the Crown.”

1778. The situation, already sufficiently grave, was rendered

¹ 16 Geo. III. c. 4.

more so by the growing disposition of the French to support the American cause. Our reverse at Saratoga in the autumn of 1777 encouraged them to officially acknowledge the independence of America, and on February 6th, 1778, an alliance was effected between the two countries.

The conclusion of this treaty of alliance having been announced on March 13th by the Marquis de Noailles, the French Ambassador, in hostile and insulting terms, and vigorous preparations being made in France to give active support to the Americans, our Ambassador was recalled from Paris. France was again at war with us, and on March 26th warrants were issued ordering the embodiment of the Militia.

The warrant for the embodiment "with all convenient speed" of "all the Militia of the County of Kent" (for the East Kent as well as the West Kent was now completed and called out for service) was addressed to the Duke of Dorset, Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, or "in his absence to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the said County," and was dated from "our Court at St. James's the Twenty-sixth day of March, 1778, in the Eighteenth Year of our Reign." By this warrant the Regiments were directed to assemble at such place as the Lord-Lieutenant should judge most convenient; Maidstone was accordingly selected for the West Kent and Canterbury for the East Kent.

The establishment of the West Kent from the date of its embodiment was :

1 Colonel and Captain.	1 Adjutant.
1 Lieut.-Colonel and Captain.	1 Quartermaster.
1 Major and Captain.	1 Surgeon.
7 Captains.	30 Sergeants.
10 Lieutenants.	30 Corporals.
10 Ensigns.	20 Drummers.
	591 Privates.

The rate of pay continued the same as in 1759.

The Officers of the Regiment at the commencement of the embodiment¹ were as follows :

Colonel . . .	John Frederick, Duke of Dorset	
Lieut.-Colonel . .	<i>Lord Romney</i>	
Major . . .	Hon. Charles Marsham	
Captains . . .	<i>William Dalison</i>	
	<i>Robert Salmon</i>	
	<i>John Luck</i>	
	John Brewer Davis	
	Ralph Robert Carter Pettley	
	Richard James	
	George Wood	
Captain-Lieutenant	William Stacey Coast	
Lieutenants . . .	Thomas Richards	
	John Campbell	
	Henry Streatfield	
	William Geary	
	George Finch Hatton	
	Multon Lambard	
	John Tempest	
	Thomas Best	Appointed
	John Borrett . . .	May 1778
Ensigns . . .	John Thomas Amhurst .	June 1778
	Robert Vigeon . . .	July 1778
	John Foote . . .	February 1779
	Hon. John Jefferies Pratt	March 1779
	Francis Machett . . .	April 1779
	Francis Tadman . . .	May 1779
	Richard Goodwin . . .	August 1779
	Hon. Jacob Marsham .	November 1779
	Francis Lill . . .	November 1779

¹ The last ten Officers were not appointed until after April 1778.

Adjutant . . .	John Campbell
Quartermaster . .	Robert Salmon
Surgeon . . .	Thomas Richards

It will be observed that very few of the Officers who had served during the former embodiment (*shown in italics*) were still in the Regiment. The Duke of Dorset,¹ Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, was appointed Colonel on April 18th, 1778. Lord Romney, however, had not yet severed his connection with the West Kent, as he now held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, whilst the post of Major was filled by his eldest son, the Hon. Charles Marsham; Lord Romney's other son, the Hon. Jacob Marsham, was also appointed to the Regiment in 1779. Besides Lord Romney, the three senior Captains were the only remaining Officers who were with the Regiment in 1759. Captain Dalison had been promoted from Lieutenant on March 11th, 1765. Captain Salmon obtained his Company April 11th, 1769, and still retained his appointment as Quartermaster, in which capacity he had served during the previous embodiment. Captain Luck became Captain February 28th, 1774.

A new Adjutant, John Campbell, formerly an Officer in the Army, was appointed to the Regiment on August 6th, 1777. He was made Lieutenant January 20th, 1778.

(For all details relating to appointment of Officers, Promotions, Dates of Commissions, &c. &c., see Appendix C8.)

Orders were issued for the West Kent to assemble at MAIDSTONE on Tuesday, April 7th, and by the middle of the month they appear to have settled down to a steady course of drill.

On Saturday the 25th an order was received from the War Office, dated the previous day, directing the Regiment to march on the 27th to Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells, being relieved by the East Kent, who were to proceed on the same day from Canterbury to Maidstone.

¹ John Frederick Sackville, third Duke, created Lord-Lieutenant of Kent on the death of his father, Charles Sackville, in 1769.



Portrait by Gainsborough.

Photo. by Essenhigh, Corke & Co.

JOHN FREDERICK, 3rd DUKE OF DORSET.

COLONEL, WEST KENT MILITIA, 1778-1795.

Reproduced by kind permission of LORD SACKVILLE OF KNOLE.

The following graphic account of the departure of the Regiment is extracted from the letter of a somewhat enthusiastic spectator, but it does not require much imagination to picture the stir which the event must have created in the quiet old county town, and under the circumstances it may easily be supposed that enthusiasm was the order of the day. The letter, which is dated Maidstone, April 27th, runs as follows :

“This morning, at half-past eight o'clock, marched from this town to Tunbridge, in their way to Winchester, where it is supposed they will encamp, the West Kent battalion of Militia, consisting of six hundred rank and file, fine young fellows, and made a very good appearance, amidst the acclamations of several thousand people.

“This regiment is an honour to the county of Kent; they behaved well in their quarters, and performed their exercise with the greatest exactness. After taking leave of their wives and children (which was rather affecting) the spirit of true British courage glowed in their cheeks; they gave three cheers and marched with the greatest cheerfulness. Lord Romney, their worthy Lieut.-Colonel, marched at the head of the regiment; the other officers are gentlemen of the first families in this county. If the Militia of the several counties in England are as well disciplined as this regiment (and I doubt not but they are) France may well tremble at the name of a British Militia.”¹

It being found on arrival that the accommodation at Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells was insufficient for the whole of the Regiment, detachments were pushed forward to Penshurst and Sevenoaks.

On May 2nd the march was resumed, and the West Kent (quitting its county for the first time) proceeded to DORKING, Reigate, Godstone, and Bletchingly.

In these quarters they remained during the month of May, at the end of which they received orders to march in two divisions to

¹ *Kentish Gazette*, May 2nd, 1778.

the camp near Winchester. On the 81st (the day after the above orders were sent) a special message was forwarded to the Commanding Officer directing the Regiment to go or send detachments to such place or places as should be found expedient, "to aid and assist the Civil Magistrates on their requisition in suppressing any Riots or disturbances which may happen" in Sussex, where "many riotous and disorderly persons" had assembled to impede the carrying into execution of the Militia Acts. The Regiment was directed to assist "in apprehending and securing the Rioters and preserving the public Peace, but not to repel force with force unless in case of absolute necessity."

Similar orders were sent to the Hampshire Militia at Chichester and the Westminster Middlesex at Gosport.

A Company of the West Kent marched to Horsham, and others followed in support, but the tact and firmness of the Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex having induced the rioters to disperse and submit peaceably to the requirements of the law, the services of the Militia were not needed to preserve order.

On Thursday, June 4th, the Regiment continued its march to the CAMP AT WINCHESTER in two divisions of five Companies each, the first starting from Dorking, the second from Reigate, &c., and moving as under :

	FIRST DIVISION.	SECOND DIVISION.
Thursday, June 4th, 1778 . . .	Guildford	Dorking
Friday, „ 5th . . .	Farnham	Guildford
Saturday, „ 6th . . .	Alresford	Alton
Sunday, „ 7th . . .	Halt	
Monday, „ 8th . . .	Encamp near Winchester	

The camp, which was situated on high ground near Winchester, was under the command of Major-General Calcraft. The 50th Regiment arrived there on June 1st, but left the station about the end of the month or the beginning of July. The Dorsetshire Militia arrived in camp on the same day as the West

Kent, namely, June 8th. On the 10th the Wiltshire marched in. The 23rd of the same month saw the arrival of the South Gloucestershire, and on Saturday the 27th the Staffordshire, which had reached Winchester on the previous day, took up its quarters in the encampment. There were also in the camp the Lancashire Militia and 100 men of the Artillery Train, with "14 pieces of cannon drawn by 2 horses, and 28 waggons with ammunition and stores drawn by 3 horses each." The Artillery and stores were stationed in rear of the centre of the encampment.

During the former war the precedence of Militia Regiments had been determined at first according to the order of the arrival of the Regiments in camp or garrison, and afterwards by the drawing of lots between those Battalions who were quartered at the same station (see p. 108). Now, however, for the first time, the precedence of Militia Regiments was determined by ballot, each county receiving a number denoting its rank for the year. From the spring of 1778 to that of 1779 the Kent Regiments ranked as No. 12.¹ The Regiment was thus the senior Battalion at the camp, the other corps being numbered as follows :

Wiltshire	.	.	.	.	.	No. 19
South Gloucestershire	.	.	.	.	.	„ 22
Dorsetshire	.	.	.	.	.	„ 30
Lancashire	.	.	.	.	.	„ 38
Staffordshire	.	.	.	.	.	„ 40

These numbers were changed annually, a meeting of Lords-Lieutenant being held at the St. Albans Tavern every spring, generally about the beginning of May, at which lots were drawn to determine the precedence of the Militia of the various counties for the ensuing year. The following were the numbers drawn for the Kent Militia during this embodiment :

¹ *London Gazette*, June 1st, 1778.

DATE OF MEETING.	PERIOD FOR WHICH THE NUMBER CONTINUED IN FORCE.	NUMBERS DRAWN.
June 1st, 1778 .	From date of meeting until May 1st, 1779 .	12 ¹
May 12th, 1779 .	„ „ „ „ „ 1st, 1780 .	14 ²
May 6th, 1780 .	„ „ „ „ „ 1st, 1781 .	36 ³
April 28th, 1781 .	„ May 1st, 1781, „ „ 1st, 1782 .	27 ⁴
May 7th, 1782 .	„ „ 13th, 1782, „ „ 13th, 1783 .	23 ⁵

A letter from Winchester dated July 5th gives the following account of the camp: "Nothing can equal the beautiful situation of the camp near this city and the brilliancy of the line. The groups of polite company assembled every evening at piquet-mounting, the taste and execution of the respective bands of music, the magnificence of the marquees of the field officers, the red, green, and yellow plumage of the Light Infantry, and the strict attention even of the common soldiers to the duties of combing and powdering justly entitle this select body of troops to the distinguishing appellation of Maccaroni Camp."⁶

On Thursday, July 9th, the West Kent were reviewed in a field near to the camp by Major-General Calcraft, "who expressed the highest satisfaction at the exactness of their discipline and soldier-like appearance."⁷

On the following Tuesday, July 14th, the camp was visited by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland. They were received on the left of the camp by Major-General Calcraft and his staff, and their arrival was announced by a salute of twenty-one guns, fired by the Artillery, which was posted on the right wing. "Proceeding along the fronts of the several quarter guards, they entered the front of the camp on the right; and passing down the line were saluted by the officers of the several regiments, which were all under arms on their

¹ *London Gazette*, June 1st, 1778.

² *Ibid.* May 12th, 1779.

³ *Ibid.* May 6th, 1780. ⁴ *Ibid.* April 28th, 1781.

⁵ *Ibid.* May 7th, 1782.

⁶ *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*. "Maccaroni" was used at that period as synonymous to "dandy," or as we should say in the present day, "swell."

⁷ *Hampshire Chronicle*.

respective parades. The regiments then marched by and saluted in grand divisions, their Highnesses being posted opposite the centre of the line. The whole was concluded with a grand discharge of the artillery. The behaviour and martial appearance of both officers and men were such as gave their Highnesses the utmost satisfaction.”¹

On Sunday, August 9th, Lord Amherst, the General Commanding in Chief, arrived at Winchester, and at seven o'clock in the evening gave notice that he would review the troops at the camp on the following morning. Orders were immediately given to each Battalion to be under arms at 9 A.M. On the Monday morning, accordingly, soon after that hour, “his lordship, attended by General Calcraft, four Aides-de-Camp, and a vast concourse of polite company, appeared on the ground and received a general salute from the troops, which were drawn up in a line in front of the camp. His Lordship entered at the extremity of the left wing and passed the line to the right, expressing the utmost approbation of the appearance of the men, the disposition and arrangement of the camp, &c.

“From the right wing his lordship returned to the left in front of the piquet guards, at each of which his lordship stopped to review the men who were also under arms. His lordship then alighted with the gentlemen who attended him, and choosing a most convenient spot for the purpose, ordered each battalion to march by him in review, which they did twice, first in grand and afterwards in subdivisions, to the great satisfaction of his lordship, who complimented each Colonel on the occasion while their respective regiments passed before them.

“They were then drawn up again in a line in front of the camp, where they went through the different firings with great regularity and exactness, particularly the Gloucester and Bedford, who exceeded, as the General said, his highest expectations.

“The West Kent and Staffordshire regiments having been

¹ *Hampshire Chronicle*.

returned as complete to their establishment, and consequently the first to be called out in case of emergency, were ordered separately to go through the several evolutions, which they performed with singular good order and precision.

“ Upon the whole his lordship seemed charmed with the great activity of the men and strict military discipline apparently kept up throughout the camp, and said the troops were to all appearance equally well disciplined and as fit for duty as any veteran troops in the service ; that he had been hasty in ordering them out on that day and on so short a notice to inform himself with what expedition and good order they could get under arms, provided an emergency should at any time require it in defence of their country. A great many officers who attended the review joined with his lordship in saying that a finer appearance was never made by six battalions of troops, and that the camp in neatness and military effect exceeded everything of the kind they ever saw ; the fineness of the day and the elegance of the company present did not a little contribute to the grandeur of its appearance.

“ General Calcraft, commander-in-chief at this camp, received from his lordship every compliment deservedly due to the character of the gentleman and soldier, and his conduct was spoken of in terms that reflect upon him the highest honour.

“ The commanders of each battalion marched at the head of their respective regiments, and are as follow :

“ West Kent . . .	His Grace of Dorset
Gloucestershire . . .	Lord Berkeley
Lancashire . . .	Lord Derby
Staffordshire . . .	Lord Paget
Dorset . . .	Lord Rivers
Wilts . . .	Colonel Herbert ” ¹

About this time it was announced that the King had decided to visit the camp and hold a grand review of the troops towards the

¹ *Hampshire Chronicle.*

end of September. For the next month, accordingly, the camp was in a continual state of bustle and activity, in preparation for his Majesty's arrival. Field-days were numerous, and the most complicated manœuvres seem to have been practised; field-pieces (six-pounders) were attached to each Regiment; the Grenadier Companies were brigaded (or rather were formed into a Battalion) under the Earl of Derby, Colonel of the Royal Lancashire, the Light Infantry Companies being in like manner united under "Colonel Bower, Major of the Dorset Militia;" these troops marched every morning about four miles from the camp, "with 2 pieces of cannon on their flanks," and were exercised in the attack and defence of a large wood. We are told that "the movements of the Light Brigade" were "performed with amazing address and agility to the sound of a bugle horn."

Nor was musketry even neglected, though it seems that the practice of the favoured Light Infantry Companies was expected to suffice for the rest of their respective Regiments as well as for themselves, for we read: "The very serviceable exercise of firing at the target is practised near the camp every evening with the greatest dexterity by the Companies of Light Infantry."

The following account of a grand divisional field-day which took place on September 17th under General Calcraft is given in the words of the original account, and may serve as a specimen of the energetic manner in which he handled the troops under his command.

The manœuvres seem at first sight somewhat strange to our modern ideas, but on examination it is not difficult to detect a strong likeness between some of the movements there described and those most familiar to us at a field-day in the present time.

"About 8 o'clock the line formed in front of their encampment, and at the signal of a gun the whole wheeled by grand divisions,¹ marched by ² the General and saluted, and regained their ground.³

¹ Broke into column.

² Marched past.

³ Returned to their original position.

“The whole line then went through the manual exercise, after which they fired 6 rounds by subdivisions from flank to centre, then 4 rounds by grand divisions from centre to flank, and 2 rounds by battalions from flank to centre of the line.”

The troops then went through the following series of manœuvres :

“The battalions formed columns to the right flank¹ by companies, then formed battalions² and fired two rounds by subdivisions; they then formed column with the right-hand centre company,³ formed battalion,² and fired two rounds from centre to flank by subdivisions, formed column upon the left-hand division of each battalion, and regained their ground at the head of their encampments.⁴ The Light Infantry covered the retreat of the column; the Grenadiers in the rear turned to the right about, halted, carried arms, and the Light Infantry retired through the intervals.

“The line then formed and the Grenadiers came to the right about, and regained their post on the right of their battalions; then upon the six centre files of each battalion they formed column, then battalion,² and fired two rounds by grand divisions from flank to centre of the battalions, after which the whole line went to the right about and once more regained their ground at the head of their encampment. A signal being given the line marched forward in quick time and fired six rounds loose firing⁵ as quick as possible, then retreated and formed again at the head of their encampment.

“The Light Infantry then pushed forward and skirmished in front and the Grenadiers marched forward to support them, while the battalions formed column on the right centre grand divisions; the Light Infantry retreated and the Grenadiers halted, and fired one round by companies without attending to each other; the

¹ Broke into column to the right.

² Reformed line.

³ Column on the right centre company.

⁴ Returned to their original position.

⁵ Independent firing.

battalions then advanced in column, and when in line with the Grenadiers charged with bayonets, the Grenadiers and Light Infantry keeping up a loose firing¹ as they advanced in line in the intervals accompanied by the Artillery. The whole line went to the right about, regained their ground at the head of their encampment and fired a volley in the air from each battalion from right to left of the line. The whole concluded by opening the ranks, officers coming in front, and a general salute.

“Upon the whole a more glorious appearance was never made,² nor better discipline shewn on any similar occasion. The General expressed the highest satisfaction, and returned his thanks to the line for their steadiness and attention.”³

As the time for the King's arrival approached the preparations for his visit increased in urgency. On the 21st several persons arrived from London to prepare East Gate House (belonging to Henry Penton, Esq., M.P. for the City and one of the Lords of the Admiralty) for his Majesty's reception. At the camp hedges were cut down and ditches levelled and a large extent of ground cleared for the review. The soldiers even received new uniforms for the occasion!—the uniform of the West Kent at this date being “Red, faced with grey, and silver embroidered button holes.” Waggon's arrived from Portsmouth by the half-dozen laden with ammunition—a very necessary article, seeing that at each field-day (and their name was legion) every man in the Battalion Companies expended at least twenty-five rounds, and those in the Grenadiers and Light Infantry Companies about thirty-five. On the 28rd the King's marquee arrived, and was erected on a hill to the right of the camp, commanding a fine view of the whole encampment, the city of Winchester, and the surrounding country. The marquee contained two spacious apartments, dining-room and drawing-

¹ Independent firing.

² This seems to have been the usual remark after each review (see p. 120), so that these warm eulogies of the chronicler must be taken *cum grano salis*.

³ *Hampshire Chronicle*.

room, both of which were draped with hangings of the richest kind, whilst the wooden floors were covered with handsome carpets. Another tent was erected near at hand for the Queen. To the right of the King's a very fine marquee was erected for General Amherst, and others were also pitched for the other Generals and members of the royal suite. A range of tents was placed in rear of these for the King's Guard. To the left of his Majesty's marquee a kitchen, pantries, &c., were erected in brick-work for the preparation of the Royal banquet which was to follow the review.

On Thursday their Majesties' state bed and throne arrived at East Gate House. They are described as "amazingly superb and elegant."

On Saturday two troops of Light Horse arrived, in order to be in readiness to do escort duty on the King's arrival, which it was announced would take place on the Monday, and afterwards the Bedfordshire Militia marched in from Southampton to take part in the review.

On Monday morning the Grenadiers and Light Infantry Companies of the various Regiments in camp, accompanied by their respective colours and bands, paraded in readiness to line the road from the camp to the town on his Majesty's approach. The King, however, only left Windsor about one, and did not reach Winchester until half-past five.

Their Majesties were attended by the Marquis of Lothian, Gold Stick, the Marquis of Carmarthen, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, General Carpenter, and the Hon. Colonel St. John, Aides-de-Camp to his Majesty, Lady Egremont, Lord Amherst, Lord Townshend, General Morrison, General Fawcett, and Lord Chewton.

They were met at their entrance into the county by the High Sheriff, who attended them to Winchester. They were escorted to the camp by a Captain, two Subalterns, and fifty men of the King's Light Dragoons. On passing the camp (which extended to

the London road) about five o'clock a Royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The road from the camp to Winchester was lined by the troops.

"On their entrance into the city they were received with the loudest acclamations of joy by a prodigious number of spectators, who crowded on all sides to give testimony of their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign."

A guard of a Captain, two Subalterns, and a hundred men of the West Kent Militia, as senior Regiment in the camp, under Captain John Brewer Davis, was posted at East Gate House, to which their Majesties repaired.

First the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Freemen of the Corporation, and then the Dean and Prebendaries of the Cathedral, and the Warden, Master, Fellows, and Usher of the College waited on the King and Queen with loyal and dutiful addresses, &c., and kissed their Majesties' hands. In the evening the town and suburbs were illuminated, and the tower of the Cathedral was also lit up with coloured lights, "which afforded a most delightful appearance from the leads of Mr. Penton's house, where their Majesties had a private view [?] of it."

"At 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning (the 29th of September) his Majesty, in uniform and mounted on a beautiful cream-coloured horse, attended by the Generals and followed by the Queen in her carriage, came upon the ground by the right, and were received with the highest military honors. On a signal gun being fired the troops marched before his Majesty in review, when the Colonels of each Battalion had the honor of presenting to his Majesty in person a return of the state of their respective Regiments. General Calcraft then put the whole through the manual exercise, after which the manœuvres were performed. The firings were by platoons and divisions, but with a greater diversity than ever yet had been exhibited. A mock engagement began, which was carried on with great dexterity on both sides; they each alternately retreated, formed the square, reduced it and advanced again; they then joined,

and the Grenadiers and Light Infantry performed many wonderful manœuvres.

“The whole was concluded by a general salute.

“Immediately after the review his Majesty advanced in front of the line to return the salute, acknowledging the great facility, steadiness, and uniformity with which every Battalion acquitted itself, and on which account he highly complimented General Calcraft, under whose direction the whole was so judiciously conducted.

“The concourse of persons assembled on this occasion exceeds all belief, being supposed on the most moderate computation not to amount to less than 70,000 souls.”¹

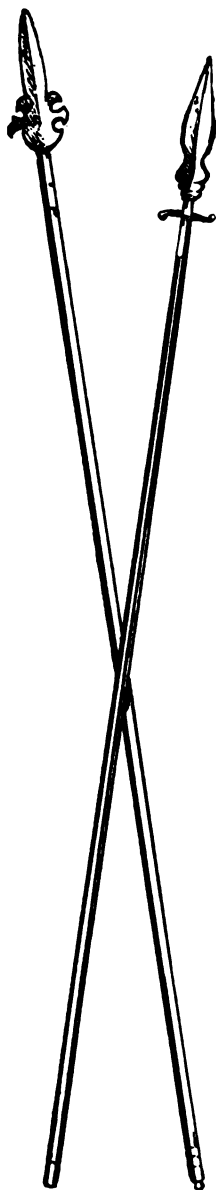
His Majesty now proceeded to the Royal marquee, where he held a levee. The Guard of Honour of the West Kent were in attendance, having been relieved of their duty in Winchester by a similar guard of the Wiltshire Militia, under Captain Charles Ventris Field.

All the Officers of each Battalion and a large number of noblemen and gentlemen of the county were then presented to his Majesty, and had the honour of kissing his hand, being introduced by Colonel St. John, his Majesty's Aide-de-Camp. The Officers were afterwards presented by the Marquis of Carmarthen to the Queen in her Majesty's tent.

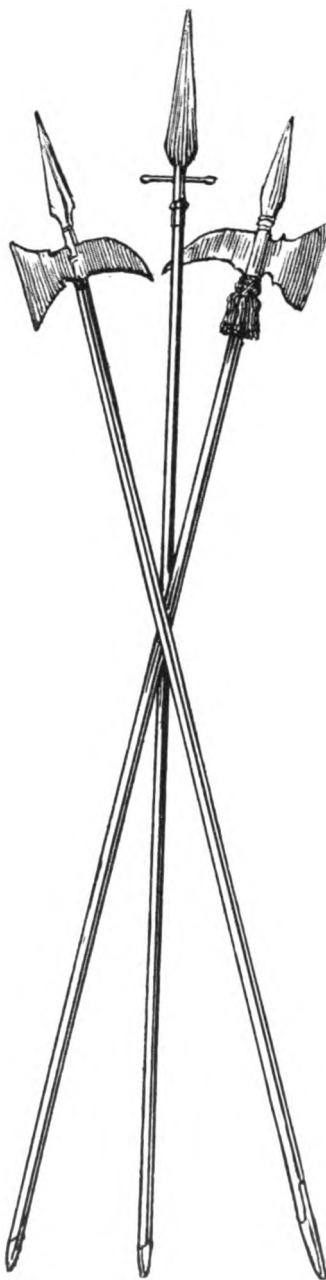
At the conclusion of the levee the King summoned Captain Davis, commanding the Guard of Honour of the West Kent Militia, and was graciously pleased to confer on that Officer the honour of knighthood, he being the Captain of the first Militia Guard which was ever mounted on the person of a King of England.²

¹ *Salisbury and Winchester Journal*.

² The official announcement runs as follows: “His Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Captain John Brewer Davis of the West Kent Regiment of Militia, he being the first Militia Captain that ever had the honour of mounting the King's Guard” (*London Gazette*, October 3rd, 1778).



OFFICERS'
ESPONTOONS.



SERGEANTS'
HALBERTS AND PIKE.

LATTER HALF OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

At half-past three a banquet was served in the marquee, at which their Majesties, the Generals, Colonels, and several other gentlemen, amounting in all to twenty-three, were present. Bands from the various Regiments in Camp performed during the repast, at the conclusion of which many loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk.

Their Majesties returned from the camp to Winchester at five o'clock. In the evening the city was again illuminated.

The following day (September 30th), after visiting the Cathedral, College, &c., their Majesties left about eleven o'clock for Salisbury.

Before starting, however, the King conferred the honour of knighthood on Captain Charles Ventris Field, commanding the guard of the Wiltshire Militia which on Tuesday had relieved that of the West Kent.

On Friday evening, October 2nd, Captain Sir John Brewer Davis gave "a most elegant free supper and ball at St. John's House, Winchester, in honour of the favours conferred on him by His Majesty after the review."¹

The King's visit was no sooner over than arrangements commenced for the breaking up of the Camp and the distribution of the various Regiments in winter quarters.

On Saturday, October 17th, definite orders were received as to the destination of the several Battalions, and at the beginning of the following week they marched to their allotted stations. The Regiments, which were echelloned across Hampshire from Farnham and Basingstoke on the north-east to Weymouth on the south-west, still continued under the command of General Calcraft, whose Headquarters were established in Winchester, which city was garrisoned by the Royal Artillery and the Staffordshire Militia. The left of the position was held by the Wiltshire and Dorsetshire Regiments of Militia, which were quartered respectively at Farnham and Basingstoke, whilst the West Kent were posted at WEYMOUTH and Melcombe Regis, on the extreme right.

¹ *Salisbury and Winchester Journal.*

To these last-named places the West Kent commenced their march in two divisions on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 20th and 21st, and proceeded as follows :

		FIRST DIVISION.	SECOND DIVISION.
Tuesday, October 20th.		Rumsey	—
Wednesday, „ 21st.		Ringwood and adjacent places	Rumsey
Thursday, „ 22nd.		Wimborne Minster	Ringwood, &c.
Friday, „ 23rd.		Wareham and Bere Regis	Wimborne Minster
Saturday, „ 24th.		Weymouth	Wareham and Bere Regis
Sunday, „ 25th.		—	Halt
Monday, „ 26th.		—	Melcombe Regis

On arrival at Weymouth a detachment was sent to Portland.

On November 27th five Companies proceeded to Poole, the rest of the Regiment remaining at Weymouth and Melcombe Regis. Thus they continued throughout the winter.

1779. A few brief and scattered paragraphs in Hampshire newspapers seem to show that the principal events during their sojourn in these quarters were the appearances now and then of French privateers, which always, however, kept at a respectful distance, and generally made off again very soon after they came in sight. More frequent were the visits of English privateers, bringing in their prizes, with prisoners, whom it became the duty of the West Kent to escort to the prison at Winchester. The following will serve as a specimen :

“*Salisbury, March 1st.* On Friday 28 French prisoners, taken on board a St. Domingo ship (valued at upwards of £20,000) by the *Hector* privateer, of Guernsey, Tho. Nastell commander, which was brought into Portland Road on the Monday before, were brought to this city from Weymouth by a party of the West Kent Militia, and on Saturday morning they proceeded on their way to Winchester.”¹

¹ *Salisbury and Winchester Journal.*

On May 17th the five Companies at Poole moved, in accordance with orders, to Wareham, Corfe Castle, and Wimborne Minster.

About a fortnight later these Companies received instructions to march so as to reach Rumsey (or Romsey) by Saturday, June 5th, by which date the Headquarters and other wing of the Regiment were to reach Ringwood.

On June 1st orders were received directing the Regiment, after concentration as above at Romsey and Ringwood, to proceed on the 9th, *via* Winchester and Alton, towards WARLEY, where they were to be encamped for the summer. The Companies from Weymouth and Melcombe Regis appear, however, to have marched by Dorchester and Blandford, and, passing through Salisbury on June 4th, to have proceeded by Andover and Basingstoke to Farnham.

On June 12th (Saturday) the first division was at Farnham and the second division (proceeding *via* Winchester) had reached Alton. On Monday, the 14th, the march was resumed, and continued as under :

	FIRST DIVISION.	SECOND DIVISION.
Monday, June 14th	. Guildford, Stoke, Shal- ford, and Catherine Hill	Farnham
Tuesday, „ 15th	. Epsom and Ewell	Guildford, Stoke, Shal- ford, and Catherine Hill
Wed. „ 16th	. Clapham, Clapham Com- mon, Streatham, and Newington Butts	Epsom and Ewell
Thursday, „ 17th	. Halt	Halt
Friday, „ 18th	. Bow, Stratford, and Ilford	Clapham, Clapham Common, Streatham, and Newington Butts
Saturday, „ 19th	. Brentford, Shenfield and Brook Street	Bow, Stratford, and Ilford
Sunday, „ 20th	.	Halt
Monday, „ 21st	.	Encamp at Warley

The Camp, which was under the command of Lieut.-General Parker, consisted of the following Regiments :

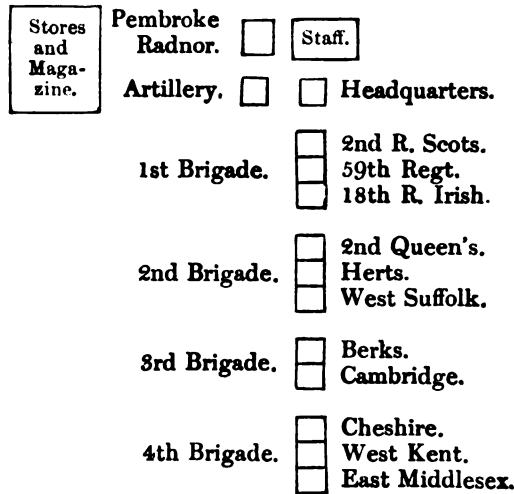
*

I

2nd Battalion of the Royal Scots.
 The Queen's or 2nd Foot.
 18th or Royal Irish.
 The 59th Regiment.
 Berkshire Militia.
 Cambridge Militia.
 Cheshire Militia.

Hertfordshire Militia.
 West Kent Militia.
 East Middlesex Militia.
 West Suffolk Militia.
 Pembroke and Radnor Militia.
 Detachments of Artillery.

They were encamped as shown on the annexed plan.



The Camp is said to have been about two miles long and three-quarters of a mile in depth. The Headquarters of General Parker and staff were on the right of the line, in rear of the Artillery park. The Pembroke and Radnor Militia were encamped near the Artillery as "auxiliary gunners." In rear of the encampment the soldiers erected "whole streets of warm huts for the wives and families of the married soldiers," with wood which Lord Petre had caused to be cut and given to them.

On Friday, July 16th, the "Army" at Warley (Army Corps, as we should now call it) was reviewed by the Right Hon. Lord Amherst, Commander-in-Chief, who again visited the Camp, accompanied by Lord Townshend, the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquis of Carmarthen, Earl Sandwich, and "some other of the

principal nobility," and inspected the troops. Having been received with the usual salute and "a discharge of 17 guns," he went along the lines, &c. &c. An account of the inspection says :

"The Army are well disciplined, and went through the performance [!] with such an exactness as did them the honour of having actually surprised the Commander-in-Chief. The grandest manœuvre was raising in a few minutes (not exceeding 10) an intrenchment round a small detached corps and their cannon, by which means an army of 20,000 could not dislodge them before relief could be obtained." Evidently shelter-trench exercise is nothing new !

About this time, the Spanish having joined our enemies, and their fleet as well as that of the French having appeared in the Channel, an invasion was daily expected. Large bodies of French troops and shipping in considerable quantities were collected at Havre, St. Malo, Morlaix, and elsewhere along the coast, and it was thought that an attempt was certain to be made during the summer. In preparation for such a contingency the most energetic steps were taken to ensure for the invaders a decidedly warm reception. Portsmouth and Gosport were entrenched, and a large force collected there; the Guards and other Regiments were ordered to the Isle of Wight, where various field-works and temporary batteries were erected; preparations were made for instantly cutting away the buoys indicating the navigable channels, vessels were despatched to the Needles in order to be sunk at the entrance of the Solent to block the passage if necessary, and a signal from the *Garland* frigate, which lay at St. Helens as guardship, was all that was needed to rouse the country far and wide. Nor were the measures taken in the eastern counties and at the mouth of the Thames less vigorous; at the Camp at Warley the prospect of a speedy encounter with the enemy seems to have aroused a spirit of warlike enthusiasm, and the troops appear to have exhibited an eager desire to exchange the frequent field-days and tedious drills for the more stirring events of actual warfare.

A couplet from the song which we are told was "the universal song in the camp," "heard in every officer's and soldier's mouth," &c., indicates the state of feeling prevalent :

Let them come if they will, fifty thousand or more ;
We are able and willing to pay them a score.

The Grenadiers and Light Infantry from the various Regiments were formed into a Brigade, and this fine body of picked men was placed under the command of the Duke of Dorset, Colonel of the West Kent.

All the troops were held in readiness to move at a moment's notice; and in the event of an alarm the Brigade of Grenadiers and Light Infantry was to march instantly to Tilbury, and, crossing the river to Gravesend, was to maintain communication with the forces in Kent. The remaining troops at the Camp were re-distributed into five Brigades as follows :

- (1) 2nd Batt. Royal Scots, 59th Regiment, Berkshire Militia.
- (2) 2nd (Queen's) Foot, West Kent Militia, Cheshire Militia.
- (3) Cambridge Militia, West Suffolk Militia.
- (4) Eastern Middlesex Militia, Hertfordshire Militia.
- (5) 18th Royal Irish Regt., Pembroke and Radnor Militia.

And a Brigade consisting of the Somerset, Dorset, and Gloucester Regiments of Militia was to rendezvous at East Maldon Heath and keep up communication with the troops at Colchester, Harwich, &c.

The urgency of the occasion may be gathered from certain General Orders issued on August 21st, in which it is stated that "by the King's command" no Officer or soldier can have any leave of absence upon any account whatsoever, but that they must remain in Camp with their Regiment. Picquets were to be doubled and reinforced by Artillery, and to "remain on their post day and night till relieved." "The Army in general to lie accoutred"! Great attention was to be paid to see that the arms and ammunition were constantly in good order.

Matters were in such a critical condition that on August 24th, early in the morning, a force of some 3500 men actually marched from the Camp towards the coast, "to be ready to act in conjunction with the naval armaments now stationed on the coast for the better protection of the exterior parts of this country." This force consisted of the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies of the various Regiments in Camp, under the Duke of Dorset, and the following Corps chosen from the various Brigades at Warley, viz., the 18th and 59th Regiments, under Colonel Steward McKenzie, and the Battalion Companies of the Berkshire, West Suffolk, and Hertfordshire Militias, under the Duke of Devonshire. A portion of these proceeded to the neighbourhood of Hastings, and the remainder towards other points on the Sussex and Kentish coasts.

Dissensions between the enemy's Admirals and other causes leading to the abandonment of the invasion (if one was ever contemplated), matters quieted down during the autumn, and reviews and inspections were again the sole events to record in the routine of camp life at Warley.

Thus in September we again learn of more Royal visits, sham fights, and reviews, at one of which, by the way, it is noted that "the guns were marched with their respective battalions," so many cannon having been placed in charge of each Regiment of infantry.

On the 15th the troops in camp were drawn out to see the execution of the sentence of a General Court-martial on three men of the 18th Regiment and one man of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, who had been sentenced to receive 1000 lashes each for desertion and arson, and a Sergeant of the 2nd (Queen's) Regiment, who for desertion and robbing the canteen of forty guineas had been sentenced to be reduced, receive 1000 lashes, and repay 1*s.* 3*d.* a week. We are told "the punishment was inflicted in the most severe and exemplary manner, each lash being given by the tap from a drum."

Between 3 and 4 A.M. on October 16th a violent hurricane,

accompanied with torrents of rain, swept over the camp. Tents and marquees were blown down, the storehouses and magazines, containing large quantities of provisions and powder, were destroyed and their contents rendered utterly useless, the roof was torn from the top of the hospital, and the Duke of Dorset's marquee was washed away, "several valuable books and manuscripts being spoiled or lost." At daybreak a general muster took place, and it was found that two men had been killed and thirty seriously injured. The damage was estimated at £8000.

On November 19th the camp broke up, and the West Kent were distributed in various places in Hertfordshire and the north-west of Essex for the winter. The following were the quarters selected :

Headquarters and 3 Companies					STORTFORD, Hockerill, Stan-
					sted, and Maunden
1 Company	.	.	.	.	Hatfield Regis
1 „	.	.	.	.	Saffron Walden
1 „	.	.	.	.	Thaxted
2 Companies	.	.	.	.	Royston
1 Company	.	.	.	.	Barkway
1 „	.	.	.	.	Standon, Buntingford, and
					Puckeridge

1780. At the beginning of February 1780 Lord Romney resigned his commission as Lieut.-Colonel, and was succeeded by Captain William Dalison, who had served in the West Kent since 1759.

No movement of importance occurred during the winter, and it was not until May 29th, 1780, that orders were received for the Regiment to concentrate by Saturday, June 10th, at Hertford, Ware, and Hoddesden, and proceed towards Hilsea Barracks in two divisions.

Before the orders were carried into execution the most serious disturbances had broken out in the Metropolis. On Friday, June 2nd,



CAPTAIN DALISON,

WEST KENT MILITIA, 1776.

LIEUT.-COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT, 1780-1791.

Reproduced from Miniature in lid of snuff-box presented to the Officers' Mess by Lieut.-Colonel J. P. Dalison, 1904 (see Appendix G.).

Portrait is from the Picture by

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

Reproduced by permission of the Rev. Edmund Best-Dalison, M.A., of Park House, Boxley, Kent.

the riots known as the "Gordon Riots" commenced, and for the week following London witnessed scenes rarely equalled in the annals of any civilised town, and certainly unparalleled in the history of the British capital. It was entirely owing to the resolute behaviour of the Regular troops and Militia and to the firm and unflinching manner in which they stood forward in the cause of law and order that these riots, which threatened to overwhelm the Metropolis with anarchy and destruction, were finally stamped out beneath the iron heel of military force.

On Friday Lord George Gordon led an excited mob of from 40,000 to 50,000 persons to the House of Commons to carry up a petition for the repeal of a recent Act granting certain indulgences to Roman Catholics.

The mob, driven from the Lobby of the House (which they had invaded) by a detachment of the Guards, commenced their work of destruction by burning the chapels of the Sardinian and Bavarian Legations. On Sunday, the 4th, several other Catholic chapels were burnt; on Monday private houses as well as chapels shared the same fate; on Tuesday Newgate was broken open, 800 prisoners released, and the gaol burnt to the ground. As might be supposed, the mob, unchecked, and reinforced by the inmates of Newgate and most of the other prisons, now became more violent, and, destroying the houses of magistrates and others, embarked on a wild career of plunder and tumult verging on revolution.

On the 7th the rioters were uncontrolled masters of the situation; the Lord Mayor and most of the magistrates appeared paralysed and helpless; anarchy reigned supreme. The King, however, called a council, and, acting with great firmness, issued a proclamation warning people to remain indoors and intimating that the military had instructions to act without waiting for orders from the civil magistrates. Regular troops and Militia were summoned from all quarters to reinforce the ordinary garrison, and the rioters during Wednesday night were confronted on every side by the military, who drove back the mob at the point of the bayonet or fired on

them without hesitation, and by morning had quelled the tumult, though not until about 500 persons had been killed or wounded.

The West Kent had received urgent orders, it is believed on the 5th, to concentrate at Hertford, and on the following day were ordered to move with all haste to Tottenham and Highgate. In the wild turmoil of the riots all orders were most probably verbal, or, if written notes were sent by mounted messengers or orderlies, no record has been kept; it is therefore impossible to trace the movements of the Battalion during these exciting and terrible days; doubtless the Regiment, arriving from the northern suburbs, took its share in saving the Metropolis from destruction and anarchy, and assisted in repressing the mob and restoring order and confidence.

It is more than probable that the West Kent remained in or near London until about the 14th or 15th, on which days, at all events, they continued their march towards Hilsea in two divisions, moving the first day to Fulham, Putney, and Wandsworth, and the second day to Cobham and Ripley, and reaching Guildford and Godalming on Saturday, June 17th.

On arrival at Guildford on June 17th orders were received directing the Regiment to remain quartered at Guildford and Godalming (and the neighbouring villages of Katherine Hill, Stoke, Shalford, Milford, Mousehill and Whitley) pending further orders.

A complaint having been made to the War Office by an inn-keeper at Hertford regarding the conduct of some men of the West Kent Militia, and the matter having been investigated and proved groundless, Lieut.-Colonel Dalison, at that time in command of the Regiment, received when at Guildford, a letter from the Secretary at War, dated June 20th, concluding as follows:

“I have only to assure you, Sir, that in the present case, as on all other occasions, I have been perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the West Kent Militia under your command.

“C. JENKINSON.”

On the 23rd, “in accordance with a request of the Speaker of

the House of Commons," two Companies were ordered from Guildford to Farnham.

On Wednesday, July 19th, the march to Hilsea Barracks was resumed. The Regiment halted for a night at Haslemere and Liphook, and also at Petersfield, the first division reaching Hilsea on Friday, July 21st, and the remainder on the following day.

The West Kent were quartered at HILSEA BARRACKS during the whole of the summer and autumn of 1780, and on Wednesday, October 25th, proceeded to WINCHESTER, stopping *en route* at Waltham and Wickham. General Monckton was in command at Winchester at this time.

On Monday, November 6th, a detachment of two Companies was sent to Stockbridge, some of the men being also billeted at Broughton and Houghton.

On the same day a similar detachment marched to Waltham and Wickham, but on the 22nd these Companies were ordered to Alresford.

The detachment at Stockbridge seems to have arrived most opportunely, for the day after their marching in we find them assisting at the celebration, "with more than common festivity," of the Duke of Cumberland's birthday. "The Morning was ushered in with ringing of bells. At noon the 2 Companies of the West Kent Militia were drawn up on the Parade opposite the King's Head, and fired 3 excellent Vollies in commemoration of the day."

The account concludes by remarking that "The entertainment given to the Military, as well as the inhabitants on the occasion afforded general satisfaction. The evening concluded with a public illumination and every demonstration of Joy."¹

Thus for the first portion of the winter 1780-81 the Headquarters and six Companies were established at Winchester, with detachments of two Companies each at Alresford and Stockbridge (these detachments were relieved by four fresh Companies from Winchester at the end of December).

¹ *Salisbury and Winchester Journal.*

1781. On January 14th, 1781, orders were received directing the Regiment to move on Monday, the 18th, into other quarters as under :

Headquarters and

2 Companies	.	ALRESFORD
2 Companies	.	Winchester
2 „	.	Alton (and Chawton, Farrington, East Tisted, Selbourne, Froyle, and Holybower)
2 „	.	Bishops Waltham (and Wickham)
2 „	.	Fareham (and Titchfield)

In these stations the West Kent remained until the following autumn. During the summer the other troops collected under the command of Lieut.-General Monckton were :

In Winchester Barracks : A park of Royal Artillery and (brigaded with West Kent) Sussex Militia.

Encamped between Winchester and Portsmouth : 2nd Battalion Royals ; Dorsetshire, Surrey, Buckinghamshire, Northumberland, and Nottingham Militias.

In Hilsea Barracks : Cinque Ports Militia.

At Portsmouth : Cardiganshire Militia.

Encamped in Isle of Wight : North Hampshire and Isle of Wight Militias.

Besides this body of troops others were collected at various camps, &c., throughout the Kingdom, viz., Warley, Coxheath, Danbury, Plymouth, Pleydon Heights near Rye, Harwich, Chatham, Lenham, Gorleston near Yarmouth, Newcastle, and Manchester.

The following were the stations of the various Companies and the Officers actually serving with each in the autumn of 1781 :

HEADQUARTERS—*Alresford*

- Colonel's Company . Colonel, Duke of Dorset; Captain-Lieutenant Multon Lambard
- Grenadier Company . Captain Carter Petley, Lieutenants Thomas Best and John Borrett; Adjutant, Lieutenant Joseph Campbell; Quartermaster, Captain Robert Salmon; Surgeon, Lieutenant Thomas Richards; Surgeon's Mate, Ensign Richard Godwin

Winchester

- Captain Coast's Company Captain William Coast, Lieutenant Robert Vigeon
- Captain Salmon's Company Lieutenant John Tempest

Bishops Waltham

- Lieut.-Colonel's Company Lieut.-Colonel William Dalison, Lieutenant Hon. Jacob Marsham
- Captain Hatton's Company Captain George Finch Hatton, Lieutenant Francis Tadman, Ensign Francis Lill

Allon

- Major's Company . . Major Hon. Charles Marsham, Lieutenant Hon. John Platt
- Light Infantry Company Captain William Geary, Lieutenants George Wood and Francis Markett

Fareham

- Captain James' Company Captain Richard James
- Captain Streatfield's Company Captain Henry Streatfield

On Friday, October 26th, the Regiment moved from these quarters to other stations in the south of Berkshire. Headquarters and seven Companies were ordered to NEWBURY, Speen, and Spinham Land. Two Companies were detached to Hungerford, and one to Bedwin, Ramsbury, and other adjacent villages.

Thus the Regiment remained for the winter, with the exception

of the Company at Bedwin, &c., which was moved on November 3rd to Aldbourn and Lambourn and on January 31st, 1782, to Thatcham, near Newbury.

1782. On April 22nd, 1782, the Companies at Hungerford proceeded to Marlborough (probably on account of the annual fair at the former place on Wednesday, 24th), returning to Hungerford on Friday, the 26th.

On June 11th they marched to Abingdon (for some similar reason), getting back to Hungerford on Saturday, the 15th.

On Thursday, June 27th, the Regiment commenced its march in two divisions to the ENCAMPMENT NEAR HARWICH. The following was the route of the first division; the second division kept one day's march behind, and joined the day before marching into Camp.

Thursday, June 27th	.	Reading
Friday, „ 28th	.	Maidenhead, &c.
Saturday, „ 29th	.	Hounslow and Crayford Bridge
Sunday, „ 30th	.	Halt
Monday, July 1st	.	Bow, Bromley, and Stratford
Tuesday, „ 2nd	.	Brentwood, Shenfield, Mountnessing Street, Frierning, and Ingatestone
Wed., „ 3rd	.	Witham, Riverhall End, and Kelvedon
Thursday, „ 4th	.	Halt
Friday, „ 5th	.	Colchester
Saturday, „ 6th	.	Harwich, Dovercourt, Wrabness, Bradfield, Mistley and Manningtree
Sunday, „ 7th	.	Halt
Monday, „ 8th	.	Halt (joined by the second division)
Tuesday, „ 9th	.	Encamp (the whole Regiment)

On arrival the West Kent were brigaded with the East Essex Militia and the 2nd West York Militia, the whole being under the command of Major-General Rainsford.

On Monday, July 29th, a detachment consisting of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 36 Privates, under Lieutenant Vigeon, was sent to Fingringhoe, about four miles from Colchester, near the junction of the Roman and the Colne, whence a few days afterwards eight

field-guns and some ordnance stores were forwarded to the Camp.

On August 11th the Duke of Dorset, who had been absent on leave for some time, rejoined the Regiment, and on the following day (Monday, the 12th), being the Prince of Wales' birthday, gave a grand entertainment and ball at the "Three Cups."

On September 23rd, the Camp was visited by the Right Hon. General Conway, the Commander-in-Chief, but the weather being stormy "the men were not able to go through their military evolutions."

Landguard Fort, and the East Essex Militia, by which it was at that time garrisoned, were inspected on Tuesday, October 8th, by the Duke of Richmond, Master-General of the Ordnance, and Major-General Rainsford, who on the following day inspected the 2nd West York and the West Kent at the Camp.

At the beginning of November orders were received for the various Regiments in Camp to go into winter quarters, and negotiations for peace with America being in progress, and there being every prospect of a speedy termination of the war, the West Kent were ordered to return to their own county.

On November 12th the Regiment left the Camp, and, moving as under, reached its destination on Friday, the 22nd :

			FIRST DIVISION. 5 COMPANIES.	SECOND DIVISION. 5 COMPANIES.
Tuesday, November	12th	Harwich, Manningtree, and intermediate villages		
Wednesday, "	13th	Colchester		
Thursday, "	14th	Halt		
Friday, "	15th	Witham and Kelvedon	Halt	
Saturday, "	16th	Chelmsford, Springfield, and Moulsham	Witham and Kelvedon	
Sunday, "	17th	Halt	Halt	
Monday, "	18th	Billericay, Stock, and Burstled	Chelmsford, &c.	
Tuesday, "	19th	Gravesend, Northfleet	Bellericay, &c.	

FIRST DIVISION. 5 COMPANIES.			SECOND DIVISION. 5 COMPANIES.
Wednesday, Nov.	20th	Malling, Wrotham, Kingsdown, and Farningham	Gravesend and Chalk Street
Thursday, „	21st	Halt	Halt
Friday, „	22nd	One Company remains at Malling and Wrotham	MAIDSTONE
		Two Companies to Sevenoaks, Seal, and Riverhead	
		One Company to Westerham and Brasted	
		One Company to Tunbridge and Hadlow	

In these Quarters the Regiment remained during the winter.

1783. On November 30th, 1782, peace was concluded with America, and on January 20th, 1783, the preliminaries of peace were signed at Versailles with France and Spain. Accordingly, on February 28th a Royal Warrant was issued ordering the disembodiment of the Militia.

In accordance with this warrant the West Kent received orders on March 4th to move to Quarters convenient for disembodiment.

The presence of troops in any town during the assizes being at that time contrary to usage, it became necessary for the Companies at Maidstone to vacate their Quarters there from March 10th until they were over, but the following special order, dated March 5th, was received directing that, "when the Militia shall have evacuated Maidstone on account of the assizes, one Company is to remain, and furnish a proper guard on the Prison in that town."

The assizes over, the five Companies reassembled at Maidstone, and although, as before stated, the warrant for disembodiment was dated February 28th, the men were not actually dismissed to their homes until March 20th. On that day the Companies at Maidstone were disembodied in that town, and the other Companies at their various stations.

The West Kent seem to have behaved with the greatest order and regularity on their disembodiment, thus maintaining to the last the good character for steadiness and orderly conduct by which they had been distinguished throughout their embodied service.

After giving in their arms the men were assembled on parade, and the Royal Warrant for disembodiment and the King's gracious acknowledgment of their good services were communicated to them. The Secretary-at-War's letter containing instructions concerning bounty, &c., and concluding with a flattering expression of thanks, was then read. In conclusion the men were complimented by the Commanding Officer on the recognition of their services by the authorities, and he then expressed to them, on behalf of himself and the other Officers, his cordial appreciation of their excellent behaviour in Camp and Quarters, and thanked them for their good conduct and ready conformity to the requirements of military discipline.

Each man subsequently received his bounty, pay, clothing, &c. &c., and they then "separated with the utmost decency and decorum, showing a conduct in laying down their arms equally orderly and meritorious with the spirit they had before exerted when they were called upon to take them up at a period when their King and country stood in need of their services."

The Regiment had been embodied for five years all but six days.

CHAPTER VII

1784–1803

EMBODIMENT DURING FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR, 1793–1803

Trainings 1784 to 1792—French Revolution—Embodiment of West Kent Militia—Establishment—List of Officers—Regiment at Maidstone and Ashford—Marches to Sussex Coast—Precedence of Militia—Battalion moves to Bedford—Encamped near Harwich—Winters at Bury St. Edmunds—Encamps on Gorleston Common—Returns to Bury—Marches to Warley—Ordered to Harwich—Winters at Norwich—Moves to Stortford—Camps at Brighton—Marches to Portsmouth—Creditable behaviour at the time of the Mutiny at Spithead—Returns to Kent—Stationed at Canterbury—West Kent reviewed by Duke of York—Sends detachment to Maidstone—New Barracks there—Regiment volunteers for Ireland—French land in that country—West Kent march to Liverpool—Embark for Dublin, leaving detachment in England—List of Officers—Regiment moves to Kilkenny and Youghal—Embarks at Cork—Lands near Bristol—Stationed at Wells and Taunton—Detachment left in England rejoins Headquarters—Regiment moves to Plymouth—Ashford—Reading Street Barracks—Colours altered—West Kent proceeds to Hythe and Dungeness—Inspected by General Hulse—Duke of York—Lord Charles Somerset—Returns to Maidstone—Disembodied—Vote of Thanks.

1784. FROM 1784 to 1792 the Regiment appears to have been assembled annually at Maidstone, in May or June, for twenty-eight days' training. It has been difficult, however, to obtain much accurate information concerning this period.

1785. In 1785 Major the Hon. Charles Marsham retired, and was succeeded by Captain Richard James.

1786. In October 1786 a reduction of the Permanent Staff took place, in accordance with an Act of Parliament¹ passed in that

¹ 26 Geo. III. c. 107.

year. The Duke of Dorset arrived at the Bell Inn, at Maidstone, on October 9th, and, having reviewed the Staff in the High Street, gave directions concerning the reduction.

1791. On October 24th, 1791, Major James became Lieut.-Colonel on the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel Dalison, Captain George Finch Hatton succeeding to the Majority.

1792. The training in 1792 commenced on May 21st.

In 1792 the French Revolution astounded Europe with its massacres and excesses, and the Republic having established itself on a foundation of bloodshed and murder, the Continental Powers united to deliver Louis XVI., and to check the spread of revolutionary principles so subversive of all order, both political and social. Were it not for the serious aspect of the matter one can scarcely avoid smiling at the idea of the French people, at that moment suffering under the crushing tyranny of the worst of all despotisms, the irresponsible rule of a clique of unscrupulous demagogues, declaring their fraternity with all nations who wished to be "*free*," and offering a helping hand to assist any rebels who might prefer "*liberty*" like theirs to a peaceful and loyal obedience to the laws and lawful Monarchs of their respective countries. The mass of the British nation, fortunately, were too well acquainted with their liberty and freedom to be deluded thus, and with eager indignation rallied round the Throne and avowed their intention to support the Constitution by all means in their power, whether against foreign foes or internal enemies; for there were to be found here and there societies and prominent individuals, men of genius and eminence who were not ashamed to defend massacre and monstrous atrocities as the necessary concomitants of revolution, and who did not hesitate to congratulate the French National Convention on their proceedings and to express in treasonable terms their desire to see a similar state of things in their own country.¹ And so it would be,

¹ *Vide* Debates in Parliament, December 13, 1792, *et seq.*

no doubt, at the present day, the mere cry of "Liberty!" justifying in the eyes of some any steps that may be taken by those who thus dishonour the name of Freedom.

The defeat of the army of Prussia, Austria, &c., at Valmy, and the consequent retreat of the Duke of Brunswick, following on the deposition of the King and the massacres of September, produced a great effect in England, and the decree of the National Convention of November 19th (alluded to above) showing that they were not disposed to limit the enforcement of their ideas of liberty to their own country, it was considered desirable, on December 1st, to embody a portion of the Militia, and towards the end of that month the remainder of the force was called out.

1793. The execution of the French King in January 1793 brought matters to a climax, and on February 3rd the French, who had nearly the whole of Europe arrayed against them, declared war with England.

The warrant of December 1st ordered the embodiment of "such part of the Militia as was actually trained and exercised in the course of the present year," which amounted to two-thirds of the full quota, the numbers being: West Kent, 434 rank and file; East Kent, 238 rank and file. On December 22nd, however, the remainder of the Regiments were called out, completing the numbers to 651 for the West Kent and 357 for the Eastern Battalion.

The establishment of the two Regiments from December 25th, 1792, was as under:

WEST KENT (TEN COMPANIES)

1 Colonel (and Captain).
1 Lieut.-Colonel (and Captain).
1 Major (and Captain).
7 Captains.
1 Captain-Lieutenant.

EAST KENT (FIVE COMPANIES)

1 Lieut.-Colonel (and Captain).
1 Major (and Captain).
3 Captains.

WEST KENT (<i>continued</i>).	EAST KENT (<i>continued</i>).
11 Lieutenants.	6 Lieutenants.
8 Ensigns.	4 Ensigns.
1 Adjutant.	1 Adjutant.
1 Quartermaster.	1 Quartermaster.
1 Surgeon.	1 Surgeon.
31 Sergeants.	17 Sergeants.
31 Corporals.	17 Corporals.
22 Drummers.	11 Drummers.
620 Privates.	340 Privates.

The Officers of the West Kent at the commencement of the embodiment were :

Colonel . . .	<i>Duke of Dorset</i>
Lieut.-Colonel	<i>Richard James</i>
Major . . .	<i>George Finch Hatton</i>
Captains . . .	<i>Multon Lambard</i>
	<i>Thomas Best</i>
	<i>John Borrett</i>
	<i>Thomas Dyke</i>
	<i>John Benjafield</i>
	<i>Thomas Dalton</i>
	<i>Thomas Adams</i>
Captain-Lieutenant	<i>John Campbell</i>
Lieutenants . . .	<i>Thomas L. Richards</i>
	<i>John Calcraft</i>
	<i>Nicholas Gilbee</i>
	<i>Peter Nouaille</i>
	<i>William Morland</i>
	<i>Hon. Eardley Eardley</i>
	<i>Robert Heron</i>
	<i>James Monypenny</i>

Lieutenants (<i>cont.</i>)	Thomas Monypenny
	Joseph Maddocks
	Richard Davies
Ensigns . . .	Hon. George Melvill-Leslie
	Robert Mascall
	S. B. Adams
	Benjamin Cobb
	<i>John Edie</i>
Adjutant . . .	<i>John Campbell</i> (Captain-Lieutenant)
Quartermaster .	Richard Davies (Lieutenant)
Surgeon . . .	<i>Thomas L. Richards</i> (Lieutenant)

Those whose names are in italics served in the embodiment 1778-83.

The West Kent, on being embodied, assembled as usual at MAIDSTONE.

At the end of January 1798, 550 knapsacks were sent down for the use of the Regiment.

In February a Surgeon's Mate was added to the staff of the Battalion.

On Friday, February 8th, four Companies proceeded, in accordance with orders, to Ashford, and the route leading near Eastwell Park, the seat of Major Hatton, "the men were regaled with roast beef and strong beer to drink his Majesty's health; an elegant breakfast was also provided for the officers."¹

The other six Companies remained at Maidstone.

On February 18th the Regiment commenced its march towards the Sussex coast in three divisions.

The four Companies from Ashford moved by Tenterden and Battle to Eastbourne, Pevensey, "Sluice House" (? Sea Houses), and adjacent villages.

¹ *Kentish Chronicle*.



OFFICER OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA, 1793.

Sketch by A. E. Horne.

Three of the Companies from Maidstone proceeded by Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells to Uckfield, Mansfield, and Buxted, and thence to Seaford, Alfriston, Denton, Newhaven, and adjacent villages.

The Headquarters and three other Companies marched by Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells to HAILSHAM, Horsebridge, Gardners Street, and Boreham Street.

The precedence of the Militia had been determined during the former embodiment by ballot, the numbers being changed annually (*vide* p. 117). Now, however, it was decided that a number should be drawn for each County, and that the number drawn should denote the order of precedence of the Militia of that County *during the continuance of the war*. A meeting of Lords-Lieutenant and others was held accordingly at the St. Albans Tavern on March 2nd, 1798, for the purpose of drawing lots. Lord Amherst and his secretary, Mr. Morse, were present, and each held a plate—in one were papers containing the numbers, and in the other the names of the Counties. No. 1 was drawn for the Kentish Regiments, and this continued their number until the disembodiment in 1802.¹

Early on the morning of March 8th a French privateer, being seen close to Seaford, caused much consternation. The inhabitants seized their arms and rushed to the fort, whilst the Companies of the West Kent turned out with great alacrity and manned the guns, &c. A local paper remarks: "The town is much indebted to the Kentish Militia for their alertness in getting under arms." No attack was, however, made on the town after all.

The Regiment was not destined to remain long in Sussex. Orders were issued, dated March 20th, directing it to proceed on the 28th to Bedford and other places in its neighbourhood. The

¹ *London Gazette*, March 3rd, 1793.

Regiment marched in three divisions, as under,¹ the first division starting on Thursday, the 28th, the second and third on the following day. The various divisions passed through London on April 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, and reached their destinations between the 5th and 8th.

Headquarters and six Companies were stationed at BEDFORD, with a detachment of four Companies at Biggleswade.

On April 20th two of the Companies from Biggleswade moved to St. Neots, Eaton, and Eynsbury, and on May 2nd the two other Companies followed.

On May 6th the detachment at St. Neots, &c., consisted of 5 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 8 Drummers, and 129 Privates, the Officers being Captains Dyke, Dalton, and Adams, Lieutenants James Monypenny and Thomas Monypenny, and Ensign Adams. The Regiment was at this date under the charge of Major Hatton, the

		FIRST DIVISION. HEADQRS. AND THREE COMPANIES. FROM HAILSHAM.	SECOND DIVISION. THREE COMPANIES. FROM NEWHAVEN.	THIRD DIVISION. FOUR COMPANIES. FROM EASTBOURNE.
¹ Thursday, March 28th .		Tunbridge Wells	—	—
Friday, „ 29th .		Sevenoaks and Riverhead	Uckfield and Maresfield	Hailsham and Horsebridge
Saturday, „ 30th .		Bromley	Grinstead	Tunbridge Wells
Sunday, „ 31st .		Halt	Halt	Halt
Monday, April 1st .		Hampstead and Highgate	Croydon	Sevenoaks and Riverhead
Tuesday, „ 2nd .		Hatfield	Hampstead and Highgate	Bromley
Wednesday, „ 3rd .		Hitchin and Stevenage	Hatfield	Hampstead and Highgate
Thursday, „ 4th .		Halt	Halt	Halt
Friday, „ 5th .		Headqrs. and 2 Cos. to Bed- ford, 1 Co. to Biggleswade	Baldock	Hatfield
Saturday, „ 6th .		—	Biggleswade	Hitchin
Sunday, „ 7th .		—	—	Halt
Monday, „ 8th .		—	—	Bedford

Duke of Dorset being engaged with his Parliamentary duties, and Lieut.-Colonel James being absent on sick-leave.

Early in April the Officers had received instructions to provide themselves with camp equipage, an allowance of "baggage and forage money" being made to them on the following scale :

	£	s.
Colonel	35	0
Lieut.-Colonel	30	0
Major	25	0
Captain	20	0
Subalterns	12	10

At the same time the following articles were issued for the use of the Regiment :

49 bell tents.	188 kettles and bags.
11 camp colours.	686 wooden canteens.
18 drum-cases.	686 haversacks.
9 powder-bags.	276 blankets.
188 hatchets.	

On Wednesday, June 26th, the West Kent assembled at Bedford and St. Neots in two divisions of five Companies each, which commenced their march to the CAMP NEAR HARWICH on the following day.

FIRST DIVISION. FIVE COMPANIES. FROM ST. NEOTS.			SECOND DIVISION. FIVE COMPANIES. FROM BEDFORD.		
Thursday, June 27th .	Cambridge		St. Neots and Eaton		
Friday, „ 28th .	Linton, Bournbridge, &c.		Cambridge		
Saturday, „ 29th .	Haverhill, Sturmer, &c.		Linton, Bournbridge, &c.		
Sunday, „ 30th .	Halt		Halt		
Monday, July 1st .	Halstead and Heddingham		Haverhill, Sturmer, &c.		
Tuesday, „ 2nd .	Colchester		Halstead and Heddingham		
Wednesday „ 3rd .	Halt		Colchester		
Thursday, „ 4th .	Halt		Halt		
Friday, „ 5th .	Harwich, Dovercourt, Wrab-		Manningtree and Mistley		
	ness, and Bradfield				
Saturday „ 6th .	Encamp		Encamp		

The Camp was situated to the south of the town of Harwich, in a dry, healthy locality, near the sea. The other Regiments encamped there with the West Kent were the Bedford and the East Suffolk, the Brigade being under the command of Major-General Tonyn. General the Marquis Townshend commanded the Eastern District, in which there were at this period five Brigades of Militia (fifteen Battalions) ¹ encamped; but in several cases the Regiments were far short of their full strength.

¹ *Warley*—General the Marquis Townshend.

Cambridge	573	Officers and men
North Lincoln	715	„ „
Pembroke	189	„ „
Derbyshire	666	„ „
Hertford	666	„ „
Huntingdon	380	„ „
	<hr/>	
	3189	

Lexden—Lieut.-General Sir Robert Sloper, K.B.

South Lincoln	715	Officers and men
East Kent	403	„ „
West Norfolk	573	„ „
	<hr/>	
	1691	

Harwich—Major-General Tonyn.

East Suffolk	573	Officers and men
West Kent	713	„ „
Bedford	474	„ „
	<hr/>	
	1760	

Gorleston—Lieut.-General Johnston.

West Middlesex	633	Officers and men
Leicester	661	„ „

Caistor (brigaded with *Gorleston*).

East York	474	Officers and men
	<hr/>	
	1768	

Total : 8408 Officers and men.

On October 11th orders were issued for the Regiment to go into winter quarters, and on October 18th it accordingly left the Camp and proceeded, Headquarters and six Companies to BURY ST. EDMUNDS, three Companies to Sudbury (and Ballingdon), and one Company to Long Melford.

1794. During the winter a large number of Officers seem to have been absent on leave, for when mustered on March 31st, 1794, there were present :

—	Captains.	Lieuts.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers	Privates.
At Headquarters	2	2	1	22	17	14	346
At Sudbury .	—	—	2	5	8	6	123
At Melford .	—	—	—	2	3	1	47

From March 14th, 1794, the Duke of Dorset was granted the rank of Colonel in the Army for such period as the Regiment continued embodied.

On April 14th the detachment at Long Melford was ordered to Halstead.

The spring of 1794 found the West Kent again *en route* for an encampment on the East Coast.¹ On this occasion they were sent to GORLESTON COMMON, where they arrived on May 19th.

	FIRST DIVISION. FIVE COMPANIES. BURY, &c.	SECOND DIVISION. FIVE COMPANIES. SUDBURY, &c.
¹ Tuesday, May 13th .	Botesdale, Diss, and Scole	Bury and Ixworth
Wednesday, „ 14th .	Harleston and Bungay	Botesdale, Diss, and Scole
Thursday, „ 15th .	Halt	Halt
Friday, „ 16th .	Beccles	Harleston and Bungay
Saturday, „ 17th .	Yarmouth	Beccles
Sunday, „ 18th .	Halt	Halt
Monday, „ 19th .	Encamp on Gorleston Common.	

The Camp was between Gorleston and Hopton, about three or four miles south of Yarmouth. There was no other Regiment at Gorleston, but the East Suffolk were encamped at Caistor, about the same distance to the north of Yarmouth. There were seven Battalions at Warley,¹ four at Danbury, near Chelmsford,² and two at Harwich,³ the Marquis Townshend being again in command of the whole district.

The establishment of the West Kent was increased from July 1st, 1794, by 4 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, and 89 Privates; and at the end of the year a further augmentation of 9 Sergeants, 7 Corporals, and 150 Privates was ordered.

On Monday, November 3rd, the Regiment left the Camp in three divisions, Headquarters and seven Companies returning to BURY ST. EDMUNDS, and three Companies proceeding to Thetford.⁴

1795. On January 7th, 1795, one of the Companies at Thetford was ordered to Kenninghall and Harling.

There were at this time :

465 (all ranks) present at Bury, under Major Hatton
128 at Thetford, under Lieutenant Davies
25 at Kenninghall under Ensign Edie
24 at Harling
<hr/> 642

¹ Hertfordshire, East Kent, Huntingdonshire, Derbyshire, Shropshire, East York, South Lincoln.

² West Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire.

³ Bedfordshire, North Lincoln.

	FIRST DIVISION. FOUR COMPANIES.	SECOND DIVISION. THREE COMPANIES.	THIRD DIVISION. THREE COMPANIES.
⁴ Monday, Nov. 3rd	Beccles and Bungay	Yarmouth	Norwich
Tuesday, „ 4th	Harleston, Diss, and Scole	Beccles and Bungay	Attleborough, &c.
Wednesday „ 5th	Botesdale, Ixworth, &c.	Harleston, Diss, and Scole	Thetford
Thursday, „ 6th	Halt	Halt	—
Friday, „ 7th	Bury	Botesdale, Ixworth, &c.	—
Saturday, „ 8th	—	Bury	—

Two of the Companies at Bury were sent on April 22nd to Ely.

On Friday, April 24th, the Companies at Thetford proceeded, on account of the Parliamentary election, to Brandon, Methwold, Wretton, &c., where they remained until Wednesday, the 29th, on which day, the election being over, they returned to Thetford.

In May the Regiment moved to the Camp at WARLEY, where it arrived on Friday, the 22nd.¹ The force at Warley consisted of six Battalions of Militia,² under the command of Marquis Cornwallis K.G. Two Battalions³ were at Harwich and Landguard Fort, under Lieut.-General Tonym; two at Danbury,⁴ near Chelmsford, under Sir William Medows; whilst Lieut.-General Johnston had under his command four Battalions, three stationed at or near Yarmouth and one at Norwich.⁵

After a month's sojourn at Warley, however, events necessitated the despatch of additional troops to the coast, and on June 25th orders were received for the West Kent to leave on the 29th, and, marching *via* Colchester,⁶ to reach the Encampment at HARWICH on Thursday, July 2nd.

FIRST DIVISION. FIVE COMPANIES. FROM BURY.			SECOND DIVISION. FIVE COMPANIES. FROM THETFORD, &c.		
¹ Monday,	May 18th	Sudbury, Melford, and Ballington			Bury
Tuesday,	„ 19th	Braintree, Bocking, and Rayne			Sudbury, Melford, and Ballington
Wednesday,	„ 20th	Chelmsford, Springfield, and Moulsham			Braintree, Bocking, and Rayne
Thursday,	„ 21st	Brentford, Brookstreet, and Shenfield			Chelmsford, Springfield, and Moulsham
Friday,	„ 22nd	Encamp at Warley			

² West Kent, Bedfordshire, Hertford, West Norfolk, Nottingham, and East Suffolk.

³ Cambridge and Huntingdon.

⁴ East Kent and Wiltshire.

⁵ South Lincoln at Yarmouth, Pembroke encamped near Hopton, East York at Caistor, and North Lincoln at Norwich.

⁶ By the same route as in 1782; *vide* p. 140.

The Nottingham Militia also moved to Harwich, the Bedford to Danbury, and the North Lincoln from Norwich proceeded to Scammony Camp, near Lowestoft. Four Battalions of the Foot Guards¹ supplied the places of the Militia at Warley. The 32nd Light Dragoons and Surrey Fencible Cavalry were stationed at Lexden, and two troops of the Norfolk Fencible Cavalry at Mutford Bridge.

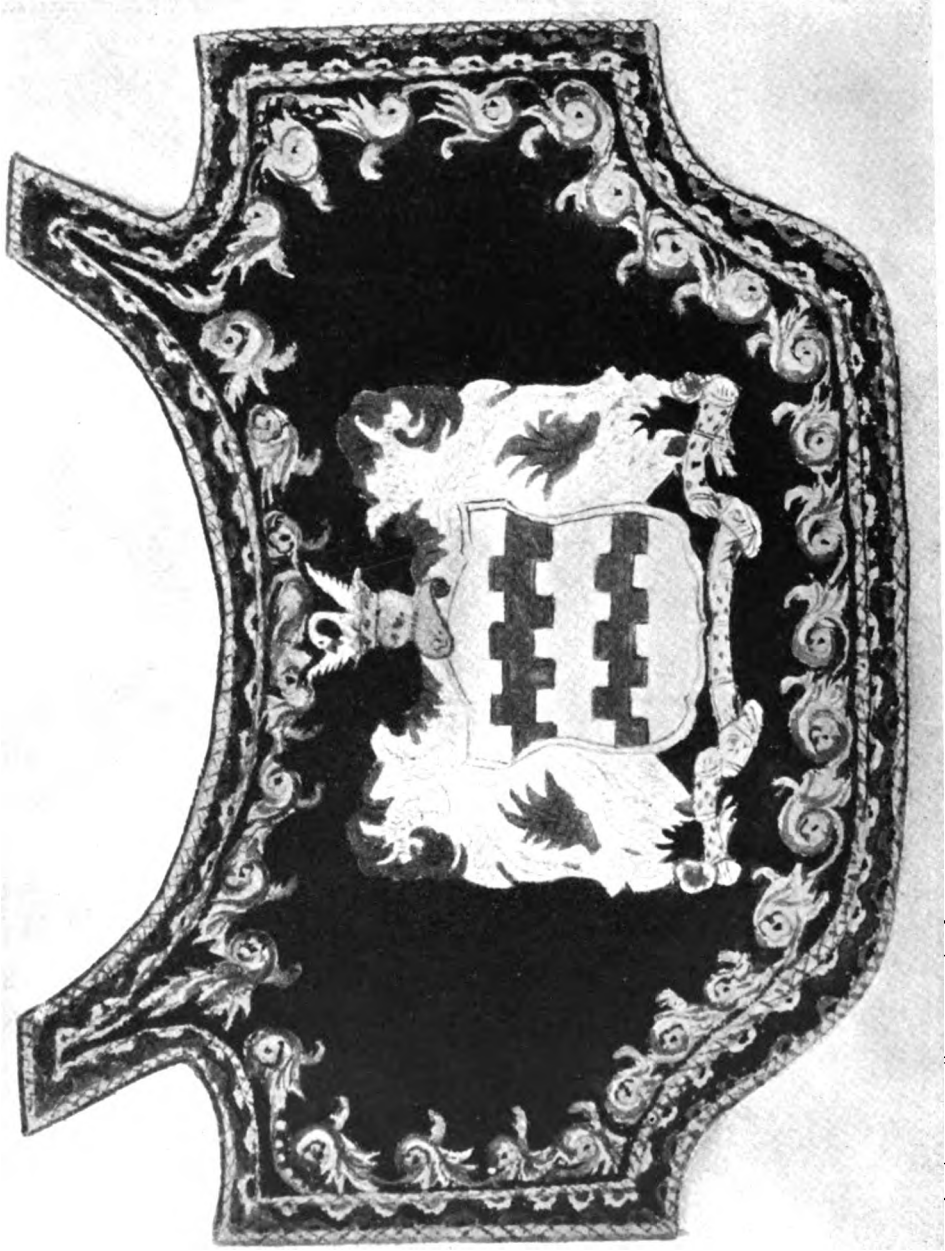
On June 25th the Duke of Dorset retired, and was succeeded as Colonel by Lieut.-Colonel Richard James (who was granted the rank of Colonel in the Army from July 8th). Major George Finch Hatton became Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain Multon Lambard obtained the Majority.

The West Kent remained at Harwich until the end of the autumn, and marched on October 20th, in two divisions,² to the barracks at NORWICH, where they arrived on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th of that month.

1796. The Regiment continued at Norwich, under the com-

¹ 2nd and 3rd Battalions 1st Foot Guards, 2nd Battalion Coldstream Guards, and 2nd Battalion 3rd Foot Guards.

FIRST DIVISION. FIVE COMPANIES.			SECOND DIVISION. FIVE COMPANIES.	
^a Tuesday, October	20th.	Manningtree, Mistley, &c.	Harwich, Dovercourt, Wrabness, &c.	
Wednesday, „	21st .	Ipswich	Manningtree, Mistley, &c.	
Thursday, „	22nd .	Halt	Halt	
Friday, „	23rd .	Woodbridge and Wickham	Ipswich	
Saturday, „	24th .	Saxmundham and Fram- lingham	Woodbridge and Wick- ham	
Sunday, „	25th .	Halt	Halt	
Monday, „	26th .	Halesworth and Blith- borough	Saxmundham and Framlingham	
Tuesday, „	27th .	Beccles and Bungay	Halesworth and Blith- borough	
Wednesday, „	28th .	Norwich Barracks	Beccles and Bungay	
Thursday, „	29th .	—	Norwich Barracks	



EMBROIDERED HORSE-CLOTH, WHICH BELONGED TO COLONEL RICHARD JAMES, WHO COMMANDED THE
WEST KENT MILITIA, 1795-1803.

Now in the possession of Lieut.-Col. BAILEY, of Ightham Court.

mand of Lieut.-General Johnston, until May 1796, the Nottingham Militia being also quartered in that town.

At the end of the first week of May 1796 the West Kent marched in three divisions from Norwich as under :

	FIRST DIVISION. FOUR COMPANIES.	SECOND DIVISION. THREE COMPANIES.	THIRD DIVISION THREE COMPANIES.
Thursday, May 5th	Wymondham and Attleborough	—	—
Friday, „ 6th .	Thetford	Wymondham and Attleborough	—
Saturday, „ 7th .	Mildenhall and Bar- ton Mills	Thetford	Wymondham and Attleborough
Sunday, „ 8th .	Halt	Halt	Halt
Monday, „ 9th .	Newmarket	Mildenhall and Barton Mills	Thetford
Tuesday, „ 10th .	Walden, Littlebury, and Chesterford	Newmarket	Mildenhall and Barton Mills
Wed., „ 11th .	Stortford, &c. &c.	Saffron Walden, &c.	Newmarket, &c.

From Wednesday, May 11th, the various divisions were stationed as follows :

Headquarters and 4 Companies	STORTFORD, Hockerill, Stan- sted, and Maundon
3 Companies	Saffron Walden, Little- bury, Great and Little Chesterford, Bournbridge, Linton, &c.
3 Companies	Newmarket, St. Mary All Saints, Wood Ditton

They remained thus distributed until June 9th, when, in accordance with orders, they proceeded southwards, having been directed to march to the Camp at BRIGHTON.

The Regiment moved in three divisions, and in the following order :

	FOUR COMPANIES FROM STORT- FORD, &c.	THREE COMPANIES FROM WALDEN, &c.	THREE COMPANIES FROM NEW- MARKET, &c.
Thurs., June 9th .	Epping	Stortford, &c.	Walden, &c.
Friday, „ 10th .	Islington, Hack- ney, Kings- land and Stoke Newington	Epping	Stortford, &c.
Sat., „ 11th .	Hampstead and Highgate	Islington and St. Pancras	Epping
Sunday, „ 12th .	Halt	Halt	Halt
Monday, „ 13th .	—	—	Hackney, Kingsland, Stoke Newington, Homerton, and Clapton

Having advanced thus far, the various divisions were met by orders directing them to remain in the above stations, and not to continue their march towards Brighton for a few days. On Friday, June 17th, they were ordered to proceed, and arrived at the Camp on the 22nd and 23rd, marching as under :

	FIRST DIVISION. FOUR COMPANIES. HAMPSTEAD, &c.	SECOND DIVISION. THREE COMPANIES. ISLINGTON.	THIRD DIVISION. THREE COMPANIES. HACKNEY.
Friday, June 17th .	Croydon	Lambeth, Vauxhall, and Newington	Fulham, Putney, and Wandsworth
Saturday, „ 18th .	Reigate, Mers- tham and Gatton	Croydon	Halt
Sunday, „ 19th .	Halt	Halt	Halt
Monday, „ 20th .	Cuckfield, Lind- field, &c.	Godstone, Bletch- ingly, Oxted, and Limpsfield	Croydon
Tuesday, „ 21st .	Brighton	Cuckfield, &c.	Grinstead and ad- jacent
Wed., „ 22nd .	Encamp	Encamp	Uckfield, Mares- field, Buxted, and adjacent
Thurs., „ 23rd .	—	—	Encamp

The Camp at Brighton was under the Command of Lieut.-General St. John; the Duke of Richmond Commanding the district. The encampment was near the village of Preston, to the north-west of Brighton. The ground is reported to have been "almost covered with flints," and on that account "not admired by the troops." The force consisted of the Bedford, West Essex, West Kent, and East York Regiments of Militia, the 1st Dragoon Guards and another Regiment of Cavalry, and a park of Artillery. Besides these the Royal Horse Guards were quartered in the new barracks near Brighton.

On July 14th the above Regiments had a field-day, under the Duke of Richmond, Commanding the district.

The stay of the Regiments at Brighton seems to have been enlivened by various festivities given during the summer by the Officers of the several Corps; notably a *fête* given by the Officers of the Royal Horse Guards on September 17th at the "Promenade Grove." The guests, numbering about 800, assembled at twelve o'clock. From the local journalist's report it appears that they chiefly consisted of a "party of nobility and gentry, visitors at Brighton." Besides the band of the Blues, those of the West Kent and West Essex performed in different parts of the garden, dancing being indulged in both "in the saloon" and on the lawn. Refreshments were provided in tents and other temporary buildings in the grounds, "in which were placed tables covered with every delicacy, the finest of all sorts of fruits; cakes of different kinds and ices in great plenty." We are told "the whole was conducted with the nicest order and decorum, and was by much the most splendid *fête* of the kind ever given at Brighton."¹

About this time (September 17th) orders were received for the breaking up of the Brighton Camp, and the West Kent were directed to march on the 28th for Portsmouth. On that date, accordingly, the Headquarters and first division (four Companies)

¹ *Hampshire Chronicle.*

left Brighton, the second and third divisions (three Companies each) following on the 29th and 30th, as under :

	FIRST DIVISION. HEADQUARTERS AND FOUR COMPANIES.	SECOND DIVISION. THREE COM- PANIES.	THIRD DIVISION. THREE COM- PANIES.
Wednesday, Sept. 28th, 1796	Shoreham, Steyning, Bramber, and Beeding	—	—
Thursday, „ 29th.	Arundel and neighbourhood	Shoreham, &c.	—
Friday, „ 30th.	Chichester	Arundel, &c.	Shoreham, &c.
Saturday, October 1st.	Portsmouth	Chichester	Arundel, &c.
Sunday, „ 2nd.	—	Halt	Halt
Monday, „ 3rd.	—	Portsmouth	Chichester
Tuesday, „ 4th.	—	—	Portsmouth

The Regiment arrived at PORTSMOUTH on October 1st, and was quartered in the Portsea Barracks, relieving the Royal Bucks, which proceeded to Bristol.

The troops at Portsmouth, &c., were at this period under the command of General Sir William A. Pitt, K.B.

1797. On February 20th, 1797, owing to a false alarm, the French being signalled off Beachy Head, the garrison turned out. The Artillery took up a position on Southsea Common, the West Kent got rapidly under arms, and the Volunteers were assembled ; at the same time nine men-of-war set sail for the eastward.

Soon after this the Regiment assisted in suppressing a riot amongst the French prisoners of war in Porchester Castle.

On April 19th Frederick Charles William, Prince (afterwards King) of Würtemberg, landed at Portsmouth, having come to England to marry the Princess Royal. The West Kent furnished the Guard of Honour by which he was received on disembarkation. The Guard, with the colours of the Regiment, was drawn up before the Fountain Inn. A large crowd having collected to see the illustrious visitor, he appeared at the window of the Inn, to gratify the curiosity of the public.

During the month of April a mutiny broke out in the fleet at Spithead. The men on board the *Queen Charlotte*, the flagship, refused to obey orders, and were supported by the crews of the other ships, who sent delegates on board ; these took on themselves the management of the fleet, and drew up petitions asking for a redress of grievances. Some of their complaints being considered by the Government well grounded, the mutiny was after a time suppressed by some wise concessions, Lord Howe, who was very popular with the men, having used his personal influence, and at the King's request having gone on board the flagship to arrange matters. Attempts were made to induce the garrison to make common cause with the fleet, but they failed utterly. A seditious handbill was circulated about May 21st in the garrison. It was headed "To the British Army," and incited to mutiny, speaking of the Officers, to whose "insolence and cruelty" they were subject, as "effeminate puppies," alluding to the sailors' mutiny as an example to be followed, grumbling at "a pretended addition to the pay," at being "locked up in barracks," demanding "at least double our pay," complaining of "long marches," which, they assert, are to keep Regiments "strangers to the people and to each other," complaining also of the quality of their "cloathes," of the Colonels making "a profit out of soldiers' cloathes," and sundry other grievances, and ending :

"THESE, COMRADES, are a few of our Grievances and but a few. WHAT SHALL WE DO ? The tyranny of what is falsely called discipline, prevent us from acting like other men. We cannot even join in Petition for that which common honesty would freely have given us long ago. WE HAVE ONLY TWO CHOICES, either TO SUBMIT to the present impositions, or demand the treatment proper for men.

"THE POWER IS ALL OUR OWN ! The regiments which send you this, are willing to do their part. They will show their countrymen, they can be soldiers without being slaves, and will make their demands as soon as they know you will not draw the trigger against

L

them. Of this we will judge, when we know you have distributed this Bill, not only among your comrades, but to every soldier whom you know in any part of the country.

“BE SOBER, BE READY.”

The reply of the West Kent was prompt and to the point, as shown by the Declaration of which a facsimile is annexed.

The conduct of the West Kent during this critical period is referred to in terms of the highest praise, the duties which fell to their lot were arduous and important, and they, as well as the other Militia Regiments which were summoned, namely, the North Gloucester and South Devon, discharged them cheerfully and with steady loyalty. On the return of Earl Howe, after having put an end to the mutiny, the three above-named Regiments were drawn up on the walls, and fired a *feu-de-joie*.

On Monday, July 10th, the Headquarters and 1st Division of the West Kent left Portsmouth to return to their own county, from which they had now been absent for four years and a half, the 2nd and 3rd Divisions following on July 11th and 12th. The Regiment was relieved at Portsmouth by the West York Militia.

A week's march brought them to Maidstone, and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, July 20th, 21st, 22nd, they reached CANTERBURY, where they were ordered to be quartered.

The forces in the Southern District were under the command of General Sir Charles Grey, K.B. Lieut.-General the Hon. Thomas Bruce commanded the troops at Canterbury.

On Wednesday, July 26th, three Companies, under the command of Major Lambard, marched to Broadstairs to act as a Guard of Honour to the Duke and Duchess of York during their stay in that place. His Royal Highness, however, “declining military honors and wishing to appear as a private gentleman,” two of the Companies returned to Canterbury, leaving only the Light Infantry Company, under Captain Dyke, who were

DECLARATION OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA.

WE the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the WEST KENT REGIMENT OF MILITIA, are anxious to take the earliest opportunity of testifying publicly to our King and Country, our grateful sense of the liberality of Parliament and of His Majesty's paternal care, communicated to us by an order from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated the 25th instant; though we hope our conduct has been uniformly such as to give the strongest proofs of our attachment to both, and to shew that we needed no fresh instance of His Majesty's bounty to rivet that love and attachment which every good Soldier must feel for his King and Country. We are well aware that attempts have been made, in many instances, to seduce the British Soldier from his duty; but holding in abhorrence all such base and scandalous proceedings, we shall glory in any opportunity of bringing the instigators of them to the punishment they deserve.

Signed, at the unanimous desire of our Brother Soldiers,

SENIOR SERJEANTS.

JOHN PITT, of Colonel James's Company.

JOHN STEVENS, of Lieutenant-Colonel Hatton's.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, of Major Lambard's.

JAMES FARQUHARSON, Captain Dyke's.

GEORGE BRUCE, Capt. Benjafield's.

JOSEPH ARNETT, Capt. Dalton's Company, Serj. Major.

JAMES ARNETT, Capt. Morland's.

JAMES REEVES, Capt. Rider's.

DANIEL GREEN, Capt. Hammond's.

JOHN BRABANT, Capt. Hawley's.

FORTSEA BARRACKS, May 26, 1797.

ordered to remain and do night patrol duty on the coast of the Isle of Thanet.

On Saturday, August 12th, being the Prince of Wales's birthday, the Duke of York reviewed the Corps stationed at Canterbury on Barham Downs. The force consisted of Royal Artillery (Horse and Foot), the 1st or Royal Regiment of Dragoons, the Oxford Light Dragoons, and the West Kent and West Norfolk Regiments of Militia, the whole under General Sir Charles Grey, K.B., with Lieut.-General Bruce and Major-General Sir Robert Laurie, Bart., as Brigadiers. Having been received with a Royal Salute, His Royal Highness rode down the lines. A march past followed, after which the Infantry "went through their firings" and the Cavalry performed the broadsword exercises. The entertainment concluded (or rather the field-day ended) with "the representation of an action, in which a masked battery was opened by the heavy Artillery upon that part of the line representing the Enemy"!

The Duke expressed his approval of the condition and appearance of the different Regiments, and then adjourned to lunch (as did the Duke of Clarence, who was also present) with General Grey at Barham Court, leaving the Regiments to return to their respective quarters. The West Kent appear to have been stationed at what was called the "temporary barrack," the Dragoons in the "permanent barrack."

Many noblemen and gentlemen of the county were present at the review, it being about the time of the annual races. Amongst those assembled at Canterbury was the Duke of Dorset, former Colonel of the Regiment. His Grace having expressed a desire to see his old and favourite Corps, the Regiment was assembled on the parade in Christ Church Yard on Friday, August 18th, at noon. The Duke was received with every mark of respect by the Regiment, which was in full review order, presenting arms on his arrival. After the salute, &c., the Officers were severally introduced to his Grace.

On Friday, September 22nd (being the anniversary of the King's Coronation), the detachment of Royal Artillery stationed in Canterbury, together with the West Kent and Hereford Militias, were drawn out at noon "in front of the King's barrack near Vauxhall, and fired a Royal Salute and 3 volleys."

On Friday, September 29th, the West Kent were inspected on Barham Downs by Lieut.-General Bruce.

"The Regiment made a fine appearance, and performed the Evolutions and firings with a precision that received the highest approbation from the General."

A grand field-day, in which all the troops stationed in Canterbury participated, took place on October 19th, in celebration of Admiral Duncan's great naval victory over the Dutch on the 11th of that month. The troops were under the command of General Grey; Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas, the Secretary-at-War, were present. The field-day terminated with the firing of a *feu-de-joie* and three cheers.

On the following day, October 20th, Admiral Duncan (Lord Camperdown) landed at Margate.

The firing of *feu-de-joies*, &c., were not the only steps taken in connection with this victorious engagement by the West Kent; the Regiment subscribed a day's pay for the widows and children of those seamen and marines who fell, the total amounting to nearly £40.

It may not here be out of place to record a gallant attempt made by two men of the Regiment to rescue a young woman from drowning. On Thursday, November 9th, the daughter of the Sergeant-Major of the West Kent fell over the bridge into the Stour. Two men of the Regiment who were standing by immediately jumped in and attempted to save her. The current was, however, too strong, and swept all three down the river to a spot near Abbot's Mills, where a young man caught the woman by her hair, and, with the aid of the Militiamen, who had struggled ashore at the same place, succeeded in dragging her out of the stream.

1798. In 1798 General Sir Charles Grey continued in command of the whole of the Southern District, Major-General Sir Robert Laurie commanding the troops in Kent and Major-General His Highness Prince William of Gloucester being appointed to the command of the troops at Canterbury.

On January 18th, 1798, the West Kent took part in a field-day on a large scale on Barham Downs in honour of the King's birthday. After the usual manœuvres a Royal Salute was fired by the Artillery and three volleys by the Infantry in honour of the occasion. A splendid dinner was given by Sir C. Grey to a large number of the Officers at Barham Court.

In February 1798 a detachment of the West Kent Militia proceeded to Maidstone to assist in drilling the recruits of the Supplementary Regiment.

In March 1798, the barracks at Maidstone being completed, were occupied for the first time on Wednesday, the 7th, by some Cavalry and the above-mentioned detachment of the West Kent.

They were considered very spacious, &c., for we read in the *Kentish Chronicle* of Friday, March 23rd: "The Barracks at Maidstone are allowed to be the most commodious of any in the Kingdom; each room is large enough to contain 60 men"! This calculation would hardly be in accordance with the sanitary requirements of the present day, the largest of the rooms being only 32 ft. x 20 ft., and (happily) only being expected now to contain at the most fifteen men.

On Tuesday, April 3rd, two Companies of the West Kent appear to have moved to Ashford¹ to make room in barracks for the men of the Supplementary Militia, who, having been embodied at Maidstone for more than a month, were now considered sufficiently trained to join the West Kent at Canterbury. These Supplementary men (about 550 in number), accompanied by some of their Officers, arrived at Canterbury on Tuesday and Wednesday,

¹ If these Companies ever went to Ashford, they returned within a few weeks.

April 3rd and 4th. They were met by the Regimental band, and played through the streets to the barracks. Their steady marching and soldierly bearing are favourably commented on in the local papers.

A portion of these Supplementary men were, on arrival, distributed amongst the various Companies of the West Kent, raising their strength to about 90 rank and file each, and the remainder were formed into two new Companies, which were placed under the command of Captain the Hon. Charles Marsham and Captain T. L. Hodges. Lieutenants Birch and Daykin, of the Supplementary Militia, also joined the West Kent at this date.

On April 9th the Regiment was inspected on the parade in front of the permanent barracks at Canterbury by His Highness Major-General Prince William of Gloucester, "who complimented the Corps on the regularity of their discipline and their truly martial appearance."

Considerable sensation had been created by the arrest at Margate on February 28th of certain spies, whose papers were supposed to reveal evidence of treasonable correspondence with France. These men came from London to Whitstable by boat, and from Whitstable to Margate, intending, it was supposed, to get across to France. They were arrested by some officials sent from London, assisted by some Customs Officers and a few soldiers. They were taken to Canterbury, and then to London, whence, having been interrogated, they were sent to Maidstone Gaol to await trial. The names of the prisoners were Arthur O'Connor, *alias* Colonel Morris, Quigley, *alias* Captain Jones, O'Coiley, *alias* Fevé, and three others of less importance.

At noon on Sunday, April 15th, a sudden and unexpected order was received from General Sir Charles Grey for a detachment of the West Kent Militia to march immediately to Maidstone. In less than two hours after the receipt of the order Major Lambard's

Company, the Light Infantry Company¹ under Captain Dyke, and the Grenadier Company under Captain Dalton, left Canterbury for Maidstone. Every man was completely equipped and furnished with twenty rounds of ball cartridge. They reached Faversham on Sunday evening, and proceeded the next morning to the new barracks at Maidstone.

Two troops of the 7th Light Dragoons also marched from Canterbury on Sunday afternoon, and reached Maidstone on Monday, having halted on Sunday night at Sittingbourne.

The sudden departure of the troops gave rise to many conjectures as to the motive of the order. The reason appears to have been that attempts had been made by some of the State prisoners confined in Maidstone Gaol (see above) to bribe the turnkeys, and that apprehensions were entertained lest they should make their escape. The Government therefore thought it prudent to augment the guard round the gaol, which up to that time had been furnished by the Maidstone Volunteers.

The detachment of the West Kent consisted of Major Lambard, Captains Dyke and Dalton, Lieutenants Butcher, Adamson, and Mills, Ensign Dixon, 12 Sergeants, 12 Corporals, 8 Drummers, and 274 Privates (of whom about 77 were Supplementary men).

On April 25th Captain Austin's Company, consisting of 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and 79 Privates, with 1 Lieutenant and 1 Ensign, proceeded to Whitstable, where they remained until June 19th.

The detachment at Maidstone returned to Canterbury on June 10th.

The breaking out of the Rebellion in Ireland, and the probability of the French attempting to assist the rebels by landing a force either in that island or on the coast of Great Britain, rendered it the duty of all loyal subjects to do everything in their power

¹ This Company had returned to Canterbury from the Isle of Thanet during the winter; date uncertain. *Vide* p. 162.

to strengthen the hands of the Government. The English and Scotch Militia could not by the then existing regulations be required to serve in the sister Kingdom, but on this as on every other occasion on which their services have been needed by their country the force showed that it was ready, and, indeed, eager, to break through any fetters and remove any barriers that prevented its serving in the defence of King and country, whenever and wherever those services might be required. This has always been the case, and we may reasonably suppose that it always will be the case, and that any Militia Regiment worthy of the name will ever be ready to go anywhere or do anything that it can to uphold and defend our glorious Empire, the force thus proving a true "Militia Reserve" in the best sense of the word.¹

Amongst the numerous Militia Regiments who volunteered to proceed to Ireland at this critical period the West Kent held a foremost place.

The circumstances connected with their volunteering were as follows: On June 21st the Regiment, having assembled in the "Dane John" Field previous to the morning parade, formed square by order of the Commanding Officer. There appear to have been considerably over 1000 men on parade, a number which had probably never before been equalled in the annals of the West Kent. Colonel James, riding to the front, then addressed the Battalion. Having commented upon the condition of Ireland, and the necessity there appeared to be for an additional force to crush the rebels, he reminded them that their alacrity at the critical period of the Portsmouth Mutiny² had raised them high in public opinion, and he trusted that they would not at an equally great crisis like the present be backward in testifying their zeal for the public welfare. Colonel James then called upon the West Kent to volunteer their services to proceed to Ireland. "I deem it our duty," he continued, "to offer our services to the Government, and I am very happy to

¹ This was written before the abolition of the Militia.

² See p. 162.

say that your Officers universally coincide in my opinion. I wish it, however, to be a voluntary act of yourselves, and no reflection will be made on those who may not think proper to come forward. I need say no more, and I appeal to you with confidence, trusting that as men of the loyal county of Kent you will show yourselves worthy of that honourable title." Such as were willing to volunteer were then directed to fall out on the right, and those who did not desire to do so were to remain. The men gave three cheers, and with very few exceptions expressed their readiness to offer their services. The Regiment then marched off to the General Parade, headed by the band and the drums and fifes playing the "Grenadiers March," being greeted with hearty cheers as they passed through the streets.

Owing to the increased strength of the Regiment, an augmentation of the Field-Officers and Staff took place about this time. On July 19th Major Lambard was appointed 2nd Lieut.-Colonel ; Captain Dyke was appointed Major on June 27th, and Captain Dalton became 2nd Major, August 22nd. Roger Remmer was also posted to the Regiment as 2nd Adjutant and Lieutenant, July 7th.

In June the remainder of the Supplementary Militia were embodied at Maidstone, and formed into a Battalion, soon after known as the 3rd Kent, under Colonel Lord Sondes.¹

The West Kent at this period was very strong and in a high state of efficiency, and there have been few (if any) occasions since, and certainly none previously, on which the Regiment has made such a good appearance at an inspection as it did when reviewed by General Sir Charles Grey on July 20th, 1798. The Regiment had been embodied for more than five and a half years, both Officers and men were well accustomed to their work, and on the whole the West Kent is said at the time to have been equal to any Battalion in the Service as regards its drill, discipline, or internal organisation,

¹ For further particulars regarding the history of the 3rd Kent Militia, names of Officers, stations, &c., see Appendix H.

whilst both in numbers and physique its condition left but little to be desired.

As mentioned above, the West Kent (with its two Supplementary Companies) was reviewed on Friday, July 20th, by the General commanding the District. The Regiment, under Colonel James, marched to Barham Down, and was formed in line at 10 A.M. General Sir Charles Grey (commanding Southern District) and Lieut.-General Sir Robert Laurie (commanding in Kent), attended by their respective suites, arrived soon after that hour, and were received with the usual honours. The Generals inspected the troops minutely, passing by the front and returning by the rear of the line. The Regiment then marched past both in slow and quick time. Various manœuvres and firings were afterwards gone through in a manner highly creditable to the Regiment, which received the approbation of the Generals. A somewhat curious feature in the review is remarked in the following paragraph: "The day was fine, and each man's hat being surmounted by a branch of green oak (the ancient characteristic of men of Kent), the sight was novel and beautiful, and we may say with truth that the appearance and discipline [*sic*] could not be exceeded by any body of men in the service."

The strength of the Regiment on parade was: 26 Officers, 48 Sergeants, 40 Corporals, 26 Drummers, and 1040 Privates.

On July 25th a detachment consisting of Captains Morland and Hawley, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 18 Sergeants, 14 Corporals, 4 Drummers, and 819 Privates proceeded to Whitstable, whence they returned on August 15th.

About this period it was proposed to form the flank Companies of various Regiments into independent Battalions of Grenadiers and Light Infantry for special service. The scheme met with vigorous opposition from the Officers commanding Militia Regiments and others, and led to a great deal of discussion and correspondence. Though the idea was finally abandoned in 1799, it was nevertheless temporarily put into practice, as an experiment probably, in the previous year.

On July 27th (1798) the Grenadier Companies of the West Kent, East Suffolk, Sussex (two Companies), Hereford, East York, 1st West York, and 2nd West York were formed into a Battalion at Canterbury under Lieut.-Colonel G. F. Hatton, of the West Kent. At the same time the eight Light Companies of the above-mentioned Regiments were ordered to form a Light Infantry Battalion under Lieut.-Colonel Lord Maldon, of the Hereford, to be stationed at Folkestone and Sandgate. It was the end of August, however, before the Light Company of the West Kent, consisting of 2 Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, 2 Drummers, and 96 Privates, under Captain Austin, left Headquarters to join the Battalion at Sandgate.

On August 2nd General Sir Charles Grey, accompanied by Major-General the Earl of Pembroke, reviewed the forces stationed at Canterbury, consisting of Royal Artillery (horse and foot), the 10th and 17th Light Dragoons, the Battalion of Grenadiers under Lieut.-Colonel Hatton, and the West Kent and Hereford Regiments of Militia.

On Sunday, August 12th, being the Prince of Wales' birthday, there was a parade of the troops on Barham Downs in celebration of the occasion.

On Sunday morning, September 2nd, intelligence was received in London of the landing of General Humbert with a French force from three frigates at Killala, in the north-west of Ireland, on August 22nd. It was also known that, having been joined by a number of rebels, the invading force had marched on Castlebar, from which place General Lake and a large body of the King's troops had been compelled to retire on August 27th. This intelligence being accompanied by a requisition from the Lord-Lieutenant for reinforcements, the Government resolved to avail itself to the extent authorised by Act of Parliament of the voluntary services of the British Militia, and to employ them without delay in completely crushing the rebellion, originally instigated by France, and now openly supported by that country.

Orders were immediately issued directing numerous Regiments of Militia from all quarters to march at once, with all haste, to Liverpool, Bristol, &c., whence they were to be transported to Ireland.

On Sunday afternoon, September 2nd, orders were received at Canterbury directing the Hereford Militia to march without delay, and on the following morning similar orders arrived for the West Kent. Both Regiments were to proceed with all possible expedition to Northampton, waggons being collected at the different stages to convey the Non-Commissioned Officers and men, and post-chaises and saddle-horses being provided for the Officers. From Northampton the route was to be continued by canal to Runcorn, where they were to receive further orders. The Hereford left Canterbury very early on Monday, and on Tuesday, September 4th, the West Kent followed.

The Regiment (twelve Companies) moved off, we are informed, "in the highest spirits." A Depôt consisting of 3 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 59 Privates was left in Kent.

The strength of the Regiment (*excluding* this Depôt) on leaving Canterbury was: 48 Sergeants, 80 Corporals, 22 Drummers, and 981 Privates; total, 1081.

At Rochester the West Kent met with a most enthusiastic reception. The Mayor, Richard Thompson, Esq., and other gentlemen had set on foot a subscription, and a platform having been erected on the new road, "as the waggons arrived the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates were each regaled with bread, meat, and strong beer. A very handsome cold collation was also provided for the Officers at the Crown Inn."

The same evening (September 4th), at eight o'clock, Gravesend was reached, and here also the Regiment met with a hearty welcome.

The following morning, September 5th, the West Kent crossed to Tilbury Fort, and there separated into two divisions, Headquarters and six Companies making for Romford, and the other six Companies for Brentwood, &c.

On the 6th the Romford division proceeded through Hertfordshire, by Dunstable, to Fenny Stratford, and the Brentwood Companies followed to Hitchin.

On the 7th, moving through Stony Stratford and Bedford respectively, the two divisions reached Towcester and Northampton; and from these places marched to Blisworth, where they received camp equipage, which they retained until their departure from Ireland in June 1799. At Blisworth they embarked, and proceeded by canal *via* Anstey, Atherstone, Haywood, Stoke, Burslem, Sandbach, Middlewich, and Northwich to Runcorn, on the Mersey, near Liverpool, where the greater portion arrived during the 11th and 12th, although some of the last barges did not reach that place until the evening of the 18th.

The inhabitants of the various places through which the Regiment passed testified most cordially their appreciation of the services that the Militia were rendering their country at this critical period by the very warm reception which was everywhere accorded to the West Kent. The enthusiasm could hardly have been greater had the Regiment been returning from a victorious campaign. One of the Officers, writing to his father at Canterbury, says: "Most of the towns were illuminated. We were ushered in by the ringing of bells, our men treated with plenty of bread, cheese, and strong ale by the inhabitants, and the principal people gave us the use of their beds; even the poor workmen at the Staffordshire Ware subscribed and treated every barge, and offered tea and coffee to the officers." In another part of his letter he speaks of having been three or four days without time or opportunity to change his clothes or go to bed, and adds: "This is somewhat like actual service, which, you know, I have been wishing for; though but a young soldier, I was almost tired of nothing but parade and mess."

On arrival at Runcorn the various Companies paraded, and as only about two-thirds were required to proceed to Ireland a selection was made, and between fifty and sixty picked men were told

off from each Company for embarkation. Those not chosen were formed into a detachment, as under, to stay in England, and proceeded to Macclesfield, where they remained until November 9th :

DETACHMENT LEFT IN ENGLAND, 1798

Major . . .	Thomas Dyke
Captain . . .	James Hammond
Lieutenant . . .	R. P. Butcher
Ensigns . . .	Edward Kemp
	Thomas Francis

Assistant Surgeon J. O'Neill

Acting Adjutant of Detachment { (Winter 1798-99) Lieutenant J. L. Beale
Cooper (Warwick Militia), attached.
(Spring 1799) Ensign Francis.

4 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 352 Privates. Total, 367 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

Headquarters and the other portion of the West Kent embarked at Runcorn between the 12th and 14th, and were conveyed to DUBLIN, where they arrived between September 18th and 28th. Some of the transports reached Ireland by the 18th but, owing to contrary winds, Captain-Lieut. Davies, Lieut. Lawrence and Ensign Brown, with 220 Rank and File did not arrive until the 21st, "having been driven on the rocks and forced into Holyhead"; Captain Hawley and Lieutenant Martin with their men arrived on the 23rd, having been "driven into Port Douglas, Isle of Man"; the Light Infantry Company under Captain Austin and Lieutenant Adamson reached Dublin on the 24th, whilst Captain the Hon. Chas. Marsham and Lieutenant Daykin with their men did not arrive until the 28th, having been driven by contrary winds into Workington and Whitehaven on the Cumbrian coast before they could get across the Irish Channel. The following is the Debarkation Return and a list of the Officers who proceeded to Ireland :

DEBARKATION RETURN OF HIS MAJESTY'S WEST KENT REGIMENT OF MILITIA
COMMANDED BY COLONEL RICHARD JAMES AT DUBLIN

COMPANIES.	Colonel.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Major.	Captains	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Surgeon.	Surgeon's Mate.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Officers' Servants. not Soldiers.	Women.	Children.
Colonel Richard James'	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	2	42	—	10	4
Lt.-Col. G. F. Hatton's	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	64	—	9	6
" Multon Lam- bard's . . .	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	56	—	8	—
Major Thomas Dyke's.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	54	—	3	2
" Thomas Dalton's	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	61	1	5	4
Capt. John Benjafield's	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	52	1	7	2
" W. A. Morland's.	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	50	—	2	1
" Jas. Hammond's.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	42	—	5	3
" Henry Hawley's.	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	72	1	11	5
" Fra. Luc. Austin's	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	74	—	8	3
" Hon. Charles Mar- sham's . . .	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	45	1	3	4
" Thomas Law	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	39	—	7	5
" Hodges' . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total . . .	1	2	1	6	11	2 ¹	1	1	1	1	44	19	651 ²	4	78	39

RICHARD JAMES,
Colonel.

¹ Two more Ensigns joined in Ireland during the autumn.

² Including about 29 Corporals. 12 more rank and file joined the Regiment in Ireland during the autumn.

LIST OF THE OFFICERS WHO PROCEEDED TO IRELAND WITH
THE WEST KENT, 1798

Colonel Richard James.

Lieut.-Colonel George Finch Hatton.

Lieut.-Colonel Multon Lambard.

Major Thomas Dalton.

Captain W. A. Morland.

„ Henry Hawley.

„ Francis L. Austin.

„ Hon. Charles Marsham.

„ Thomas Law Hodges.

Captain-Lieutenant Richard Davies.

Lieutenant Andrew Huggan.

„ John Martin.

„ William Adamson.

„ John Blakeman.

„ Richard Birch.

„ William Lawrence.

„ William Daykin.

„ Peter Dent.

„ Roger Remmer.

„ Walter Roberts.

„ William Cumming.

Ensign Thankful Wilmot.

„ Peter Brown.

„ Thomas Salmon.	{	Joined subsequently to the Regiment's arrival in Ireland.
„ Benjamin Siborn.		

Adjutant Roger Remmer.

Quartermaster Richard Davies.

Surgeon Andrew Huggan.

Assistant Surgeon or Surgeon's Mate John Martin.

Paymaster Richard Birch.

Besides the West Kent, the Bedford and part of the Worcester Militia were stationed in Dublin at this time. Captain Taylor, the Military Secretary, in an official letter dated from Dublin Castle, September 22nd, speaks of the West Kent as an "excellent Regiment," and adds: "the Officers appear disposed cheerfully to submit to inconvenience and difficulties, which of course are in some cases not to be avoided."

Long ere the West Kent reached Ireland—indeed, before they embarked—the French forces had been defeated and compelled to surrender to the Marquis Cornwallis at Ballinamuck on September 8th, having been previously (September 5th) repulsed at Coloony, near Sligo, by a force less than one-tenth their number, consisting of 400 of the Limerick City Militia and 80 Dragoons.

The French General Humbert and fifty-six of his Officers, having been brought prisoners to Dublin, embarked on a 50-gun brig on September 17th for conveyance to Liverpool, together with 844 other French prisoners on nine transports, and passed some of the West Kent off the Irish coast.

Though the attempt at invasion had been thus frustrated, and the insurgents crushed and beaten wherever they showed fight, yet the country was in an exceedingly disturbed condition, and nothing but the presence of large bodies of troops prevented the smouldering embers of rebellion from bursting into flame.

One of the Officers of the Regiment,¹ in a letter from Dublin on September 26th to a relative in Kent, writes: "The Rebel Chief Teeling was hung here yesterday and Toone dies to-morrow; accounts from Killala state that 5000 rebels have been cut to pieces, for our Troops give no quarter. Our men are in capital spirits and eager to engage. The Rebel General Holt has quitted

¹ For these and many other details connected with the sojourn of the Regiment in Ireland I am indebted to letters written, and a most interesting diary kept, by Captain T. L. Hodges, very kindly placed at my disposal by his grandson, H. J. Peareth, Esq.

the Wicklow Mountains and gone down to Wexford, I hope to God we may nab him, £600 is offered for his head."

On the 26th (the day this letter was written) the West Kent received orders to march into County Wicklow, a district which was the scene of much bloodshed and disturbance in the spring of '98, and in which the spirit of rebellion was still rife, though it showed itself chiefly in frequent agrarian murders and other similar crimes.

On September 28th and 29th the Regiment left Dublin in two divisions for KILKENNY, and, marching by Naas, Athy, and Carlow, entered that place on Monday and Tuesday, October 1st and 2nd. They are described as "a fine body of active young men," who "made a most respectable military appearance" on their departure from Dublin.

It is reported that "truly deplorable distress and desolation marked the progress of the rebellion in many parts of the country through which they passed." We read: "The country on each side exhibited a melancholy spectacle. Gentlemen's houses plundered and gutted, even to the very window-frames, cottages burned to ye very ground, and ye country nearly deserted. As our route was thro' the Rebel Country and ye most disturbed parts, we kept ourselves in close order ye whole march." The Regiment threw out advance- and rear-guards, which were obviously necessary, as the line of march passed within four or five miles of the Rebel General Holt's Camp. With regard to Naas, where the divisions halted the first night, it is said to have been half destroyed by the Rebels, and the streets barricaded and fortified; and respecting Carlow Captain Hodges writes: "Last May it was attacked by 900 Rebels, who proceeded unmolested to nearly the Bridge in ye midst of ye town, when the Garrison (not more than 250 men, 80 of which were mounted Dragoons of the 9th) set on them and killed 800 of them, 784 of which were buried in one hole which I saw. In this action were slain 4 notorious chiefs, whose heads I saw on pikes over the New Goal."

At Kilkenny Major-General Sir Charles Asgill was in command of the district, and among the other troops, besides the West Kent, stationed in the town or its immediate vicinity were the 9th Dragoons, the 58th Regiment, the Herefordshire Militia, and the Cheshire Fencibles.

There was parade every morning at 11 A.M., and a Captain's guard was mounted daily. The West Kent were highly complimented, it seems, on their discipline and appearance, Sir Charles Asgill remarking that the Light Company especially were "pictures."

On October 3rd a Vote of Thanks was passed by the Irish Parliament acknowledging the services of the Militia, &c., in terms of the highest praise, which, however, were not undeserved.

On the 6th the whole garrison paraded at 2 P.M. and fired a *feu-de-joie* "in honor of Sir Horatio Nelson's great and glorious victory." The victory thus celebrated must have been the battle of the Nile (August 1st, 1798).

Two or three incidents here recorded will serve to show the disturbed state of the neighbourhood in which the West Kent now found themselves. The trial by General Court-martial of James Jordan, one of the Rebel leaders, a "Major-General" under Holt, was in progress when the Regiment arrived in Kilkenny, and on the 11th his execution and that of two other Rebels took place in the Coal Market, opposite the County Gaol. Major Dalton being Field-Officer of the day, it fell to his lot to superintend the proceedings. Captain Hawley commanded the guard. In the words of Captain Hodges, who himself was present, "About 12 the 3 prisoners came out of the Gaol and walked on their knees, with the halters about their necks, to the foot of the gallows. Their Priest prayed with them about 10 minutes, and they were asked to make confession and give information. They acknowledged the justice of their sentence. Our soldiers seemed overjoyed at the whole proceedings, and in fact were executioners." There was no mistaken leniency, evidently, in dealing with rebels in those days. Within an hour of this execution another General Court-martial assembled at the Court House for the

trial of eight prisoners, seven men and one woman, charged with "being United Irishmen actually engaged in open rebellion, and guilty of plundering, burning houses, and murder." This Court-martial is interesting, as it is stated (with what accuracy is uncertain) to have been the first Court-martial on which Militia Officers sat when prisoners were being tried for their lives. The Court was composed as follows :

President Major Dennis, 9th Dragoons
Deputy Judge Advocate . John Laffin, Esq.

Members

Captain Hodges	West Kent Militia
Captain Audley	Cheshire Fencibles
Lieutenant Martin	West Kent Militia
Lieutenant Adams	Cheshire Fencibles
Lieutenant West	9th Dragoons
Ensign Palmer	58th Foot

On October 9th Captain Hume, of the Yeomanry, and M.P. for the County of Wicklow, was shot by some Rebels of Holt's party.

On the 11th a party of the West Kent, under Captain Morland, with some Cheshire Fencibles and twelve Dragoons, escorted thirty-six prisoners from Kilkenny to Waterford, thence to be transported to New Geneva. The escort returned to Headquarters on the 18th.

The Courts-martial and Judges (the Assizes commenced on October 6th) seem to have been fully occupied, judging from paragraphs in the newspapers, where, two days after this, it was reported that nineteen men and a woman were to be executed at Kilkenny. On the whole, it is evident that the commission of crime and its repression were the all-engrossing topics of the day.

On the 12th the Regimental baggage arrived with a Baggage Guard under Captain Marsham ; also Lieutenants Blakeman and Daykin and Surgeon Huggan.

At 2 A.M. on the 13th a party of 18 of the Light Infantry

Company of the West Kent, under Lieutenant Adamson, 12 of the Cheshire L.I. Company, and a few Dragoons went to the mountains, in consequence of information received, and succeeded in taking prisoners seven notorious rebels, returning by 9 A.M. On the same day orders were received for the Regiment to march shortly after to Youghal, on being relieved by the 29th Foot.

On the 14th the General Court-martial above mentioned was reassembled, although it was Sunday, to try Michael Hendrick, a Rebel chief, and one of those taken by the party of the West Kent the day before. He was said to have commanded the Rebel forces in the attack on Gore's Bridge on June 23rd. His costume on that occasion was described by one of the witnesses as follows, and, as Captain Hodges says, it was about "the most characteristic dress that a Major-General of Rebels could possibly wear": "He had no coat on—only a whitish waistcoat—both his arms were bare—and he was without a hat; In his right hand he brandished an iron-headed pike 15 feet long, a pistol was tied from his waist, and he had a sword at his side."

The Court sat again on the 18th to try another Rebel, and on the following day nineteen Rebels came in, delivered up their arms, and took the oath of allegiance.

On the 22nd the 2nd (Queen's) Regiment marched in, relieving the Cheshire Fencibles, who left on the following day for Ross, on their way to Wexford. On the same day (23rd) the 29th Foot arrived.

On October 24th the West Kent Militia left Kilkenny and marched to Callen, on their route to Youghal, and on the 25th proceeded to Clonmel, where at that time the Lancashire Militia (by whom the West Kent Officers were entertained at dinner) and Colonel Hompesch's Chasseurs were quartered. From Clonmel the Regiment continued its march in two divisions. The first, consisting of about 350 men, under Lieut.-Colonel Lambard, left on the 26th, reached Cappoquin after a difficult march through wild and mountainous country, and on the 27th arrived at YOUGHAL,

relieving the North Cork Militia. The second division, of about 870 men, under Lieut.-Colonel Hatton, followed a day later, reaching Youghal on Sunday, the 28th. As an indication of the condition of affairs, it is recorded that at Youghal "the entrance to all the streets from the country were barricaded and shut every night."

During its service in Ireland the Battalion had been in charge of some field-guns, but in November were ordered to return them with their ammunition, into the custody of the Officer commanding the Artillery at Clonmel. A party consisting of Captain Hodges, Lieutenant Brown, and fifty men accordingly left Youghal with the guns, &c., on November 12th, and, marching by Lismore, reached Cappoquin that night and Clonmel on the 18th. On the 16th the party rejoined Headquarters, returning by the same route, after having handed over the field-guns and their ammunition.

On November 9th, the detachment left in England under Major Dyke proceeded, by order of Major-General Nichols, from Macclesfield to Liverpool, in the neighbourhood of which (Ormskirk, Altcar, &c.) it remained until May 1799.

1799. The Regiment remained throughout the winter at Youghal, forming part of a Brigade under the command of Major-General Graham and composed of the following troops, about 5000 in all :

West Kent Militia	Youghal
Herefordshire Militia	Fermoy
Elgin Fencibles	Fermoy
Lord Glentworth's (2nd Limerick) Fencible	
Cavalry	Lismore
"British Horse Artillery," one troop . . .	Mallow

On January 10th, 1799, the West Kent was inspected by Major-General Sir James Duff, commanding in the South of Ireland in the absence of Lieut.-General Lake.

On the 18th the troops fired "3 volleys" in honour of the Queen's birthday.

On March 15th fifty men were selected to form a Company of Sharpshooters, and were placed under the command of Captain Hodges.

About this time there was considerable apprehension of a sudden general rising and massacre, and the utmost vigilance was exercised and the strictest supervision maintained over all suspicious movements of the inhabitants in every part of Ireland. At Middletown, a town twelve miles from Youghal, the garrison slept in their clothes for more than a week, guards were doubled, sentries posted in every part of the town, &c. At Youghal itself the utmost precautions were taken; General Graham issued special orders as to the frequent visiting of all guards and sentries, and directed that any person found in the streets after nine o'clock should be made prisoner by the patrols.

On March 18th, and on other occasions about that period, we find the Regiment going "to the further strand" for the purpose of ball-firing at targets. On the date mentioned we are told that "the sharpshooters" (they were fifty in number) "struck 76 shot thro' their butt at 80 yards in 3 rounds." Unfortunately we are not told the size of the "butt."

On March 22nd, early in the morning, Lieutenant Daykin, with thirty men of the West Kent and several troopers of the Yeomanry, made a raid on some houses on the Waterford side of the harbour, to endeavour to surprise a Committee of the Rebels, but was not entirely successful, though some prisoners were made. This party returned at 9.30 P.M., and at midnight Lieutenant Roberts crossed the water with a similar party to search certain suspected houses, and secured four men, one of whom was sworn to as a member of the said Rebel Committee. The Rebels' design was thus described: "To cross over from the Waterford side and land on the Quays here, at the same time this Town is to be set on fire in several places at once, and if they can effect a landing the Regiment and all Pro-

testants are to be instantly butchered." The narrator naïvely adds, "As we are in possession of their plan we are taking every possible precaution, the Guard is strengthened, two strong pickets mounted, and sentries posted in all the Avenues leading to the Town ; The walls are repairing and the whole Garrison on the alert." Lieut.-General Lake issued a proclamation putting the whole district under martial law, and a notice ordering all people to be in their houses by eight o'clock at night and not to leave them until sunrise. Happily these precautions had the desired result, and matters settled down when the futility of such attempts was realised by the Rebels.

On May 1st the detachment in England proceeded in two divisions to Wigan and Warrington, and thence to Ashford, where it arrived on May 9th, the strength of the party being about 400 of all ranks.

On June 1st and 2nd the West Kent Militia left Youghal in two divisions, the first under Colonel James, and the second under Lieut.-Colonel Lambard, for FERMOY, where Headquarters and five Companies remained, but Captains Marsham and Hodges, Lieutenants Martin, Daykin, and Wilmot, with their respective Companies (four), marched to Rathcormuck, and were quartered there on detachment. Lieutenant Roberts went to Castle Lyons in command of the "Woodgate Company" on June 2nd, but joined the Rathcormuck detachment on the 4th, with his men.

On June 4th the troops fired three volleys in honour of the King's birthday. On the same day the Rebels were defeated with great slaughter at Ross by the forces under General Johnston.

In the first instance Regiments of Militia were only permitted to volunteer for six months' Irish service, but the West Kent had now been in Ireland for between nine and ten months, having, with many other Regiments, voluntarily extended the length of their service in that country.

On June 26th the Regiment left Fermoy, and, picking up the

wing at Rathcormuck, marched into Cork in Brigade with the Herefordshire Militia at noon. The Officers of the two Regiments gave a farewell dinner to Generals Lake and Myers, and their respective staffs.

On the following day (27th), having returned their camp equipage into store, the two Regiments marched together to Monkstown, where they embarked on the transports which were waiting to convey them to England. At about 5 P.M. the transports weighed anchor, and set sail from Cove of Cork, bound for the port of Bristol, under convoy of the *Sheerness* armed brig and a cutter. The names of three of the principal transports in which the Militia embarked were the *Prince William Henry*, Captain Donovan, the *Sturdy Beggar*, Captain Horn, and the *Jane*, Captain Hewitt. There were twenty-four sail of transports in all. As the ships passed the forts at the entrance of the harbour the garrison gave three cheers and their band played "God Save the King," a compliment to which the West Kent and Herefordshire responded.

According to the Embarkation Return, the following were the details of the West Kent returning to England: Colonel James; Lieut.-Colonel Lambard (Lieut.-Colonel Hatton was on leave); Major Dalton; Captains Hawley, Austin, Marsham, Hodges, and Roberts; 1 Captain-Lieutenant, 11 Lieutenants, and 8 Ensigns; 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, and 1 Surgeon's Mate. Total Officers (including staff), 27. 44 Sergeants, 19 Drummers and Fifers, and 660¹ Rank and File. Total N.C.Os. and men, 723. Total of all ranks, 750. Besides these there were 78 women and 44 children embarked.

On the 29th Lundy Island was sighted, and, sailing up the Bristol Channel, the transports anchored off Pill, at the mouth of the Avon, about midday on Sunday, the 30th. Orders having been received to await instructions from the Duke of York before

¹ This included about 36 Corporals.

disembarking, the troops remained on board until July 2nd, on which day they landed about 8.30 P.M., and marched through Bristol, the Herefordshire marching for Bath, and the West Kent proceeding as follows: Headquarters and 500 men to WELLS and TAUNTON; detachment of 228 men to Bridgewater.

About July 21st, by order of Major-General Simcox, the detachment at Bridgewater was moved to Wellington.

In July the detachment at Ashford under Major Dyke received orders to join the Regiment in Devonshire, and accordingly commenced their march westwards in two divisions on the 16th and 17th, passed through Farnham about the 24th, and between August 3rd and 5th reached Honiton, Axminster, and Kilminster, where they were once more in close communication with the Headquarters of the Regiment at Taunton. The detachment consisted of the same Officers as those named on p. 175 (with the addition of Ensign E. Tadman, who had joined in May), 8 Sergeants, 9 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 371 men.

The total strength of the Regiment was now about 35 Officers, 47 Sergeants, 45 Corporals, 22 Drummers, and 985 men. Total N.C.Os. and men, 1099.

These large numbers were, however, to be speedily decreased. Volunteering for the Army from the Militia commenced, and many a "man of Kent" who had served his apprenticeship in the ranks of the West Kent joined the Regulars and fought under Sir Ralph Abercromby or the Duke of York in Holland within a month or two of his leaving the Militia. Indeed, the Duke of York in a General Order issued in October acknowledges that "the brilliant success" which had attended the efforts of the troops in Holland was in a great measure due "to the distinguished gallantry and zeal of the first volunteers from the Militia."

In August 2 Sergeants, 6 Corporals, and 229 Privates volunteered for the 9th Foot; Lieutenant Peter Dent, and Ensigns Siborn and Tadman received commissions in that Regiment.

In September and October the West Kent contributed to the 82nd—1 Corporal and 51 Men ; to the 9th—1 Corporal, 1 Drummer, and 81 Men ; to the 2nd Guards—1 Corporal and 80 Privates ; to the 46th—27 Privates ; to the 62nd—12 Privates ; and to the Royal Artillery—6 Privates.

The bounty at this time for volunteers appears to have varied from £5 to £10, or even £11.

In November and December about 26 Privates volunteered to the 82nd Regiment, and Lieutenants W. Lawrence and Peter Brown and Ensign O. Long received commissions in the same ; 10 Privates volunteered to the 46th ; 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 7 Privates to the 9th ; and 1 Private to the 15th Regiment.

With these heavy drains upon its strength the West Kent rapidly dwindled down, and by the end of 1799 only numbered about 650 N.C.Os. and men.

But to return from this digression. On or about August 14th, 1799, Headquarters and the various detachments of the Regiment set out for PLYMOUTH, reaching that place about the 19th.

The troops at Plymouth appear in August to have been under the command of General the Right Hon. Lord George Lennox, and included the 2nd Surrey and the 1st and 2nd Wiltshire Regiments of Militia, the latter Battalions being in the barracks at "Plymouth Dock," now called Devonport.

At the end of 1799 the establishments of all Militia Regiments were reduced and the Supplementary Militia was abolished. The 3rd Kent being reduced, 3 Officers and 70 men were transferred from it to the West Kent, but to avoid the long march (nearly four weeks) in midwinter they were directed to remain at Maidstone until the spring.

In November the reduced establishment for the West Kent as below was promulgated. All men in excess were to be disembodied, receiving fourteen days' pay, a shirt, shoes and stockings (value 18s. for a Private and 15s. 6d. for a Sergeant), either in kind or in value, also the knapsack and clothing then in wear.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE WEST KENT MILITIA,
NOVEMBER 22ND, 1799

10 Companies.

1 Colonel and Captain.	1 Quartermaster.
1 Lieut.-Colonel and Captain.	1 Surgeon.
1 Major and Captain.	1 Sergeant-Major
7 Captains.	1 Quartermaster-Sergeant.
1 Captain-Lieutenant.	30 Sergeants.
11 Lieutenants.	30 Corporals.
8 Ensigns.	22 Drummers.
1 Adjutant.	606 Privates.

The West Kent, however, had already been reduced below these numbers (as far as Privates were concerned) by volunteering, as mentioned above.

Of the sojourn of the West Kent in Plymouth there appears little of interest to relate. They seem to have been occupied with the usual parades, inspections, garrison duties, &c. At this period a very large number of French prisoners of war were interned at Plymouth, and their safe custody formed an important item in the work of the troops quartered there.

1800. In the beginning of 1800 the East Devon Militia joined the garrison.

In February 1800, by a General Order, "the use of hats" was "to be entirely abolished" in the Infantry, and "caps" to be worn instead. "The Field, Staff, and Battalion Company officers to continue to wear hats."

On April 19th a detachment consisting of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Drummer, and 27 Privates marched to Exeter, where they appear to have remained until the Regiment left Plymouth.

By order of the War Office, conveyed through Lieut.-General Grenville, then commanding the Western District, the West Kent left Plymouth on June 13th, 14th, and 15th for HORSHAM BARRACKS where, however, they could only have been quartered for a week or

two when orders were issued by Lieut.-General Hulse on July 11th for them to proceed to Ashford.

On the arrival of the Regiment at ASHFORD small detachments were sent out to Bethersden and Tenterden.

In September the Headquarters moved to "READING [spelt also in marching orders and letter-books "Reding" and "Riding"] STREET BARRACKS," situated between Tenterden and Appledore. Here they remained until the following spring.

A few details of Regimental life and dress may here be noted.

The usual hour for the Officers' Mess was four o'clock. Morning parade was generally at ten, and afternoon parade (in summer) at six o'clock.

The men, as mentioned, from February 1800 wore caps instead of hats.

Both Officers and men wore "cues," "tied a little below the upper part of the collar of the coat, and . . . ten inches in length, including one inch of hair to appear below the binding." The hair was powdered.

The coats were long, and somewhat similar to those worn fifty years previously, except that they were more turned back below the waist.

The Drum-Major and Drummers wore (and continued to wear until comparatively recent times) coats of Kentish grey, with scarlet facings. On the opposite page are given reproductions in colour of the braid with which the coats were trimmed, copied from patterns found in a W.O. Letter-Book at the Record Office.

At the end of 1800 the West Kent was distributed as follows :

Headquarters and 596 N.C.Os. and men	.	Reading Street Barracks
40	" "	Ashford
14	" "	Chart
10	" "	Bethersden

PATTERNS OF REGIMENTAL LACE (1800-14)

DRUMMER'S LACE (WIDE)



DRUMMER'S LACE (NARROW)



SERGEANT'S LACE



PRIVATE'S LACE



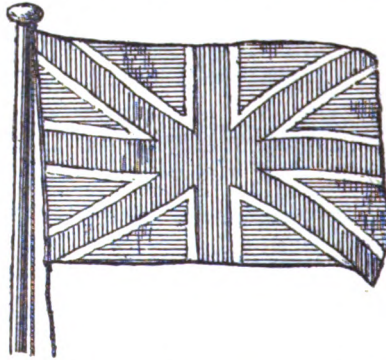
In December 1800 the Colours¹ of the Regiment were ordered to be sent to the Tower of London to be altered to the new pattern² rendered necessary by the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland about to take place on January 1st, 1801.

1801. On New Year's Day 1801 all the troops throughout the Kingdom were ordered to parade and fire salutes, &c., in celebration of the said Union, and the new flag was hoisted at all castles, forts, batteries, &c. The Regiments in Sussex and Kent were ordered to parade at one o'clock, and to fire a *feu-de-joie* on the new Colours being displayed.

¹ Both "Union" and "County."

² The new (and present) "Union Jack" is thus heraldically described in the Royal Warrant: "Azure, the crosses saltire of St. Andrew and St. Patrick quarterly per saltire counterchanged Argent and Gules the latter fimbriated of the 2nd surmounted by the Cross of St. George of the 3rd fimbriated as the saltire."

These heraldic niceties seem perhaps, to some, superfluous in a matter-of-fact age like the present, but the following anecdote, if accurate, may show a possible



INACCURATE UNION JACK, SAID TO HAVE BEEN HOISTED BY FRENCH PRIVATEERS.

tangible advantage in even the "quarterly counterchanging" of the "Saltires of St. Andrew and St. Patrick." It is said that "during the French wars, from the year 1801, when French privateers or other foreign vessels wished to pass as British, they hoisted what they imagined to be British colours, hoping to evade the vigilance of our cruisers; but they imperfectly copied our flag, and by making the red cross [saltire] follow straight through under St. George's, at once showed our sailors they were not what they represented themselves to be; thus many a vessel was captured that otherwise would have got away under false colours" ("The Origin and History of the Union Jack," Mansell).

On Monday, January 19th, all troops were ordered to be under arms at one o'clock, and to fire three volleys in honour of the Queen's birthday.

At Reading Street the West Kent held during the winter a convenient position as a support for the Northampton Militia, who were posted at the various forts and batteries along the coast from Hythe to Dungeness. In view of the threatening proceedings of the French, extensive engineering works were in progress at Dover Castle, as elsewhere, and in the spring, the Northampton being required to reinforce the garrison of Dover and to assist in furnishing working parties, the West Kent received on April 18th the following order :

"The West Kent Regiment of Militia to march on Thursday the 16th Inst. from Reding [*sic*] Street Barracks to Hythe and the Batteries up to Dungeness, and to take the Posts occupied by the Northampton Militia.

"Routes for the above movements are sent herewith.

"T. WIRLING,

"Major of Brigade.

"Col. JAMES
or Offr. Commanding
West Kent Regiment
of Militia."

A party consisting of a Subaltern, 1 Sergeant, 1 Drummer, and 18 rank and file from the 2nd Battalion 52nd Regiment were at the same time ordered to take over the barracks at Reading Street from the West Kent, and to post such sentries, &c., as were deemed necessary for their protection.

According to the above order, Headquarters and 841 N.C.O. and men proceeded on April 16th to HYTHE and the adjacent forts, whilst 807 N.C.O. and men took charge of the batteries at and near Dungeness.

The North Gloucester Militia were stationed at Shorncliffe.

N

There appears to have been a redoubt at Dungeness, and four batteries on the seashore in the immediate vicinity. There was also a redoubt between Lydd and Romney, probably on what is known as "Great Stone Point," south of New Romney.

The batteries at Hythe were principally on the beach to the south-west of Hythe, where the musketry ranges are now situated.

On April 18th, the next day but one after the arrival of the Regiment in these quarters, all the troops were ordered to parade and fire a *feu-de-joie* in celebration of Nelson's victory at Copenhagen.

Napoleon was now assembling a large force at Boulogne, and an enormous flotilla of boats suitable for transporting troops was being collected there, with the avowed object of invading England. It may easily be imagined, therefore, that a heavy responsibility rested on the troops stationed on the Kentish coast, and that every care was taken to ensure their efficiency and vigilance. General Orders and Divisional Orders followed one another in rapid succession, urging attention to this point or pointing out the importance of that, and all inculcating the vital necessity of unremitting watchfulness and of being constantly on the alert. Inspections were made by the General, Brigadier, and even the Commander-in-Chief, to see that all was as it should be.

On May 6th, Major-General White, in the temporary absence of Lieut.-General Hulse, considering "the vicinity of the Southern District to the Enemy's coast, and the formidable Force collected there, calls upon the exertions of all to the discipline of their respective corps, to examine and see the service ammunition is complete and their arms in the best order, and that they are ready to march on the shortest notice ; he particularly desires that out-posts, patrols, and Signal Houses may be uncommonly alert and keeping a good look-out, that he, as well as the other Generals or officers commanding in each District of Lt.-General Hulse's command may have the earliest information of the appearance or approach of an Enemy, and that the Officers in charge of the respective Batteries along the coast of the Southern District are supplied

with everything that they may stand in need of, as well for the protection of the Guns as for rendering them unserviceable to the Enemy when the Batteries are no longer tenable, but they are on no account to abandon them, until they have spiked the guns and broke off the Trunnions and destroyed the Carriages."

Stores of biscuits (27 or 54 tons) and oats (from 215 to 572 quarterns) were established in various localities for the use of the troops in the event of necessity arising, and a guard consisting of one Sergeant, one Corporal, and thirteen Privates was furnished to each magazine by the nearest Regiment. The Depôts in Kent and its neighbourhood were: Broughton, near Canterbury; Ashford Barracks; Cranbrook; Stockbury, near Maidstone; Maidstone Barracks; Tunbridge Wells; Silverhill Barracks; Cross-in-Hand, near Mayfield; Maresfield; Hopham Bridge, between Pitworth and Horsham; East Grinstead; and Cuckfield. They were maintained till November.

On May 14th Lieut.-General Hulse, having returned to Dover, resumes command of the Southern District, and issues orders notifying the fact and requesting that all reports, returns, &c., may be made to him. The order continues: "The Infantry and Volunteer Corps in the Southern District will practice more than has been usual in their exercise the use of the Bayonet to advance and charge in various situations on variety of ground. The Light Infantry Companies will also practice the exercise peculiar to that Service at least twice a week. The whole of the troops in the district are to be in readiness to move at the shortest notice."

Regiments were ordered to complete their ball ammunition for practice, and a few days later received the following somewhat curiously worded order:

"HEADQUARTERS, DOVER.

"16th May, 1801.

"The Infantry in the Southern District will immediately commence firing with Ball Cartridge. Not more than half a Battalion to be under arms for this Practice at a time. The

Adjutant to take down the men's names to the amount of 100 in each Regiment who prove to be the best Marksmen."

Another order, dated "Dover, 26th May, 1801," says: "The two Battalions of the 52nd Regiment, West Kent Militia, North Gloucester, Derbyshire, South Gloucester, and Sussex Militias will receive Camp Equipage from the store of Mess^{rs}. Trotters; these Regiments will be ordered as a moveable reserve, and may be called upon to act on the shortest notice."

Subsequently, in consequence of orders having been given for the Regiment to be "held in readiness for taking the field," the following allowance of "Baggage and Forage Money" was made to the Officers:

	£	s.	d.
Colonel	36	5	0
Lieut.-Colonel	30	0	0
Major	25	0	0
Captains	20	0	0 each
Other Officers	12	10	0 each

Copies of the despatches detailing the victorious operations at Alexandria and the death of General Sir Ralph Abercromby, together with copies of the Vote of Thanks of both Houses of Parliament and a eulogistic acknowledgment of service from the King, embodied in a long General Order from the Commander-in-Chief, were sent to each Regiment in the Service, and ordered to be read on parade, so that they might "not merely admire, but emulate such conduct."

On Thursday, June 4th, the troops in the Southern District paraded at twelve noon "in their best clothing," to fire three volleys in celebration of the King's birthday.

During the harvest one-third of the duty men in each Regiment were permitted to assist in getting in the crops within twelve miles of their respective stations, but were obliged to report themselves every Sunday or every other Sunday, according to circumstances.

On July 13th the Regiment was inspected on "New Romney

Common" (? Romney Warren) by Lieut.-General Hulse. There were present on parade 25 Officers and 498 N.C.Os. and men. Three Officers and 120 N.C.Os. and men were absent on duty at their respective posts.

Lieut.-Colonel Dyke was in command of the Battalion, Colonel James being on the sick list.

The Inspection Return is given on the next page.

In June the North Gloucester Regiment had gone from Shorncliffe to Dover, and had been relieved by the 52nd Regiment.

On July 22nd yet another circular emanating from Dover urges the Regiments in the district to maintain the utmost vigilance, &c. It runs as follows :

“HEAD QRS., DOVER.

“22nd July, 1801.

“From the great force now collecting on the coast of France, it is probable the Enemy may have the Rashness to presume an attempt or Descent on the coast of Sussex or Kent. Lt.-General Hulse therefore requires the most exact alertness from the Corps stationed in the Southern District, and Directs them to oppose any attempt to land Troops with vigor and their usual gallantry. Should they be overpowered by numbers those corps must retire in the best order possible to the most advantageous positions until a reinforcement can be sent. The cavalry stationed on the coast duty must never loose [*sic*] sight of the enemy should a landing be effected. The Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps in the Southern district will hold themselves in constant readiness to assemble at their respective places of parade on the first information of the enemies appearance off the coast, and from their well-known zeal for the good of their country Lieut.-General Hulse is confident every alertness and alacrity will be shown.

“The detachments in the forts and batteries will practice the exercise of the great guns with the assistance of the gunners.

“EDMUND COGHLAN,

“Major of Brigade.

“Off. Com^r. W. K. Regt.
of Militia, Hythe.”

**INSPECTION RETURN AND REPORT OF THE WEST KENT REGIMENT OF MILITIA, COMMANDED
BY COLONEL RICHARD JAMES, AS INSPECTED AT NEW ROMNEY COMMON BY
LIEUT.-GENERAL HULSE, 18TH DAY OF JULY, 1801**

	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS							STAFF OFFICERS					NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.																										
	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.		Paymaster.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Surgeon.	Mates.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Age.	Size.	Casualties since last Inspection.	Recruits since last Inspection.																			
Under Arms	1	1	—	9	10	3		1	2	—	1	1	30	22	20	421	From 16 to 25	417	From 25 to 40	31	104	5' 6" and under	457	To 5' 9"	95	To 6 foot and upwards	7	Dead	24	Discharged	16	Deserted	40	Disciplined	4	Undisciplined	—	Rejected	
On Duty	—	—	1	—	1	2		—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	108	From 16 to 25	417	From 25 to 40	31	104	5' 6" and under	457	To 5' 9"	95	To 6 foot and upwards	7	Dead	24	Discharged	16	Deserted	40	Disciplined	4	Undisciplined	—	Rejected	
Sick	—	—	1	1	—	—		—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	22	From 16 to 25	417	From 25 to 40	31	104	5' 6" and under	457	To 5' 9"	95	To 6 foot and upwards	7	Dead	24	Discharged	16	Deserted	40	Disciplined	4	Undisciplined	—	Rejected	
Absent	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	22	From 16 to 25	417	From 25 to 40	31	104	5' 6" and under	457	To 5' 9"	95	To 6 foot and upwards	7	Dead	24	Discharged	16	Deserted	40	Disciplined	4	Undisciplined	—	Rejected	
Total Effectives	1	1	1	8	11	5		1	2	1	1	1	36	30	20	570	From 16 to 25	417	From 25 to 40	31	104	5' 6" and under	457	To 5' 9"	95	To 6 foot and upwards	7	Dead	24	Discharged	16	Deserted	40	Disciplined	4	Undisciplined	—	Rejected	
Wanting	—	—	—	1	—	2		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	From 16 to 25	417	From 25 to 40	31	104	5' 6" and under	457	To 5' 9"	95	To 6 foot and upwards	7	Dead	24	Discharged	16	Deserted	40	Disciplined	4	Undisciplined	—	Rejected
Total Establishment	1	1	1	9	11	7		1	2	1	1	1	36	30	22	606	From 16 to 25	417	From 25 to 40	31	104	5' 6" and under	457	To 5' 9"	95	To 6 foot and upwards	7	Dead	24	Discharged	16	Deserted	40	Disciplined	4	Undisciplined	—	Rejected	



VARIOUS BUTTONS AND BADGES, 1778 — 1908.

On the same date the situation was considered so grave that the previous orders giving permission to soldiers to assist in gathering the harvest were partly cancelled, and not more than 100 men of the West Kent were to be absent at any time, and those only a very short distance from their quarters.

Taking advantage of the unusual scarcity of labour, some men of this and other Regiments seem to have demanded most exorbitant wages, which conduct called down a severe and well-merited rebuke from the Commander-in-Chief for their unpatriotic conduct.

On July 24th (two days after the foregoing circular) orders were issued that "on the appearance of the enemy off the coast of the Southern District information" was to be "sent immediately to Head Quarters as well as to the General Officers [Brigadiers] nearest in command where the Fleet is seen."

About this time (August 4th) Nelson, who with the British fleet kept a keen eye on the hostile flotilla at Boulogne, made an attempt to destroy the French shipping in that port, the result of which was not entirely satisfactory. The smoke of the bombardment could be seen and the booming of the guns distinctly heard from the Kentish coast, and we can imagine the interest with which the troops awaited tidings of the result, for had Nelson's fleet suffered severely an attempted invasion would probably have speedily followed. However, such was not the case, in spite of the boastful accounts of the French, although, on the other hand, Nelson failed in his object.

On August 8th Major-General Sir Charles Somerset was posted in charge of the troops at Hythe, &c.

Early in August orders were issued for the establishment of Militia Regiments to be increased and for those men disembodied at the end of 1799 to be re-embodied, so that the strength of each Company should be augmented to 80 Privates.

A party of 18 men was immediately sent to Maidstone, and returned on August 20th with 88 newly embodied men.

The wing of the West Kent at Hythe and the adjacent forts

was visited and inspected at half-past ten on Sunday morning, August 23rd, by the Major-General.

On September 12th the Regiment was inspected by the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, those in the redoubt at Dungeness and Batteries Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 manning the guns which were in their charge at their respective posts and the Headquarters and wing stationed at Hythe, &c., being drawn up in line facing the sea, "on the plain on the New Romney side of Hythe," and subsequently going through various manœuvres before the Duke.

The Commander-in-Chief, in a circular dated a few days after his inspection, expresses himself much satisfied with the general appearance of health, cleanliness, and good disposition "which pervades the whole," but calls attention to certain points which he deems important. He says: "There is a Fundamental fault in the first principle of placing the men on their Legs; they are thrown off from their proper Equitable" (so the regimental letter-book has it), "by which their backs are hollowed and their bellies thrown forward, the consequence of which is that they have not the proper use of their arms, and when they move their feet fall the heel first," &c. &c. His Royal Highness also complains of want of uniformity in matters of parade in different Corps, the appointments of the mounted Officers not being according to regulation, and those fertile sources of trouble in all ages, "the caps of the men," which should have been placed "straight on their heads" and "well over their foreheads," were in some Regiments worn much too small, "on one side of the Head, and in many of the Light Infantry Companies of Militia Reg^{ts}. to a degree which becomes ridiculous and inconvenient, and takes from the men the very appearance of soldiers." But what called for His Royal Highness's most serious condemnation was the want of uniformity in the length of the pace in various Regiments and in the cadence, some Battalions having a much quicker step than others. All these remarks, though doubtless just, seem to us, with our modern ideas, to have been rather out of place in the very face of the enemy, and to have

savoured more of the Drill-Sergeant than the Commander-in-Chief.

Three days after this inspection orders were received to send two additional Companies to reinforce the detachment at Dungeness, &c., and accordingly at 6 A.M. on September 16th the Malling and Cranbrook Companies marched from Hythe for that purpose.

There were now about 305 N.C.Os. and men in the Hythe wing, and 420 at Dungeness, &c.

On the 17th a Field-Officer was ordered to the redoubt between Lydd and Romney.

On October 24th the West Kent was inspected by Major-General Lord Charles Somerset at Romney Warren.

There were present 23 Officers, 525 N.C.Os. and men, besides 5 Officers and 123 N.C.Os. and men on duty.

The Inspection Return is given on the next page, by which it will be seen, *inter alia*, that 98 men had enlisted in the Army since last half-yearly inspection, and that there were 52 recruits in addition to the above numbers.

Preliminaries of peace having been signed October 1st, it appeared probable that a definite treaty would follow, and an early disembodiment was anticipated, but meanwhile all went on as usual on the coast, save that the extreme tension was slightly relaxed.

1802. On February 23rd, 1802, the Hythe Companies were inspected "on the exercising ground at Shorncliffe Barracks."

On March 27th the Treaty of Amiens was signed, and on April 14th the following War Office Circular was issued:

"The King having been pleased to sign orders for disembodiment the Militia of the County of Kent with all convenient dispatch, I am commanded by his Majesty in his name to express to you the very great satisfaction he has received from the exemplary and meritorious services of the Corps of Militia of that County under your command."

The Circular, after announcing that on the disembodiment all Captains, Subalterns, and Staff were to receive an allowance equal

**HALF-YEARLY INSPECTION RETURN OF THE WEST KENT REGIMENT OF MILITIA, COMMANDED
BY COLONEL RICHARD JAMES, AS INSPECTED BY MAJOR-GENERAL LORD CHARLES
SOMERSET AT ROMNEY WARREN, 24TH OCTOBER, 1801**

	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS						STAFF OFFICERS.					N.C. OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.					Age of the Private Men.					Casualties since last Half-yearly Inspection.				
	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Paymaster.	Adjutants.	Quartermaster.	Surgeon.	Asst. Surgeon.	Bergamts.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	16-25	25-35	35-45	45 and upwards	Total	Enlisted or	Dead	Discharged	Deserted		
Under Arms and fit for Duty . On Guard and other Duty . { In Hospital Sick { In Quarters { Absent { With Leave Absent { Without Leave Prisoners Recruiting Recruits and Men undisciplined Men unfit for Service	—	1	1	8	6	3	1	2	1	—	—	42	33	18	432	—	224	254	128	17	623	98	2	7	6	
	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	4	8	2	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total Effectives Wanting to Complete	1	1	2	8	9	7	1	2	1	1	1	47	41	24	623	—	79	103	249	141	46	5	623	—		
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total Establishment	1	1	2	8	9	7	1	2	1	1	1	47	41	24	799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

38,714 Ball cartridge } in possession.
2,400 Flints }

38,714 Ball cartridge } in possession.
2,400 Flint

to two months' pay, and that all the men (except 27 Sergeants, 27 Corporals, and 12 Drummers, who were retained on the permanent staff) were to receive a bounty equivalent to fourteen days' pay, besides certain advantages in the matter of clothing, &c., continues as follows :

" I cannot conclude this letter without expressing through you the satisfaction which I feel in having the honor of signifying on the present occasion his Majesty's gracious approbation of the services of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Private men belonging to his Majesty's Militia Forces.

" I have the honour to be, Sir,

" Your most obedient, humble servant,

" C. YORKE.

" Col. JAMES, or
Officer Commanding
the West Kent Militia."

An order having been issued on April 12th directing the Regiment to proceed to such place or places as the Colonel considered would be most convenient for disembodiment, the West Kent immediately marched homeward in three divisions. Headquarters and three Companies, 295 N.C.Os. and men, left Hythe on April 15th, and marched to Ashford. The second division left Lydd on the following day, numbering 283, and the remainder, 188, followed on the 17th. Each division proceeded in succession from Ashford to Lenham, and the next day to MAIDSTONE, where they were all assembled on the 20th, and on the 24th were dismissed to their homes, after an embodiment of nine years and five months.

On April 6th a Vote of Thanks was passed in both Houses of Parliament acknowledging with high approval the "seasonable and meritorious services" rendered by the Militia "to their King, and country, during the course of the war."¹

¹ "Lords' Journals," xliii. 526; "Commons' Journals," lvii. 303-4.

CHAPTER VIII

1803–1814

EMBODIMENT DURING THE PENINSULAR WAR

West Kent embodied at Maidstone—Establishment—Moves to Ashford Barracks—Encamped near that place—Marches to Shorncliffe Camp—Returns to Barracks at Brabourn Lees—Moves to Ashford—Colchester—Weeley Barracks—Woodbridge—Volunteering for the Line—Strength increased—Drafts from the Depôt join the Regiment, which marches to Newcastle—Moves to Sunderland—Thence to Tynemouth—Returns to Sunderland—Marches to Hull—Detachments—Regiment quartered at Leeds—List of Detachments—Battalion moves to Nottingham—Ipswich—Norman's Cross—Colchester—Bow—Quartered in the Tower of London—At Knightsbridge—Windsor—Chatham—Returns to Maidstone—Disembodied—Thanks of Prince Regent and Parliament.

It soon became evident that the peace would not last long. Buonaparte sought to injure English commerce in every way, and to exclude England from all influence on the Continent; the mutual irritation in both England and France was very great, and found vent in the Press in articles which only served to increase the bitterness. Under various pretences great preparations were made in both French and Dutch ports during the winter 1802-3, and as it was considered more than probable that they were destined for offensive operations against England the Government decided to be prepared for all eventualities, and accordingly took steps to increase the naval and military forces. Subsequent events showed the wisdom of their decision, for in May we were again at war.

1803. On March 10th, 1803, the King communicated to Parliament his intention to embody the Militia, and on the following day, March 11th, a Royal Warrant was issued directing the Militia to be called out and embodied forthwith. The West Kent was ordered

to assemble at MAIDSTONE on March 21st, which was the earliest date at which any Regiment was called out.

Haversacks (905) were forwarded to Maidstone for the men, and knapsacks were issued a few weeks later.

From this period the Field-Officers ceased to nominally command Companies and the rank of Captain-Lieutenant was abolished.¹

The establishment of the Regiment was as follows :

ON EMBODIMENT, MARCH 1803 TO JULY 1803
AND FROM JULY 1805 TO DECEMBER 1807.

10 Companies.

1 Colonel.
1 Lieut.-Colonel.
2 Majors.
10 Captains.
12 Lieutenants.
8 Ensigns.
1 Adjutant.
1 Quartermaster.
1 Surgeon.
1 Sergeant-Major.
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant.
40 Sergeants.
40 Corporals.
1 Drum-Major.
22 Drummers.
800 Privates.

Total N.C.Os. and men, 905.

FROM JULY 1803 TO
JULY 1805.

12 Companies.

1 Colonel.
2 Lieut.-Colonels.
2 Majors.
12 Captains.
14 Lieutenants.
10 Ensigns.
2 Adjutants.
1 Quartermaster.
1 Surgeon.
2 Sergeant-Majors.
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant.
48 Sergeants.
48 Corporals.
1 Drum-Major.
26 Drummers.
960 Privates.

Total N.C.Os. and men, 1086.

The Regiment on its assembly was under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Dyke, who succeeded to the rank of Colonel on the retirement of Colonel Richard James in May 1803.

¹ See p. 100, note 2.

Colonel James had served for twenty-nine years in the Regiment, during which period it had been embodied for thirteen years and a half; and he had commanded the West Kent for nine years, including eight of uninterrupted embodied service.

On the promotion of Lieut.-Colonel Dyke, Major Dalton became Lieut.-Colonel and Captain Austin junior Major. Lieutenant W. Thompson continued to fill the post of Adjutant, the other Staff Officers being Surgeon William Roberts and Quartermaster Richard Davies.

The Regiment responded promptly to the summons received, and a large proportion of the men assembled at Maidstone on March 21st, notwithstanding the short notice. Within a fortnight of the day on which the King intimated to Parliament his intention of embodying the Militia 400 men were reported present at Headquarters and equipped for service. These numbers were largely supplemented during the spring, and in June there were present with the Regiment, exclusive of Officers, 3 Staff Sergeants, 39 Sergeants, 36 Corporals, 18 Drummers, and 524 Privates; total N.C.Os. and men, 620.

At the end of the first week of June orders were received for the West Kent to move to ASHFORD BARRACKS, and accordingly on or about June 6th the Regiment proceeded thither, being relieved by the Derbyshire Militia. About 60 men were left at Maidstone as a Dépôt, under Major Hawley.

The force at Ashford consisted of the West Kent, Berkshire, and 1st and 2nd Surrey Militias, and amounted to between 2500 and 3000 men.

On June 11th, at a meeting of Lords-Lieutenants held at the Horse Guards, lots were drawn to determine the precedence of the Militia Regiments during the embodiment, and No. 57 was drawn for the Kentish Regiments.¹ They continued to take precedence according to this drawing until the year 1833.

By a Horse Guards order dated July 14th, 1802, the use of

¹ *London Gazette*, 1803, p. 710.

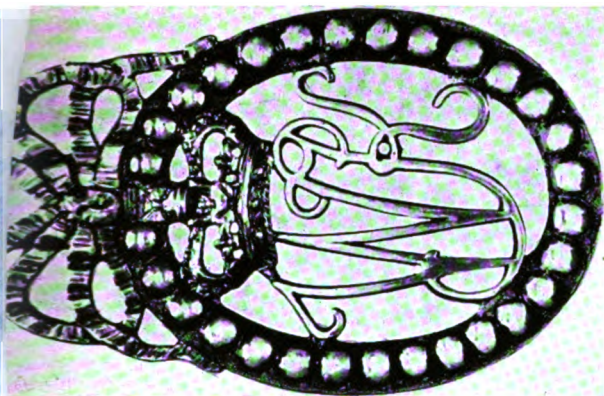
1. BELT PLATE (SILVER) } 1775 — 1805.
2. BREAST PLATE (SILVER) }
3. FULL DRESS BELT, 1870 — 1904.
4. SILVER BUCKLE, 1870 — 1881.
5. GILT BUCKLE, 1881 — 1908.



1



2



3



epaulettes and shoulder-knots by Non-Commissioned Officers was ordered to be discontinued, and chevrons of four, three, or two bars of lace substituted.

In July the establishment of the Regiment was increased to twelve Companies, entailing an addition of a second Lieut.-Colonel, 2 Captains, 4 Subalterns, a second Adjutant and Sergeant-Major, 8 Sergeants, 8 Corporals, 4 Drummers, and 160 Privates, and raising the total complement of N.C.Os. and men to 1086 (see p. 205). On this augmentation Major Hawley became 2nd Lieut.-Colonel, Viscount Marsham junior Major, and Lieutenant Roger Remmer was appointed 2nd Adjutant.

The Regiment was at the same time (July 15th) ordered to be held in perfect readiness to take the field at an hour's notice, and an allowance of "Baggage and Forage Money," varying from £36 5s. for the Colonel to £12 10s. for each Subaltern, was granted to the Officers. An allowance was also made for the purchase of Battalion horses, at the rate of £18 each; two were set apart for the carriage of ammunition, one for the medicine chest, one for entrenching tools, and one per Company for camp-kettles, &c.

At this juncture the whole country was in a state of patriotic fervour, and, in addition to the large forces of Regulars and Militia who were held in readiness, no fewer than 300,000 volunteers were prepared to assist in repelling any attempt at invasion. During July, Buonaparte in person reviewed the "Army of England" at Boulogne, and made various threatening demonstrations, but our fleet swept the Channel, and, beyond founding a column to commemorate the invasion of England and coining medals with the inscription "Frappé à Londres," Napoleon's ambitious projects produced but little result in that direction.

In August the Regiment, then between 800 and 900 strong, left the barracks and went into CAMP NEAR ASHFORD. It remained there until October, and then proceeded to SHORNCLIFFE CAMP for about a month, after which it returned to barracks at BRABOURNE

LEES, on the high ground about half-way between Ashford and Shorncliffe.

1804. The West Kent remained at Brabourne Lees throughout the winter of 1803-4 and the following spring, the East Middlesex being also quartered there.

In June 1804 the Regiment included 55 Sergeants, 58 Corporals, 25 Drummers, and 935 Privates. It may be mentioned that the Southern District¹ at this time was under the command of General Sir D. Dundas, K.B., and included about nine Brigades of Infantry, the West Kent being in the Brigade commanded by Major-General Forbes.

In August the West Kent moved to ASHFORD, being relieved by the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia.

On October 7th a small detachment was sent from Ashford to Southborough.

In this month Major Austen retired, and Captain T. L. Hodges was promoted to the vacant Majority.

On October 28th orders were received for the Regiment to proceed to Ramsgate, and accordingly on November 1st it moved to Canterbury, and the following day (November 2nd) to RAMSGATE, where Headquarters were stationed, Captain Thomas Rutton's Company, about 70 strong, being stationed at Wingham, Woodnesborough, "Ward" (? Worth), and Eastry, and other detachments at Sandwich and between that place and Ramsgate.

1805. At these stations the West Kent remained until June 1805, being charged with the protection of the coast from the North Foreland to Deal, and having on their right the Northampton Militia at Dover and on their left the Hereford at Margate. The 1st Surrey and the Radnor were in support at Canterbury, the East Kent, First Royal Lancashire, and Herefordshire at Brabourne Lees, the Buckinghamshire at Maidstone, and the Cornish Militia at Rochester.

On June 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1805, the West Kent left

¹ The Headquarters of which were at Canterbury.

Ramsgate, &c. (in accordance with orders from General Sir D. Dundas) in three divisions for Chelmsford, &c., the Headquarters and four Companies marching as under, and the second and third divisions, consisting of three Companies each, following on the next day and next day but one respectively.

June 24th .	. Canterbury
„ 25th .	. Sittingbourne and Milton
„ 26th .	. Gravesend, Northfleet, and Chalkstreet
„ 27th .	. Billericay Barracks and town
„ 28th .	. Chelmsford, Springfield, and Moulsham

On reaching Chelmsford the various divisions appear to have received orders from General Sir J. Pulteney, commanding the Eastern District (into which the Regiment had now passed), to continue their march to COLCHESTER (where the various divisions would have arrived on July 1st, 2nd, and 3rd), and were quartered in the barracks recently erected there.

From July 1805 the establishment of the Regiment was reduced from twelve to ten Companies, and any men supernumerary to the new establishment were allowed to volunteer to the Line ; thus the strength of the Regiment was diminished from 982 N.C.Os. and men in June 1805 to 890 in January 1806. Lieut.-Colonel Hawley retired in August, but, the new establishment only providing for one Lieut.-Colonel, the vacancy was not filled up. In February 1806 Captain Shaw became Major, *vice* Hodges, who resigned.

The West Kent remained at Colchester until between November 14th and 23rd, when they moved to WEELEY BARRACKS, near Walton-on-the-Naze.

1806. On May 29th, 1806, the Regiment left Weeley, by order of Lieut.-General Charles Fitzroy, for WOODBRIDGE, and, marching by Colchester and Ipswich, reached that place on May 31st.

The West Kent remained at Woodbridge for two years, the other Regiments stationed there during their stay being the

Durham, Northampton, and East York, the latter being relieved in the autumn of 1807 by the Sussex Militia.

From the beginning of July 1806 the scale of pay for Subalterns was increased as follows :

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Daily pay of a Lieutenant, formerly	5	8	increased to	6	6
„ „ an Ensign, „	4	8	„ „	5	3
„ „ an Adjutant, „	8	0	„ „	8	6
„ „ a Quartermaster, „	5	8	„ „	6	6

In July 1806 a Court-martial was held on several of the Subaltern Officers of the Regiment for some offence (the nature of which I have been unable to ascertain,¹ these pages being missing in the W.O. Court-Martial Book), which resulted in no fewer than eight being dismissed the Service. One or two of them were, however, subsequently reinstated.

1807. On April 23rd orders were received for the heavy baggage of the Regiment to be sent from Maidstone to Woodbridge, and it started accordingly on the 30th, in charge of a baggage-guard of eight men, under Lieutenant T. Wilmott, and reached its destination on May 7th. Its arrival must have been welcome, for the Regiment had for four years been limited to the smallest possible amount of baggage.

In March Captain Best was appointed Major, *vice* Viscount Marsham, who resigned; in June Colonel Dyke retired, Lieut.-Colonel Dalton succeeding him in command of the Regiment, and

¹ Subsequent information has led me to suppose, though it is not conclusively proved, that the Court-martial was in connection with action taken by the junior Officers of the Regiment in turning one of their number (Mr. Hodson, or Hodgson) out of their Mess, and refusing to allow him to continue to remain a member thereof. This action led to considerable correspondence between the Commanding Officer and the Officers present at a certain Mess meeting, and it seems that complaints were made by Mr. Hodson, and counter-charges lodged against him, which in all probability led up, either directly or indirectly, to the Court-martial in question; as the result of which it is to be noted that Officers implicated on *both* sides appear to have been adjudged in the wrong, including the original complainant.

Major Shaw becoming Lieut.-Colonel. The vacancy caused by Major Shaw's promotion was not filled up until July 1808, when Captain Shelley was made Major.

In accordance with an Act of Parliament¹ passed in August, Militiamen were allowed to volunteer into the Army provided the Regiment was not reduced below three-fifths of its establishment, and a Circular dated Whitehall, August 17th, was sent to the Lord-Lieutenant urging the necessity of encouraging volunteering, and expressing a hope that the enterprise and spirit of the Militia and the "encouraging countenance of the Officers of that important branch of the public Force" would enable the "Regular and disposable Army to receive an immediate Augmentation equal to the pressing exigencies of the Public Service and to the expectation of the Legislature."² The troops were required primarily to replace (or reinforce if it had been necessary) the 27,000 men who were then engaged under Lord Cathcart in the expedition to Copenhagen to secure the Danish fleet and prevent it falling into the hands of the French. Russia, moreover, had in the previous month signed the Treaty of Tilsit and made peace with France, and it seemed that England would soon be left single-handed to cope with the immense forces at the disposal of Napoleon. The bounty offered for volunteers from the Militia to the Line was ten guineas for seven years, or fourteen guineas for unlimited service.

The strength of the West Kent in August was 850 N.C.Os. and men, of whom 224 volunteered to various Line Regiments as follows: 8 to the 3rd Regiment, 185 to the 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, 30 to the 57th Regiment, and 56 to the 1st Battalion 77th Regiment. At the same time Captain Thomas Rutton was appointed to the 57th, Lieutenant Francis and Ensign Richardson to the 2nd Battalion 9th, and Ensign Jones to the 1st Battalion 77th Regiment.

¹ 47 Geo. III. c. 57.

² War Office Letter-Book, i. 340.

The Militia being thus drawn upon to supply the ranks of the Regular Army, it was found necessary to pass an Act¹ to increase the former force, and over 26,000 additional men were enrolled under its provisions during the winter 1807–8. Only about 12 per cent. of those enrolled were principals, about 88 per cent. being substitutes. The amount paid for substitutes varied from £10 to £45. In West Kent the amount paid was £35.²

In connection with the new Act the establishment of the Regiment from December 1807 was increased, and stood as follows :

10 Companies.

1 Colonel.	1 Sergeant-Major.
1 Lieut.-Colonel.	1 Quartermaster-Sergeant.
2 Majors.	50 Sergeants.
10 Captains.	50 Corporals.
12 Lieutenants.	1 Drum-Major.
8 Ensigns.	22 Drummers.
1 Adjutant.	1080 Privates.
1 Quartermaster.	1155 N.C.Os. and men.
1 Surgeon.	37 Officers.
<hr/>	
37 Officers.	Total 1192 all ranks.

The newly enrolled men joined at Maidstone, where a *Depôt* was established, and were drafted to the Regiment in detachments from time to time, the drafts varying in strength from 140 to 14. The Officers at the *Depôt* in January 1808 were: Lieut.-Colonel Shaw, Captain Chamberlayne, Lieutenants John Lewis, George Slade, and C. Thurston, and Ensign Thomas Thurston.

1808. The first detachment from the *Depôt* reached Woodbridge on January 2nd, 1808, and numbered 139. 93 more followed on January 19th, 76 on February 3rd, and so on at intervals of a week or ten days, the last draft, consisting of 19 men, arriving on May 23rd.

¹ 47 Geo. III. c. 71.

² "Commons' Journals," lxi. 613, 614.

The number of new men who joined between December 1807 and June 1808 amounted altogether to 550 ; many of the old men, however, appear to have been granted their discharge, so that in June the strength of the Regiment (exclusive of Officers) was 48 Sergeants, 48 Corporals, 20 Drummers, and 788 men ; total, 899. By the end of May all the Officers had rejoined Headquarters from the Dépôt.

In June the West Kent received orders to proceed to Durham and Darlington, and started thither on the 16th and following days. On arrival at Peterborough, however, a fresh order was received changing their destination to Stockton, but on reaching that place a third order directed them to continue their march to NEWCASTLE, where they arrived on July 9th, 11th, and 12th, having been twenty-one marching days *en route* (exclusive of three Sundays, on which they halted), during which they had covered over 320 miles. The Regiment marched in three divisions, the first consisting of Headquarters and four Companies, and numbering 333 N.C.Os. and men, the second and third of three Companies each, and numbering respectively 252 and 280, exclusive of Officers.¹ The stages of the journey were as shown in the table on the next page.

About a week after the arrival of the Regiment at Newcastle orders were received from Major-General Johnstone for a Company to be sent on detachment to Carlisle, and for other small parties to be distributed along the coast from Alnmouth northwards towards Berwick to assist the Revenue officers in the prevention of smuggling. Accordingly, on July 18th Captain Head and Lieutenant Parsons, with 64 men, set out for Carlisle, which they reached on the 22nd. By the same date the following parties were posted on the Northumbrian coast : At Alnmouth 13 men ; at Belford 9 men ; at Embleton, Beadnel, and Spittle 7 men each ; and at Bamborough 5 men.

¹ These numbers only give 865 N.C.Os. and men. 920 is stated in one place to have been the total of Officers and men who crossed the ferry from Barton to Hull, but as there could not have been 55 Officers (in fact, there were about 30) this must either be a mistake or must include some small party who followed.

ROUTE OF REGIMENT FROM WOODBRIDGE TO NEWCASTLE.

1808.	DATES OF ARRIVAL.			STATIONS.
	First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	
June	16	17	18	Ipswich
	17	18	20	Stowmarket and Needham
	18	20	21	Bury St. Edmunds
	19	19	19	<i>Sunday</i> : Halt
	20	21	22	Newmarket
	21	22	23	Cambridge
	22	23	24	St. Ives, Fenstanton, and Henningford Grays
	23	24	25	Peterborough and Yaxley
	24	25	27	Market Deeping
	25	27	28	Bourn, Folkingham, and intermediate places
	26	26	26	<i>Sunday</i> : Halt
	27	28	29	Sleaford
	28	29	30	Lincoln, with the Bail and Close
	29	30	July 1	Brigg, Redbourn, and adjacent places
	30	July 1	2	Hull
July	1	2	4	Beverley
	2	4	5	Driffield and adjacents
	3	3	3	<i>Sunday</i> : Halt
	4	5	6	Scarborough
	5	6	7	Whitby
	6	7	8	Guisborough and adjacents
	7	8	9	Stockton
	8	9	11	Durham
	9	11	12	Newcastle
	—	10	10	<i>Sunday</i> : Halt

On November 9th the West Kent were ordered to SUNDERLAND by Lieut.-General F. Dundas, and the 645 men at Headquarters proceeded thither on the 10th.

On November 20th the detachment from Carlisle rejoined Headquarters at Sunderland, and on the following day the men from Belford, Spittle, and Bamborough came in. The parties at Alnmouth, Embleton, and Beadnel were withdrawn in May 1809.

1809. In April 245 men volunteered to the Line, of whom over 140 went to the 4th Foot. Captain Brittain was appointed to the 20th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant Collins obtained a commission in the 4th Foot, Lieutenant Pope in the 50th, and Lieutenant Woodham in the 68th.

While the Regiment was at Sunderland there appears to have been a detachment of about one Company at South Shields and Seaton Sluice.

On October 12th, 1809, the Regiment moved to TYNEMOUTH Barracks, leaving the detachment, which was relieved monthly, at Seaton Sluice and Blyth.

From December 1809 dated the "Regent's allowance," allowed in aid of the expenses of the Regimental Mess when stationed in Great Britain, and amounting in Battalions of ten Companies and upwards to £250 per annum.

1810. After wintering at Tynemouth the West Kent returned on May 10th and 11th to SUNDERLAND, where the above-mentioned detachment rejoined Headquarters on June 1st.

On Monday and Tuesday, June 4th and 5th, the Regiment left Sunderland in two divisions, numbering respectively 300 and 316, and reached HULL on June 12th and 13th, marching as under :

1810.	DATES.		STATIONS.
	First Division.	Second Division.	
June	4	5	Durham
	5	6	Darlington
	6	7	Northallerton
	7	8	Easingwold, Thormanby, and adjacents
	8	9	York
	9	11	Weighton and Pocklington
	10	10	<i>Sunday</i> : Halt
	11	12	Beverley
	12	13	Hull Barracks

The Regiment remained at Hull for about two years, with detachments at various places as enumerated below :

1. Detachment of 42 men at Stallingborough and White Booth Batteries, on the south of the Humber, near Great Grimsby, during the winter of 1710-11.
2. Detachment at York, consisting of 28 men, in the first part of 1811. A party of two or three men were there in the spring of 1812.
3. Detachment of 88 men at Paul from April 1811 to February 1812.¹
4. Detachment at Scarborough under Major Shelley, 50 men, from July 1811¹ to March 28th, 1812. Three men of this detachment were posted at Whitby under Ensign Pearson.
5. Detachments at Patrington and Hornsea July 1811 to March 19th, 1812.
6. Detachment at Bridlington, 22 men, from July 1811¹ to March 26th, 1812.
7. Small parties (about 3 men) at Kirton and Baldock.

In the autumn of 1810 and during 1811 there was a Dépôt at Maidstone, the Officers being Captain Lacy and Lieutenant J. Bourillion.

1811. From February the establishment of the Regiment was reduced, and stood as follows :

1 Colonel.
1 Lieut.-Colonel.
2 Majors.
10 Captains.
12 Lieutenants.
8 Ensigns.

¹ These dates are doubtful.

1 Adjutant.
1 Quartermaster.
1 Surgeon.
1 Sergeant-Major.
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant.
36 Sergeants.
36 Corporals.
1 Drum-Major.
22 Drummers.
720 Privates.

These numbers give a total of 854 of all ranks, or with a Paymaster, 2 Surgeon's Mates, Paymaster's Clerk, and Armourer, about 860.

In October 1811 the 1st Royal Lancashire were stationed at Hull as well as the West Kent.

1812. By April all detachments had rejoined Headquarters, and on the 19th of that month orders were received for the Regiment to move from Hull to Leeds, Huddersfield, &c., being relieved by the Carlow Militia.

The Regiment left Hull on April 24th, 25th, and 27th, in three divisions. The first, consisting of four Companies (271 men), under Major Best, proceeded to Huddersfield, where 237 men arrived on May 2nd, Lieutenant Riddock, with 34 men, having diverged from the rest of the division and reached Tadcaster on April 28th, whence he was immediately ordered to move to Pontefract. The second division, three Companies (206 men), under Major Shelley, left Hull on Saturday, April 25th, and the third division, Headquarters and three Companies (217 men), under Lieut.-Colonel Shaw,¹ followed on Monday, April 27th. The second and third divisions both appear to have reached LEEDS on May 1st. On May 2nd 53 men were sent from Leeds to Huddersfield, and 130 more followed on the 3rd,²

¹ Colonel Dalton being on leave.

² This is the date given in the W.O. Muster Rolls, but it was more probably the 4th.

raising the total of the wing at Huddersfield to 417, and leaving only 240 at Headquarters. On May 12th, however, the whole of the Companies at Huddersfield moved to Leeds.

In May 1812 118 men volunteered from the West Kent to the Line, the favourite Regiments being the 52nd and the 3rd Foot Guards. Although the Militia was being constantly drawn upon in this manner to supply the Army, the places of the volunteers were filled by newly enrolled recruits, obtained by voluntary enlistment for the most part, with a bounty of ten guineas. The ballot was held in reserve for use when voluntary enlistment failed.

A Dépôt appears to have existed at Maidstone for the reception and forwarding of recruits. Captain Warde was in command of it in the autumn of 1812.

The Regiment remained at Leeds till the end of August, with detachments as under:

Station of Detachment.	Strength.	Officers.	Date of Arrival.	Rejoined Headquarters.
Huddersfield . . .	417	Major Best, &c.	2 & 3 May	12 May
Pontefract . . .	34	Lieut. Riddock	29 April	29 & 31 Aug. ¹
Dobcross . . .	13	—	3 May	12 May ²
Dewsbury . . .	48	Captain Page	18 May	25 June
„ . . .	48	Captain Wall	25 June	24 Aug.
Adwalton . . .	18	Ensign Buckland	18 May	25 June
„ . . .	18	Lieut. Hinde	25 June	24 Aug.
Millbridge . . .	65	Captain Croft	18 May	25 June
„ . . .	65	Captain Prickett	25 June	24 Aug.
Birstall and Gomersall .	32	Lieut. Woodcock	18 May	25 June
„ . . .	32	Lieut. Coveney	25 June	24 Aug.
Otley . . .	21	Ensign Watson	22 June	21 Aug.
Wakefield . . .	35	?	[May]	29 Aug. ¹
Rotherham . . .	8	?	[May]	1 Sept. ¹

The Regiment left Leeds on August 28th and 29th in two divisions, numbering respectively 424 and 388 N.C.Os. and men, and arrived at NOTTINGHAM on September 3rd and 4th.

¹ Rejoined Headquarters at Nottingham.

² Detached from Huddersfield.

In consequence of the Parliamentary election in October, the Regiment was ordered to evacuate Nottingham during the polling, and from October 4th to 6th was distributed in the neighbourhood as follows :

Bingham	178
Sutton-in-Ashfield	107
Mansfield Woodhouse	5
Barkston Hundred	259
Thurgaton (? Thoroton)	118
Radcliffe	155
Total	<hr/> 812

The Regiment left Nottingham in three divisions on October 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, reached Northampton on the 26th, 27th, and 28th, and, marching by St. Neots, Cambridge, Haverhill, Sudbury, and Hadleigh, arrived at IPSWICH as follows: First division, Headquarters and four Companies, 876 men, on November 2nd; second division, three Companies, 275 men, on November 3rd; third division, three Companies, 268 men, on November 4th. They were quartered in the "New Barracks," relieving the Royal Meath Militia, which proceeded to Normans Cross.

On December 19th a detachment of 18 men was sent to Aldborough. A detachment was also sent to Hollesley Bay.

In December 1812 the strength of the West Kent was 2 Staff-Sergeants, 50 Sergeants, 46 Corporals, 23 Drummers, and 980 Privates; total, 1101.

The Hertford Militia and some of the German Legion were stationed at Ipswich at the same time as the West Kent.

1813. On March 15th, 16th, and 17th the Regiment left Ipswich, Headquarters and about 600 men proceeding in three divisions to NORMANS CROSS, and about 450 men, in two divisions, going to Huntingdon.

Normans Cross was a small village in Huntingdonshire, six

miles south of Peterborough, near Stilton, where there were barracks, in which large numbers of French prisoners of war were confined. Captain John Draper was the Commandant in charge. Besides the West Kent, the Aberdeen Militia were also stationed at Normans Cross, the two Regiments being charged with the duty of guarding the French prisoners.

The detachment at Huntingdon, which was under Major Best, joined Headquarters at Normans Cross on March 31st. About April 3rd a detachment of 227 men, under Major Shelley, proceeded to Peterborough, where they remained until October 9th, on which day 58 men, under Lieutenant Ketchley, returned to Normans Cross, and the remainder followed on the 11th. About July 9th, and again about October 1st, this detachment marched to Whittlesea to receive and escort parties of French prisoners, who had arrived there by canal, returning the next day.

On September 21st twenty men, under Captain Prickett, marched from Normans Cross to Baldock, where they arrived on the 24th. They started again on the following day, and reached Normans Cross on the 28th.

About this period great efforts were necessary in order to fill the vacancies in the Regular Militia caused by volunteering for the Line. A recruiting detachment, under Captain Long, was stationed at Maidstone, and another, under Captain Chamberlayne, at Steyning, Sussex. These detachments were, moreover, assisted by the Staff of the Regiments of Local Militia, and authority was given to raise recruits by beat of drum, not only in Kent and adjoining counties, but also at Headquarters or within ten miles thereof. A bounty of £10 was given to each recruit, and two guineas additional was allowed for the recruiting party and to pay expenses. The Regiment was authorised to exceed the establishment in raising recruits by one-half the number borne on the establishment, and the appointment of eight additional Sergeants, Corporals, and Drummers was sanctioned.

Colour-Sergeants were first instituted in July 1813.

As an example of the severity of the military punishments at that period, a record appears of a certain Private John Richards, of the West Kent, who was sentenced by a General Court-martial to receive 800 lashes for "absence without leave." (It must be mentioned that he had been tried once or twice before for similar offences.) He was allowed, on the urgent representation of the Commanding Officer, to commute this punishment for general service in the Line.

On November 8th, 9th, and 10th the Regiment marched from Normans Cross in three divisions, as under, to COLCHESTER, arriving there on the 12th, 13th, and 15th.

FIRST DIVISION.				SECOND DIVISION.		THIRD DIVISION.	
HEADQUARTERS				3 COMPANIES,		3 COMPANIES,	
AND 4 COMPANIES,				283 MEN.		305 MEN.	
398 MEN.				LT.-COL. SHAW.		MAJOR SHELLEY.	
						MAJOR BEST.	
Monday, November 8th .	St. Ives	—	—				
Tuesday, „ 9th .	Cambridge	St. Ives	—				
Wednesday, „ 10th .	Haverhill	Cambridge	St. Ives				
Thursday, „ 11th .	Halstead	Haverhill	Cambridge				
Friday, „ 12th .	Colchester	Halstead	Haverhill				
Saturday, „ 13th .	—	Colchester	Halstead				
Sunday, „ 14th .	—	—	Halt				
Monday, „ 15th .	—	—	Colchester				

The Regiment had scarcely been a week at Colchester when a sudden and unexpected order was received directing them to proceed with all speed to London, hiring waggons for their conveyance. This urgent order was received at 8 A.M. on November 22nd. It speaks well for the efficiency of the Regiment to read that "they received their route at 3 o'clock on the Monday morning, and by 5 they were marched off." The Staffordshire Regiment, which was also stationed at Colchester, likewise received orders to proceed to London. The only cause I have been able to ascertain for these pressing orders was that some

of the Guards and other Regiments from London had been ordered to embark for Holland at very short notice, and it was considered important that their places should be filled without delay.

They passed through Chelmsford on the 22nd, where "a relay of waggons was in readiness, and the whole proceeded without the least delay and with that expedition that they are expected to be in town before the morning."

Proceeding *via* Witham and Brentwood, a large portion of the Regiment, 425 men, reached Bow on the 25th,¹ 163 more arrived at Bow on the 26th, and 275 were left on detachment at Romford. About 140 of the men from Romford moved to Ilford and East and West Ham on December 3rd, and on the following day the remainder of the detachment moved on to Stratford.

On December 20th the West Kent relieved the Nottingham Militia at the TOWER OF LONDON, where they remained for about a month.

In the spring of 1813 118 men had volunteered to the Line. During the last months of the year orders were issued for a renewal of the volunteering, and Commanding Officers of Militia were urged to do all in their power to further this mode of "increasing the disposable Forces of the country." Besides volunteering to the Line, the Militia were also called upon to serve abroad in Europe as Militia.

The West Kent responded to the call for volunteers in a most remarkable and praiseworthy manner, and in December 1813 no fewer than 509 men volunteered to various Regiments of the Regular Army, in addition to 118 who volunteered in April, making a total of 627 men. At the same time 4 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, and 4 Ensigns received commissions in the Army. The Regiments which received volunteers were: 3rd Guards, 151 men; 4th Foot,

¹ The direction about "hiring waggons for their conveyance" could not have been carried out, or the waggons must have gone remarkably slowly to take three or four days to do a journey of forty-six miles.

2 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, and 106 men ; Royal Waggon Train, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, and 109 men ; 52nd, 1 Captain and 80 men ; 95th, 2 Lieutenants and 58 men ; 5th, 1 Ensign and 44 men ; 9th, 1 Ensign and 86 men ; 44th, 1 Lieutenant and 12 men ; other Regiments, 81 men.

1814. On January 10th an order from the Horse Guards directed the "Constable of the Tower of London to cause the West Kent Militia, on being relieved by the Aberdeen Regiment from the duties of that Fortress; to proceed to Knightsbridge." The Aberdeen Militia marched in on January 12th, 14th, and 15th, and accordingly, on the 12th, about 100 men of the West Kent were sent to Hammersmith as a detachment, and, on the 14th and 15th, Headquarters and the rest of the Regiment proceeded to KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

After being about ten days at Knightsbridge the Regiment marched on January 25th to WINDSOR.

In April the Regiment gave 56 more volunteers to the Line.

The Regiment left Windsor on April 23rd and 25th for CHATHAM BARRACKS, in two divisions, marching as follows :

FIRST DIVISION.			SECOND DIVISION.
Saturday, April	23rd	Hounslow	—
Sunday, „	24th	Halt	—
Monday, „	25th	Greenwich, Deptford, and Hatcham	Hounslow
Tuesday, „	26th	Dartford and Crayford	Greenwich, &c.
Wednesday, „	27th	Chatham Barracks	Dartford, &c.
Thursday, „	28th	—	Chatham Barracks

Headquarters and four Companies appear to have been accommodated at Chatham Barracks, about four Companies being at Rochester and two at Strood.

On May 5th a detachment of 54 men (one Company), under Lieutenant Buckland, was sent to Tilbury, whence they returned on the 24th.

At the beginning of June it was decided to disembody the Militia, and a Royal Warrant was issued, dated Carlton House, June 8rd, 1814, in which (after stating that a definite Treaty of Peace had been signed between England and France, and that His Royal Highness was most desirous to take the first opportunity of relieving the country from the heavy burdens and expenses occasioned by the war) the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent is ordered to cause the Militia of the county to be disembodied with all convenient speed, and to issue all the necessary and proper directions for returning the said Militia, under their Officers, to their respective parishes, &c. &c.

This warrant the Lord-Lieutenant, the Marquis Camden, lost no time in communicating to Colonel Dalton, with instructions that the West Kent Regiment of Militia was to be disembodied on June 24th.

On June 16th a long War Office Circular was issued, which commences by expressing "the very great satisfaction which His Royal Highness has received from the exemplary and meritorious services" of the Regiment. The warrant then goes on to state the allowances to be made to Officers and men on disembodiment. Subalterns and Surgeon's Mates were to receive a sum equal to two months' pay, and all Non-Commissioned Officers and Drummers not kept on the disembodied establishment or pensioned, and all Privates, were to receive a bounty equal to fourteen days' pay, and to take with them their clothing for the current year and their knapsacks. Various other detailed instructions are given as to the arms, accoutrements, and great-coats being given in, the men's accounts being closed, &c. &c.

In accordance with the above orders from the Lord-Lieutenant the Regiment on June 21st proceeded from Chatham, &c., to MAIDSTONE, where it was disembodied on June 24th, 1814, having been embodied eleven years and three months.

The Commander-in-Chief acknowledged the services of the Militia during the embodiment in the following General Order :

"HORSE GUARDS, 24th June, 1814.

"The Re-establishment of Peace having enabled His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to direct the disembodying of the Militia Forces, the Commander-in-Chief, previous to their return to their respective Counties, desires thus publicly to offer to them his best acknowledgments for the Zeal and Perseverance with which they have, during a long and eventful War, shared with the Regular Army in every Military Duty which has fallen within their Province.

"From the Gallant and Patriotic Spirit displayed by the Militia were now derived, at the most critical periods of the War, the means of reinforcing the disposable Force of the Country—a measure which most essentially contributed to its Military renown, by placing the British Army foremost in those Confederate Bands which resisted the unbounded Ambition and overwhelming Power of the late Ruler of France, and, by their Bravery and Discipline, under the direction of Divine Providence, rescued that Country from Tyranny and Oppression, and restored to Europe the blessing of Peace.

"The Commander-in-Chief feels personally indebted to the Militia Forces for the ready and Cheerful Obedience with which they have at all times received His Commands; and he requests that, with these heartfelt Expressions of Approbation, they will, collectively and individually, accept his warmest wishes for their Welfare and Happiness.

"FREDERICK,
"Commander-in-Chief."

On July 5th the House of Lords¹ passed a Vote of Thanks to the Militia for their services during the war, and a similar vote was passed in the House of Commons on July 6th.²

On the disembodyment of the Regiment what is now called the

¹ "Lords' Journals," xlix. 1038.

² "Commons' Journals," lxix. 438.

Permanent Staff were retained on duty at Maidstone, receiving a slightly reduced scale of pay, as under :

			s.	d.		
1 Adjutant	.	.	8	0	per diem	
1 Paymaster	.	.	6	0	„	
1 Surgeon	.	.	6	0	„	
1 Quartermaster	.	.	5	0	„	
1 Sergeant-Major	.	.	1	10	„	
24 Sergeants	.	.	1	6	„	each
24 Corporals	.	.	1	2	„	„
1 Drum-Major	.	.	1	6	„	
12 Drummers	.	.	1	0	„	each

Subalterns of Militia when disembodied received half-pay.

CHAPTER IX

1815-1816

EMBODIMENT DURING WATERLOO CAMPAIGN

West Kent assembled at Maidstone for embodied Service—Marches to Hythe—Embarks at Dover for Ireland—Disembarks at Monkstown and marches to Buttevant—Quartered at Fermoy—Moves to Dublin—Draft from Maidstone joins Headquarters, having marched from Maidstone to Bristol, crossed to Waterford, and on to Dublin—Regiment embarks for Liverpool and thence marches to Maidstone—Disembodied.

1815. IN March 1815 Napoleon, having escaped from Elba, landed in the south of France, rapidly collected an army, and entered Paris on April 20th, Louis XVIII. having fled to Lille on the previous night. The representatives of the principal European Powers, assembled in congress at Vienna, agreed to unite for the maintenance of the Treaty of Paris, and the English Government, on the advice of the Duke of Wellington, determined to make a vigorous effort to crush the enemy at once. Enormous sums were voted for the prosecution of the war; large bodies of troops were despatched to Belgium, and the Duke proceeded thither to conduct the campaign.

The despatch of troops was soon followed by orders for the embodiment of the Militia, and on June 16th the following Royal Warrant was issued :

“ In the Name and on the Behalf of His Majesty

“ GEORGE P.R.

“ We being resolved to draw out and embody a Part of our Militia Forces, and having . . . communicated to Parliament the

occasion of such Our Royal Intention, do hereby order and direct you, with all convenient speed, to draw out and embody the Western Division of the Militia of Our County of Kent, at such places within our said County as you shall judge expedient, and that you do cause the same to be held in every respect ready to March as occasion shall require, to such Posts within the United Kingdom as we shall judge proper to assign them, and to be put under the Command of such Gen^l. Officer, or Officers, as we shall be pleased to appoint over them, and to obey such further orders as shall be judged necessary for the Safety and defence of the United Kingdom, and for so doing this shall be your Warrant.

“ Given at our Court at Carlton House the Sixteenth day of June, 1815, in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

“ By the Command of His Royal Highness
the Prince Regent,
“ In the Name and on the behalf of His Majesty,
“SIDMOUTH.

“ To our Right and Entirely
Beloved Cousin and Councillor
JOHN MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G.,
Our Lieutenant of Our County of Kent, or
in his absence to the Deputy-Lieutenants of Our said County.”

This warrant was forwarded to the Lord-Lieutenant, with a letter from Lord Sidmouth requesting that it might be put in force with the least possible delay, and desiring that the earliest communication of the day and place for the assembling of the Regiment might be made to the Secretary-at-War.

The warrant and letter were forwarded on June 23rd by Lord Camden to Colonel Dalton, with instructions to act in conformity with the orders contained in them. Lord Camden's letter and enclosures reached Colonel Dalton on the 24th, and on the 30th

a circular was received from the War Office, dated the previous day, giving various details as to the establishment, allowances, issue of pay, &c. &c.

The West Kent were summoned to meet at once, and by the end of the first week (7th and 8th) of July were assembled at MAIDSTONE.

The establishment was fixed as follows: 10 Companies; 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 44 Sergeants, 44 Corporals, 1 Drum-Major, 22 Drummers, 896 Privates, making 1046 of all ranks.

The following is a list of the Officers at this¹ period:

Colonel Dalton.

Lieut.-Colonel Shaw.

Major Best.

„ W. Chamberlayne (*succeeded, April 24th, 1815, Major Shelley, who resigned*).

Captain J. Hales.

„ M. Hammond.

„ R. T. Bingham.

„ T. C. Evans.

„ E. F. Chapman.

„ H. Wall.

„ R. H. C. Rycroft.

„ *W. Gilbee.*

Lieutenant Edward Chamberlayne (Paymaster).

„ Richard Sexty (Surgeon's Mate).

„ John Bungay.

„ John MacGregor, 1st.

„ Richard Hodges (Surgeon's Mate).

¹ For the sake of completeness a few who joined subsequently are included; their names are in italics.

Lieutenant Jos. Wakeford.

- „ William Gay.
- „ John MacGregor, 2nd.
- „ J. Bourillion.
- „ Edward Hinde.
- „ *Henry Howe.*
- „ *G. H. Dancey.*

Ensign Charles MacGregor.

- „ C. L. Kennett.
- „ W. A. Ramsey.
- „ H. Johnson.
- „ J. B. Brenchley.
- „ John Hodges.
- „ *H. Ketchley.*
- „ *F. A. Hodgson.*
- „ *William Bishop.*

Adjutant William Thompson.

Quartermaster John Eley.

Surgeon W. Hawker (*resigned September 24th, 1815*).

- „ *Edward Edwards (appointed November 29th, 1815).*

On July 14th the Regiment, under Lieut.-Colonel Shaw, proceeded to HYTHE, a Depôt being left at Maidstone.

On August 7th, in accordance with orders from the War Office directing the Regiment to proceed to the Tower of London, the first division, five Companies, 326 men, marched to Ashford, where they received an intimation that the order had been cancelled, and accordingly returned on the 8th to Hythe. The second division received the order countermanding the movement in time to prevent their marching.

On September 4th the West Kent marched to Dover, where they embarked on the 6th for Ireland.

They reached Cork about September 14th, and disembarked at

Monkstown, whence they marched to BUTTEVANT, where they were stationed from the 17th until the end of the month, when they moved to FERMOY. Whilst quartered at Fermoy detachments were sent as follows :

Mitchellstown : Captain Hammond, Lieutenant Wakeford, Ensign Howe, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 67 Privates.

Mallow : Captain Evans, Lieutenant Guy, Ensign Kennett, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 3 Drummers, and 36 Privates.

Ballyduff : Lieutenant John MacGregor, 2 Sergeants, 2 Corporals, 1 Drummer, and 16 Privates.

Kilworth Mountain : 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 10 Privates.

In November the Regiment appears to have moved to Kilkenny, and thence to DUBLIN, where it was joined by a draft from the Dépôt, consisting of Captain Bingham, 1 Subaltern, and about 180 men, who left Maidstone on the 14th and embarked at Bristol on the 25th for Waterford, whence they marched on disembarkation to join Headquarters.

At Dublin the Regiment was quartered in Georges Street Barracks, where it remained until the following spring.

About this time the Paymaster seems to have contrived to get the accounts of the Regiment into inextricable confusion, resulting in his suspension and absence without leave from the time the Regiment embarked for Ireland.

Amongst the General Orders issued during the sojourn of the Regiment in Dublin we find a very emphatic condemnation of the habit which was said to prevail amongst the Field-Officers of riding too fast ! when going their rounds, a practice which Major-General O'Loughlan considered prejudicial to the horses of the men who accompanied them, and Officers were consequently forbidden to exceed five miles an hour on these occasions. On December 20th an order was given for the recruiting parties to cease recruiting by beat of drum, and to join Headquarters.

1816. On April 25th the Regiment (consisting of 35 Officers and 757 men) embarked at Dublin for Liverpool, where it disembarked on the 29th, and whence it marched as under to MAIDSTONE.

	FIRST DIVISION. HEADQUARTERS AND FOUR COMPANIES, 326 MEN.	SECOND DIVISION. THREE COMPANIES, 213 MEN.	THIRD DIVISION. THREE COMPANIES, 218 MEN.
May 2nd . . .	Warrington	—	—
„ 3rd . . .	Knutsford and ad- jacent	Warrington	—
„ 4th . . .	Congleton	Knutsford, &c.	Warrington
Sunday, May 5th . . .	Halt	Halt	Halt
May 6th . . .	Leek	Congleton	Knutsford, &c.
„ 7th . . .	Uttoxeter	Leek	Congleton
„ 8th . . .	Burton and Burton Extra	Uttoxeter	Leek
„ 9th . . .	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Burton, &c.	Uttoxeter
„ 10th . . .	Hinckley	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Burton, &c.
„ 11th . . .	Lutterworth	Hinckley	Ashby-de-la-Zouch
Sunday, May 12th . . .	Halt	Halt	Halt
May 13th . . .	Northampton	Lutterworth	Hinckley
„ 14th . . .	Stratford	Northampton	Lutterworth
„ 15th . . .	Dunstable	Stratford	Northampton
„ 16th . . .	St. Albans	Dunstable	Stratford
„ 17th . . .	Barnet	St. Albans	Dunstable
„ 18th . . .	Newington, Wal- worth, and Cam- berwell	Barnet	St. Albans
Sunday, May 19th . . .	Halt	Halt	Halt
May 20th . . .	Farningham	Newington, &c.	Barnet
„ 21st . . .	Maidstone	Farningham	Newington, &c.
„ 22nd . . .	—	Maidstone	Farningham
„ 23rd . . .	—	—	Maidstone

As soon as possible after its arrival at Maidstone (viz., on May 24th and 25th), the West Kent were disembodied. They had been embodied for eleven months.

Long ere this the crowning victory of Waterloo had been won, the Allies had occupied Paris, Louis XVIII. had been restored, and

Napoleon had been conveyed a prisoner in a British man-of-war to St. Helena, where he was powerless any more to disturb the peace of Europe. A definite treaty was signed in Paris on November 20th, 1816, and thus ended the long war, in which, as we have seen, the Militia played an important part. During the last ten years of the war (1805-1815) 110,932 men had volunteered from the Militia to the Line (of whom the West Kent had furnished *at least* 1857, excluding 444 who volunteered in 1799, which would raise the total furnished by the Regiment to over 1800 men¹). The embodiment of the Militia set free large bodies of Regular troops for active service on the Continent whom it would otherwise have been necessary to retain for home duties, and without the Militia, which thus formed such a valuable reserve in time of need, it was universally acknowledged that the prosecution of the Peninsular War and the manifestation of our military power in Europe on such an extensive scale would have been impossible.

The West Kent had been embodied for twenty-one years and a half in the course of the war, having only been disembodied for two short intervals (each less than a year) since its commencement.

Between 1759 and 1816 the Regiment had performed thirty years' embodied service out of fifty-seven.

¹ This is the *ascertained* total, but as the returns are far from complete the numbers were possibly much greater.

CHAPTER X

1816-1852

DISEMBODIED PERIOD

Reduction of Staff in 1819—Regiment assembled for training in 1820, 1821, 1825—Further reductions in Staff 1829—Ballot put in force for last time 1830—Training 1831—Details of Dress—Precedence of Militia Battalions—Inspection of Permanent Staff 1834—Great reductions in Staff 1835—Remnant of Staff inspected 1845—Its dwindling away—The last remains of the Militia of “Peninsular” times.

ON being disembodied in 1816 the following Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Drummers were retained on the permanent staff:

Adjutant	W. Thompson
Paymaster	Edward Chamberlayne
Surgeon	Edward Edwards
Quartermaster	John Eley

1 Sergeant-Major, 29 Sergeants, 30 Corporals,
1 Drum-Major, 12 Drummers.

All the Subalterns who were with the Regiment during the embodiment 1815-16—viz., 11 Lieutenants and 8 Ensigns (see list on p. 229)—received reduced pay.

In 1816 the annual training was dispensed with by an Order in Council dated July 1st.¹

1817. In 1817 the training was dispensed with by an Order in Council dated July 15th.²

¹ *London Gazette*, 1816, p. 1296.

² *Ibid.* 1817, p. 1569.

In July 1817 W. Thompson resigned, and was succeeded as Adjutant by J. Eley (Quartermaster, and formerly Sergeant-Major), who was appointed July 12th, 1817.

1818. Thomas Faucett (Sergeant-Major) succeeded Eley as Quartermaster April 29th, 1818. In this year the training was dispensed with by an Order in Council dated April 6th.¹

1819. In 1819 the training was dispensed with by an Order in Council dated April 3rd.²

By a War Office Circular issued in March it was ordered that from April 24th the number of Sergeants and Corporals was to be reduced to one for every forty Privates on the establishment, and that the number of Drummers was to be reduced to seven, viz., one for every two Companies, and one additional for each flank Company.

Surgeon Edward Edwards retired on February 24th, and Lieutenant R. Sexty was appointed to succeed him on November 7th.

1820. The Regiment was this year called out for twenty-eight days' training, and assembled at Maidstone on October 3rd.

The following is a list of the Officers :

Colonel Dalton, Lieut.-Colonel Shaw, Majors Best and Chamberlayne.³

Captains Bingham, Evans, Wall, *Right Hon. Earl of Brecknock*, *Hon. John Bligh*, Rycroft, Chapman, Dalison.

Lieutenants Bungay, J. MacGregor, Hodges, Wakeford, Guy, Bourillion, Hinde, Howe, Dancey, Ramsay.

Ensigns C. MacGregor, Johnson, Brenchley, Hodges, Ketchley, Hodgson, Bishop.

Adjutant Eley. Quartermaster Faucett. Paymaster E. Chamberlayne. Surgeon Sexty.

¹ *London Gazette*, 1818, pp. 633-34, 1215.

² *Ibid.* 1819, pp. 609, 713, 950, 1175.

³ In these lists, relating to the Officers of the Battalion at various trainings, the names of Officers in italics indicate that they were absent on leave.

There were present 1 Sergeant-Major, 27 Sergeants, 28 Corporals, 1 Drum-Major, 12 Drummers, and about 600 Privates.

The Sergeants, Corporals, and Drummers were increased to these numbers for the training only, in accordance with a War Office Circular dated May 11th. During the non-training period the numbers were: 1 Sergeant-Major, 22 Sergeants, 22 Corporals, 1 Drum-Major, and 7 Drummers. The training ended October 29th.

1821. The Regiment assembled for twenty-one days' training at Maidstone on May 15th, 1821.

Officers :

Colonel Dalton, Lieut.-Colonel Shaw, Majors Best and Chamberlayne.

Captains Bingham, Evans, Wall, Earl Brecknock, *Hon. J. Bligh, Rycroft, Chapman, Dalison.*

Lieutenants *Bungay, J. MacGregor, R. Hodges, Wakeford, Guy, Bourillion, Hinde, Howe, Dancey, Ramsay.*

Ensigns C. MacGregor, Johnson, J. Hodges, Ketchley, Hodson, Bishop. (Ensign Brenchley died May 21st.)

Adjutant Eley. Quartermaster Faucett. Surgeon R. Sexty. Surgeon's Mate R. Hodges, Lieutenant. Paymaster Edward Chamberlayne, Lieutenant.

N.C.Os. and men: 1 Sergeant-Major, 22 Sergeants, 22 Corporals, 1 Drum-Major, 12 Drummers, and 744 Privates.

The training ended June 3rd.

1822. The training was dispensed with in this year by an Order in Council dated February 28th.¹

1823. The training was dispensed with in this year by an Order in Council dated April 3rd.²

1824. The training was dispensed with in this year by an Order in Council dated March 10th.³

¹ *London Gazette*, 1822, p. 385.

² *Ibid.* 1823, pp. 537, 1113.

³ *Ibid.* 1824, p. 417.

1825. The Regiment was called out for twenty-eight days training, and assembled at Maidstone on September 29th.

Officers :

Colonel Dalton, Lieut.-Colonel Shaw, Majors Best and W. D. D. Dalison, Captains Bingham, Evans, Wall, Earl Brecknock, P. H. Dyke, Thomas Monypenny.

Lieutenants, Ensigns, and staff as in 1821. None on leave.

N.C.Os. and men : 1 Sergeant-Major, 24 Sergeants, 22 Corporals, 7 Drummers, and 603 Privates.

The establishment during training was : 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 2 Majors, 10 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 7 Adjutants, 1 Paymaster, 1 Surgeon, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Drum-Major, 29 Sergeants, 30 Corporals, 12 Drummers, and 896 Privates.

The training ended on October 25th.

1826. The training was dispensed with in this year by an Order in Council dated February 15th.¹

1827. The training was dispensed with in this year by an Order in Council dated March 14th.²

In June 1827 the Marquis Camden was appointed Colonel, *vice* Dalton, who retired.

1828. The training was dispensed with in this year by an Order in Council dated February 18th.³

In December it was announced that considerable reductions would be made in the Permanent Staff the following year.

1829. The training was dispensed with in this year by an Order in Council dated March 18th.⁴

By a War Office Circular issued in the spring a large reduction was ordered in the Permanent Staff, to take effect from June 24th. The Paymaster, Quartermaster, Surgeon, and all the Corporals were discharged, reducing the staff to 1 Adju-

¹ *London Gazette*, 1826, p. 361.

² *Ibid.* 1827, pp. 689, 1510.

³ *Ibid.* 1828, pp. 313, 1551.

⁴ *Ibid.* 1829, pp. 549, 1237.

tant, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Drum-Major, 22 Sergeants, and 7 Drummers.

The discharged Officers received disembodied allowances like the Subalterns, and were liable for duty with the Regiment when required. The Sergeants received pensions of 1*s.* or 10*d.* per diem, and the Corporals 5*d.* per diem.

Quartermaster Faucett reverted to the rank of Sergeant-Major on the reduction of the staff.

1830. The training was dispensed with in this year by an Order in Council dated June 28th.¹

The Sergeants, who had hitherto, after the abolition of halbards, carried pikes, were ordered to be armed with fusils.

On November 27th some ammunition (about 500 rounds) was received from Chatham—it may be in connection with the disturbed state of public feeling at that town, and the apprehensions of riots and possible revolutions.

At the end of this year, with a view to the training in 1831, the Militia was ordered to be completed by ballot. This was the last occasion on which the ballot for the Militia was put in force.

1831. In March the following letter was sent to the Officers :

“MAIDSTONE, March 1831.

“SIR,

“I am directed by the Marquess Camden, K.G., to apprise you that the Regiment is appointed to assemble here for 28 days on the 26th April next; on which morning his Lordship requires you to be present and report yourself at Ten o'clock.

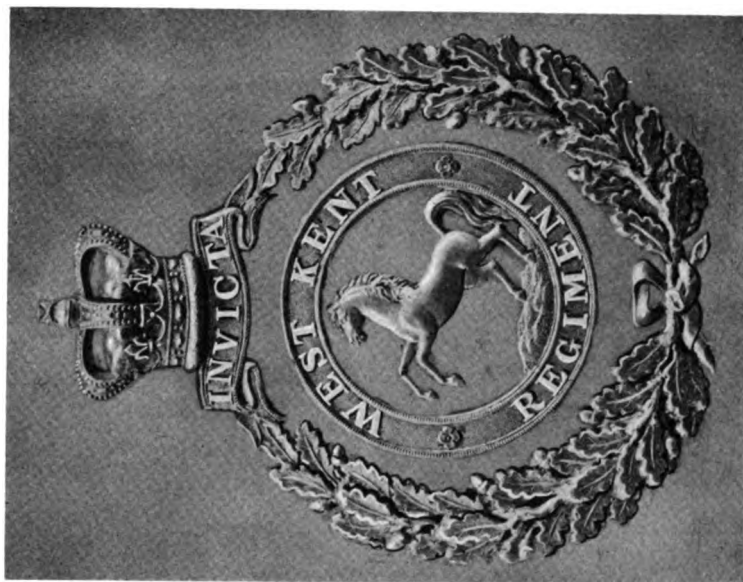
“Officers will appear in uniform at Dinner.

“The Marquess desires me to add the following Memoranda concerning Dress :

“1. Officers, whose appointments of 1825 are in serviceable order, (with the exception of the old Jackets, which are forbidden)

¹ *London Gazette*, pp. 1393, 1417, 1441.





SILVER SHAKO PLATE AND BREAST PLATE.

will not be called upon to alter them or conform to the present established uniform of the Regiment during this Training. The Coatee to be always buttoned over.

"2. Each Officer is expected to have a Pair of Trousers of the Oxford Mixture according to Regulation, although the Regimental Grey Trousers without lace may continue to be worn on ordinary occasions.

"3. It will be optional with every Officer to supply himself with the Blue Great Coat, New Regulation Forage Cap, Black Waist Belt and Cloak."

Further similar details follow, also an intimation that the Regimental tailor is Mr. Fisher, of Duke Street, St. James's, the laceman Mr. Fox of King Street, Covent Garden, and the cap-maker Mr. Robertson, 164 Strand.

The letter concludes by giving a list of the articles of dress and appointments then worn by Officers of Infantry, as follows:

Coatee, with Regimental lace and skirt ornaments.

Pair of epaulettes (or wings for Officers of Grenadier or Light Infantry Companies).

Black silk stock.

Trousers of Oxford mixture.

Chaco complete.

Cross-belt; belt-plate; sash; sabre and knot.

Blue great-coat; forage cap; black waist-belt; and cloak.

A subsequent letter, dated April 24th, postpones the date of assembly, and another notification, issued on May 12th, fixes the 24th of that month for the commencement of the training, and adds: "If you happen to possess White Duck Trousers, it may be well to bring them with you"!

The Regiment assembled at Maidstone for twenty-eight days' training on May 24th.

State of the Regiment :

Colonel *Marquis Camden*, Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Shaw,
Majors Best and Dalison.

Captains Evans, Bingham, Alkin, Baldwin, T. Twisden
Hodges, Thomas Monypenny, W. G. T. D. Tyssen,
J. Whitehead, Sir T. Maryon Wilson.

Lieutenants R. Hodges, Wakeford, Guy, Hinde, Howe,
Dansey, Ramsay, Johnson, Decimus Woodgate.

Ensigns J. Hodges, Ketchley, Hodgson, Bishop, Butcher,
Charles MacGregor, Arthur Netterville, George Potter.

Adjutant Eley. Quartermaster¹ Faucett. Surgeon¹ Sexty.
Surgeon's Mates¹ Hodges and Samuel Kidwell. Pay-
master¹ Chamberlayne.

N.C.Os. and men : 1 Sergeant-Major, 24 Sergeants, 21 Acting
Corporals, 1 Drum-Major, 9 Drummers, 592 Privates.

The Regiment was dismissed on June 19th.

1832. The training was dispensed with in this year by an
Order in Council dated March 14th.²

About this period several of the Subalterns retired, receiving
an allowance in commutation of their disembodied pay; *e.g.*, on
September 30th, 1832, Lieutenant and Surgeon's Mate Hodges
retired on a commuted allowance of £150; on May 14th, 1832,
Ensign Ketchley retired on a commuted allowance of £100.
Lieutenant Bungay, having become an invalid and permanently
unfit for service, was called on to resign, and his allowance
terminated June 30th, 1832. Lieutenant G. H. Dansey also
received a commuted allowance of £100.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. K. Shaw, Bart. (who had succeeded to the
Baronetcy in October 1831), was appointed Colonel March 15th,
1832, *vice* the Marquis Camden, who resigned.

¹ Appointed for the training only.

² *London Gazette*, 1832, pp. 593, 617, 916.

1833. The training was dispensed with in this year by an Order in Council dated April 3rd.¹

Until this year the precedence of Militia Regiments had been according to counties, the order being regulated by periodical ballots, which fixed the precedence of the county as far as its Militia was concerned for a specified time, the various Regiments of each county taking precedence among themselves according to the date of formation, in Kent the West, as the senior Regiment, ranking first.

In 1759 precedence was regulated according to the order in which the Regiments arrived in camp, garrison, or quarters.²

In 1760 Regiments were directed to draw lots for precedence whilst serving together.³

In 1778 to 1788 annual ballots decided the precedence by counties of the various Militia Regiments of England and Wales. The numbers drawn for the Kentish Battalions⁴ during this period were as follows (the ballot being held each spring, and determining the number for the ensuing year): 1778-79, No. 12; 1779-80, No. 14; 1780-81, No. 36; 1781-82, No. 27; 1782-83, No. 28.

In 1798 the precedence of Militia Regiments by counties during the war was determined by drawing of lots at a meeting of Lords-Lieutenant at St. Albans Tavern on March 2nd.

The number drawn for Kent was No. 1, which continued to denote their order of precedence until 1802.⁵ On June 11th, 1803, the numbers were altered again at a meeting of Lords-Lieutenant at the Horse Guards, when No. 57 was drawn for the Kentish Regiments,⁶ and they continued to rank accordingly until 1833.

On Thursday, February 28th, 1833, the King gave a military banquet at St. James's Palace to Lords-Lieutenant of counties and Colonels of Militia Regiments. After the banquet his Majesty

¹ *London Gazette*, 1833, pp. 665, 729, 926.

² W. O. Letter, September 1759. See p. 103.

³ See p. 104.

⁴ See p. 117.

⁵ See p. 149.

⁶ See p. 206.

announced that the object of the meeting was to settle, permanently, the order of precedence among the Regiments of Militia. Balloting glasses having been produced, the names of the Regiments (not the counties, as hitherto) were put in in three divisions, and drawn accordingly. The first division comprised the forty-seven Regiments raised before the disembodiment in 1763, the second contained the twenty-two Regiments raised between 1763 and 1783, and the third included the sixty Regiments raised for the Revolutionary war.¹

The West Kent were placed in the first division, and, being drawn No. 37, henceforward ranked as the 37th Regiment of Militia, until July 1st, 1881, when the Regiment, then composed of two Battalions, was affiliated (in common with all other Militia Regiments of Infantry) to two Line battalions (which took county titles), and took precedence according to the former number of the senior Line Battalion. Thus the West Kent Militia, becoming the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Royal West Kent Regiment, of which the 1st and 2nd Battalions were formerly the 50th and 97th, ranked as No. 50 in the general line of Militia.

The announcement of the result of the ballot in 1833 was conveyed to the Marquis Camden, K.G., Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, in the following letter :

“ WHITEHALL, 30th April, 1833.

“ MY LORD,

“ I have the honor to notify to your Lordship that an order has been issued by His Majesty in Council to dispense with the Training and Exercise of the Militia in the present year.

“ I have likewise to inform your Lordship that His Majesty having been pleased to direct that the several Regiments, Battalions, and Corps of Militia should be numbered, by the drawing of Lots, in order to determine finally and permanently their precedency, and that a drawing of Lots for that purpose having taken place at the Palace of St. James's in the presence

¹ *Naval and Military Gazette*, 1833, pp. 36, 69.

of His Majesty and several Lords-Lieutenant of Counties and Colonels of Militia Regiments,

“Number 37 was drawn for the West Kent and Number 49 for the East Kent Regiments of Militia.

“I have the Honor to be,

“My Lord,

“Your Lordship’s most obed^t. humble Servant,

“MELBOURNE.

“The Marquis CAMDEN, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.”

This letter was forwarded to Colonel Sir J. K. Shaw on May 3rd.

A readjustment of the numbers took place in August 1855, but did not affect the West or East Kent Regiments.

1834. The training was dispensed with in this year by an Order in Council dated March 19th.¹

The Permanent Staff were this year inspected on July 7th, in the barrack-yard of the Cavalry Dépôt, by Colonel Brotherton, the Commandant, with a view to further reductions.²

1835. The training was dispensed with in this year by an Order in Council dated April 1st.³

In a circular dated September 16th it was announced that in accordance with an Order in Council of the 9th inst.⁴ the staff was to be further reduced by the discharge of the Drum-Major, all the Drummers, and eight of the Sergeants, the reduction to take effect from October 10th. The staff from that date consisted of the Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, and fourteen Sergeants.

1836-51. The Regiment was not assembled for training until 1852.

On January 7th, 1836, orders were issued for all arms, accoutre-

¹ *London Gazette*, 1834, pp. 501, 535, 563, 719.

² *Parliamentary Return* (House of Commons), 1835, No. 201.

³ *London Gazette*, 1835, pp. 623, 661, 691.

⁴ *Ibid.* pp. 1718, 1739, 1757.

ments, and stores in possession of the Regiment (with the exception of a few arms for the staff) to be handed over to the Ordnance Depôt at Dover,¹ and the ammunition received in 1830 to be returned into store at Chatham.

In February 1836 a notice was received that the next three vacancies occurring among the Sergeants were not to be filled up. Thus in 1842 there were only thirteen, five years later (1847) there were twelve, and the following year (1848) they could only muster eleven. Even then they had not reached the lowest point, for (orders having been received in 1846 that no further vacancies were to be filled up for the time being) in 1850 the number had dwindled down to ten.

In September 1836 a letter, dated Whitehall, September 3rd, was forwarded to the Lord-Lieutenant informing him that the King had been pleased to command that the uniform of the Officers of the Militia should in future be laced in silver. Gold lace had hitherto been worn by some of the Militia as well as the Regular Army.

The staff of the West Kent were inspected on October 2nd, 1845, by Colonel Kelly. Colonel Sir J. K. Shaw was present at Maidstone at the inspection.

The contingent allowance until 1836 was fixed at sixpence for each man on the establishment. In that year it was increased to one shilling, but was subsequently again reduced to sixpence.

The allowance was granted for defraying the various incidental expenses connected with the management of the Regiment, such as repair of arms, stationery, &c. &c., and was expended under the responsibility of the Colonel. Owing to the Regiment being so very rarely assembled for training between 1816 and 1852, the amount allowed far exceeded the necessary expenditure, and a large balance remained in the hands of the Commanding Officers of Regiments. In some cases this balance appears (according to a War Office Circular issued in 1849) to have been misapplied, and used to augment the income of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers. It was there-

¹ In accordance with the provisions of 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 37.

fore ordered that in future the balance was to form a stock-purse, to be expended solely in defraying the contingent expenses of Regiments. About 1845 the unexpended balance of the West Kent appears to have amounted to £728 16s. 3d., and Colonel Sir J. K. Shaw was commended by the authorities for his "very careful and judicious Management of the Funds of the Regiment." This considerable amount, and further additions thereto, somehow subsequently disappeared.¹

The Militia now (1850-52) existed but in name. An Adjutant, Sergeant-Major, and ten Sergeants certainly remained to represent the West Kent, but the Adjutant was no longer young, seeing that he had been promoted from Sergeant-Major to Quartermaster forty-four years before. He had only seen the Regiment for four months during the thirty-five years of his Adjutancy, and might certainly be considered more fit to retire on his laurels, duly earned during the Peninsular embodiment, than to embark afresh on the troubled sea of a modern Adjutant's active career. We accordingly find that on the reconstitution of the Militia, as described in the next chapter, Adjutant Eley retired on August 31st, 1852, after a long period of service in the West Kent. Promoted from Sergeant-Major in 1808, he served for between nine and ten years as Quartermaster, and subsequently for thirty-five years as Adjutant.

The Sergeant-Major, Thomas Faucett, who had served from 1818 to 1829 (and also during the training of 1831) as Quartermaster, was discharged September 6th, 1852, and the ten Sergeants, whose ages varied from fifty to sixty-two (averaging over fifty-five), were all discharged after the training of 1852, having been retained during the training on account of their knowledge of the billets, &c. &c., at Maidstone.

Thus disappeared the feeble links which connected the Militia of the Peninsular War with its modern successor, and the reconstitution of the force in 1852 marks the commencement of a new epoch in the history of the West Kent and the Militia generally.

¹ See "War Office Militia Letter-Books," xxx. 213.

CHAPTER XI

1852-1856

EMBODIED DURING CRIMEAN WAR, 1855-1856

Reorganisation of the Militia—Establishment and Officers of West Kent—Training of 1852—Regiment made Light Infantry—Training of 1853—Outbreak of the Crimean War—Training of 1854—Battalion embodied at Maidstone—Goes to Aldershot—Review by the Queen—Inspection by General Knollys—Presentation of Colours—West Kent embarks at Portsmouth—Lands at Kingstown—Proceeds *via* Galway to Castlebar—Quartered in Dublin—Leaves Ireland—Arrives at Spithead—Returns to Maidstone—Disembodied.

1852. THE French Revolution in 1848, and the unsettled state of Europe generally in that and the following years, caused the Government of this country to look to the condition of its military forces, and though in the “piping times of peace” the Militia had been neglected and suffered to fall into decay (zealous reformers, oblivious of its former services, if indeed they had ever troubled to make themselves acquainted with them, grudging the expense necessary to keep even the Permanent Staff in a state of efficiency), yet when wars and rumours of wars were the order of the day the first thoughts of both nation and Ministry, as a hundred years before, were turned towards the old constitutional force as a ready resource in times of trouble, and in 1852 it was decided to once more revive the Militia, and to re-establish it on a modern basis.

The Whig Ministry of the day accordingly brought in a Militia Bill, but Lord John Russell proposed to revive the “Local Militia” of 1808-16, a force more nearly corresponding to the Volunteers than to the “Regular Militia”; in fact, if such an apparent “bull” may be permitted, the “Local Militia” were originally compulsory

volunteers! being balloted for to complete the deficiency of volunteers in each county, to the extent of six times the numbers of the "Regular Militia." This proposal by no means satisfied the wishes of the nation, who desired a re-establishment of the "old Regular Militia"; and these views being pressed in an amendment brought forward by Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell's Ministry were defeated and obliged to resign, and on Lord Derby taking office a Bill was immediately brought in and carried to reorganise the "Regular Militia." In introducing the Bill Mr. Secretary Walpole pointed out that this Militia was actually in existence, that it had done good service in times gone by, and that its re-establishment in the manner proposed was calculated to provide the nation with a reliable force to fall back upon in case of necessity—a contingency, as he pointed out, by no means improbable. But it was not only Mr. Walpole who reminded his hearers of the past services of the Militia; the Duke of Wellington, in one of his last speeches, in supporting the Bill in the House of Lords, recalled the very valuable services of the Militia in the Peninsular War, and, having stated his opinion that the Militia Regiments of that day were in as good a state of discipline and as fit for service as any troops he had ever seen, and that it was impossible for troops to be in better order than the English Militia at the commencement of the century, concluded by expressing his firm conviction that under the proposed system the new Militia would in time become what their predecessors were, and would perform every service that could be required of them. No mean praise for the Iron Duke to speak of the old Militia in such glowing terms, and to declare that they were "as fine a corps as ever were seen."

In accordance with the provisions of the Act,¹ which was passed on June 80th, steps were taken for raising the new Militia. The total quota for England and Wales was fixed at 80,000, which might be increased to 120,000 by the Queen on communicating her intention to Parliament, or summoning it if adjourned or prorogued. The

¹ 15 and 16 Vict. c. 50.

men were to be between eighteen and thirty-five, and were to be raised by voluntary enlistment, and the deficiencies in the quota of one county might be made good by another in which the full quota had been already raised, and in which more recruits were forthcoming. It was expressly provided that the ballot might be resorted to in case of invasion, immediate danger, or where the quotas of any county could not be made up by voluntary enlistment. These ballot provisions remained unchanged until the abolition of the Militia in 1908. The term of service was fixed at five years, and the bounty was not to exceed £6. The period of training was to be twenty-one days, but might be reduced or extended by an Order in Council, provided the total period of training did not exceed fifty-six days.

The quota fixed for Kent was 2600, which was apportioned as follows :

West Kent Regiment . . .	1000
East " " . . .	1000
Kent Artillery Militia ¹ . . .	600
	<hr/>
Total . . .	2600

The Permanent Staff of the West Kent was to consist of the Adjutant, ten Sergeants (one per Company), and seven Drummers or Buglers. The addition of a Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, and Paymaster-Sergeant was subsequently sanctioned, and the number of Drummers or Buglers was increased to ten.

The training or embodied establishment of the Regiment was as follows :

- 10 Companies.
- 1 Colonel.
- 1 Lieut.-Colonel.
- 1 Major.

¹ Newly established.

10 Captains.
10 Lieutenants.
10 Ensigns.
1 Adjutant.
1 Surgeon.
1 Assistant Surgeon.
1 Quartermaster.
1 Sergeant-Major.
1 Quartermaster-Sergeant.
1 Paymaster-Sergeant.
33 Sergeants.
33 Corporals.
10 Drummers (7 only until September 1858).
1000 Privates.

The uniform was to be similar to that of the Line, but silver lace was to be substituted for gold. The pay during training or embodiment was to be the same as in the Army.

Recruiting only began in the autumn, but the requisite quota¹ was obtained in a very short time, and instructions were issued for the Regiment to assemble for training at Maidstone on November 17th, 1852.

On the reorganisation of the Militia the staff was completely changed. Adjutant Eley, as mentioned in the last chapter, retired in August 1852, and was succeeded by Captain Rowland B. Codd, late of the 17th Foot, who was appointed Adjutant on September 1st.

Surgeon George Elgar was posted to the Regiment on September 23rd.

A new Sergeant-Major, Henry George Pratt (late 17th Foot), was appointed on October 12th, and thirteen new Sergeants came

¹ Of the 1000 only 625 were required to be raised in 1852, the remainder in 1853

to the Regiment from the Line in November, replacing the old ones, who were retained during the training and discharged and pensioned at its conclusion.

Of the old Subalterns who served with the Regiment during the embodiment in 1814-16, only three reappear on the list in 1852, and only two (Lieutenants Hinde and Hodgson) were actually present at the training, and formed the connecting link between the Militia of the Peninsula embodiment and that of the time of Queen Victoria. All the others who remained had accepted the retired allowance (2*s.* 6*d.* per diem for Lieutenants and 2*s.* per diem for Ensigns) granted by the 15 and 16 Vict. c. 74, and in 1858 Hinde and Hodgson retired also.

The Regiment assembled at Maidstone on Wednesday, November 17th, 1852, for three weeks' training. There were present 18 Officers, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1 Paymaster-Sergeant, 13 Sergeants, 14 Corporals, 8 Drummers, and about 650 Privates.

The following is a list of the Officers (those in italics were absent):

Colonel *Sir J. K. Shaw*; Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Gybbon Monypenny.

Majors Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson and John Farnaby Cator.

Captains *James Whatman* (M.P.), William Peel Croughton, Montague Herbert Jenner, R. T. G. Gybbon Monypenny, John Robinson, George Robert Stephenson, T. M. Montague Weller.

Lieutenants Edward Hinde,¹ *Henry Johnson*, (sick-leave), F. A. Hodgson,¹ Henry Squires Shrapnel, George French, Henry Finch.

Ensigns *William Allen*, James MacGregor, Frederick Thompson.

¹ Served during embodiment 1814-16.



SIR THOMAS MARYON WILSON, Bart.

COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT, 1853-1869.

Adjutant : R. B. Codd, Captain.

Acting Paymaster and Quartermaster : R. B. Codd, Captain
and Adjutant.

Surgeon : George Elgar.

The training concluded on Tuesday, December 7th.

1853. Colonel Sir J. K. Shaw, who had been absent on leave during the training in 1852, resigned in the commencement of 1853, and on April 4th was succeeded by Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.,¹ who was promoted to the command of the Regiment, with the rank of Colonel.

From 1853 the rank of Colonel in the Militia was made honorary, the full Colonel being generally a landed proprietor of influence and position in the county, and standing in much the same relation to his Regiment as the Generals who were full Colonels of Line Regiments. Militia full Colonels appointed after 1853 were not to take actual and detailed command of their Regiments either during training or embodiment. This rule did not apply in the case of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson.

During the winter the West Kent was being rapidly completed to the full quota. Up to December 31st, 1852, the number of men enrolled was 662 ; at the end of March 1853 the total had increased to 981 ; and by the middle of May, when the Regiment assembled for training, the numbers were complete.

On February 4th, 1853, the Lord-Lieutenant, Earl Cowper, applied for the Regiment to be made Light Infantry, and received the following reply :

¹ It is a somewhat curious coincidence that Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson's grandfather, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., should have been in 1781 the full Colonel of the 50th Foot (then called the West Kent), and that the West Kent Militia, which Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson had commanded, was in 1881, a century later, affiliated to the 50th Queen's Own, when the county title, dropped in the interval, was revived.

“ WHITEHALL, February 7th, 1853.

“ MY LORD,

“ I have had the honor to lay before the Queen your Lordship's letter of the 4th instant, recommending that the West Kent Regiment of Militia be made Light Infantry, and I am to inform your Lordship that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that the West Kent Regiment shall be formed into a Light Infantry Regiment.

“ I have the honor to be,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

“ PALMERSTON.

“ The Earl COWPER,
Panshanger,
Hertford.”

This letter, having been communicated to Lieut.-Colonel Monypenny, and by him forwarded to the Adjutant, was published in Regimental Orders, dated Maidstone, February 13th, for general information.

The West Kent Light Infantry Militia, as it was styled henceforth, assembled for training at Maidstone on Tuesday, May 10th. There were present 20 Officers, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1 Paymaster-Sergeant, 22 Sergeants, 21 Corporals, 10 Buglers, and about 800 Privates.

The list of Officers was as follows :

Colonel : Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart. ; Lieut.-Colonel : T. Gybon Monypenny ; Major : G. R. Stephenson.¹

Captains : J. Whatman, W. P. Croughton, *G. Perkins*, R. T. G. G. Monypenny, J. Robinson, T. M. M. Weller, Edward Montresor.

¹ Major J. F. Cator was transferred to the Kent Artillery Militia, and Captain Stephenson was promoted to Major May 12th, 1853.



OFFICERS OF THE WEST KENT LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA, 1853.

From a drawing by A. E. M. HORNE.

Lieutenants : H. S. Shrapnel, *J. Stewart*, G. French, H. Finch, *James MacGregor* (sick-leave), R. C. Stileman.

Ensigns : *W. Allen*, F. Thompson, H. S. Hodges, G. Grey, Gordon S. Weld.

Adjutant and Acting Paymaster and Quartermaster : R. B. Codd, Captain.

Surgeon : George Elgar.

Assistant Surgeon : R. V. Skinner.¹

On May 18th, in consequence of the Parliamentary election at Maidstone, the Regiment marched as follows :

Headquarters and Nos. 1 and 2 Companies to Malling.

Nos. 3, 6, and 8 Companies to Tunbridge Wells.

Nos. 4, 5, 9, and 10 Companies to Tunbridge.

No. 7 Company to Wrotham.

The whole returned to Maidstone on May 15th. The training, which lasted four weeks, terminated on Tuesday, June 7th.

During the training the war-clouds which had been gathering on the Eastern horizon culminated in the delivery of the Russian ultimatum to Turkey on May 22nd and the departure of Prince Menzikoff, the Russian Ambassador, from Constantinople. The English and French fleets received orders at the beginning of June to proceed to the Dardanelles, and, the subsequent negotiations being unsuccessful, war was declared by England and France against Russia in February 1854, and troops were promptly despatched by both countries to the assistance of Turkey.

1854. The Regiment assembled for training at Maidstone on Wednesday, April 19th, 1854. There were present 20 Officers, 1 Sergeant-Major, 1 Quartermaster-Sergeant, 1 Paymaster-Sergeant, 33 Sergeants (16 of whom were on the Permanent Staff), 26 Corporals, 10 Drummers, and over 1000 men.

¹ Appointed May 17th.

The Officers were :

Colonel : Sir T. M. Wilson ; Lieut.-Colonel : Viscount Torrington ;¹ Major : G. R. Stephenson.

Captains : *J. Whatman* (M.P.), *W. P. Croughton* (sick-leave), R. T. G. G. Monypenny, J. Robinson, T. M. M. Weller, F. M. Godden, George French, R. Sheffield Sorell.

Lieutenants : *H. S. Shrapnel*, *J. MacGregor*, R. C. Stileman, R. G. Grey, G. S. Weld, A. H. Ross (?), J. S. Keeling (?).

Ensigns : *W. Allen*, F. Thompson, H. S. Hodges, R. H. F. Sprye, J. S. Ramsay, E. B. Wimberley.

Adjutant and Acting Quartermaster and Paymaster : R. B. Codd, Captain.

Surgeon : G. Elgar.

Assistant Surgeon : R. V. Skinner.

On May 6th the Colonel forwarded through the Lord-Lieutenant an offer on behalf of the West Kent expressing the readiness of the Regiment to undertake permanent service wherever and whenever it might be desirable. To this offer the following reply was forwarded :

“ WHITEHALL, 16th May, 1854.

“ MY LORD,

“ I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 9th Inst. submitting a very handsome and honorable offer of service on the part of the West Kent Regiment of Militia, which will be duly considered in making choice of the Militia Regiments to be embodied.

“ I have honor to be,

“ My Lord,

“ Your Lordship's obedient Servant,

“ The Earl COWPER,
Great Stanhope Street.”

“ PALMERSTON.

¹ Appointed February 27th, 1854, on the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel T. Gybbon Monypenny.



PRIVATE, WEST KENT LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA. 1853.

From a drawing by A. E. M. HORNE.

During the training a large number of men volunteered to the Line.

The training ended on Tuesday, May 16th.

The war in the Crimea continuing, it was deemed advisable during the winter 1854-55 to embody a large portion of the Militia.

1855. The West Kent was embodied on Wednesday, January 3rd, 1855, and assembled at MAIDSTONE on that day. The strength of the Regiment on assembly was 24 Officers, 3 Staff-Sergeants, 10 Colour-Sergeants, 20 Sergeants, 24 Corporals, 10 Buglers, and 654 Privates. Total N.C.Os. and men, 721.

LIST OF OFFICERS SERVING DURING CRIMEAN EMBODIMENT

Colonel: Sir T. Maryon Wilson,^{A B} Bart.

Lieut.-Colonel: Viscount Torrington, late 7th Foot.

Major: G. R. Stephenson, ^{A C} late 7th Dragoon Guards.

Captains: R. T. G. G. Monypenny,^{A B} late 86th Foot.

J. Robinson,^A late 24th Foot.

T. M. M. Weller.^{A B}

F. M. Godden (resigned¹ April 30th, 1855).

R. S. Sorell.^{A B}

R. C. Stileman.^{A C}

A. V. Bond,^B late 85th Foot.

E. H. Dering^A (appointed¹ January 15th, 1855; resigned November 10th, 1855).

G. S. Weld^C (appointed January 30th, 1855).

J. Jervis^B (appointed January 31st, 1855).

Lieutenants: A. H. Ross^B (promoted to Captain, May 1st, 1855).

J. S. Keeling.^{A B}

W. D. C. G. Monypenny.^{A B}

H. C. Hardinge, late 35th Foot.^A

¹ The dates are only given when the appointment, promotion, or retirement took place during the embodiment.

Lieutenants (*cont.*) :

T. J. Popplewell.^{A B}

G. R. M. Waldo.

C. Ashburnham (appointed Ensign 60th Rifles March ? 1855).

E. H. Penfold ^{A C} (January 31st, 1855).

P. A. Derbshire ^A (March 8th, 1855).

E. Parker (March 14th, 1855 ; retired June 1855).

H. G. Pratt (November 10th, 1855; resigned Lieutenancy July 28th, 1856).

Ensigns: **F. W. Thompson** (appointed Ensign 1st Foot March 23rd, 1855).

H. S. Hodges ^B (promoted to Lieutenant August 1st, 1855; appointed Ensign 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade February 20th, 1856).

J. S. Ramsay.^{A C}

G. O. Ramsay.^{A B}

T. H. Townsend (January 28th, 1855; appointed Ensign 1st Foot April 10th, 1855).

T. A. Farrell ^{A B} (January 29th, 1855 ; promoted to Lieutenant August 2nd, 1855).

L. R. Willoughby ^A (January 30th, 1855 ; resigned February 12th, 1856).

R. Ker ^{A C} (January 31st, 1855; resigned April 18th, 1856).

J. Harris ^{A B} (February 11th, 1855).

G. R. Mascall ^B (April 7th, 1855).

F. J. A. Dunn ^B (October 6th, 1855).

M. C. Garsid ^C (December 21st, 1855).

C. H. Sams ^C (December 22nd, 1855).

R. M. Kelson ^C (February 20th, 1856).

J. J. Tookie ^C (March 7th, 1856).

Adjutants: **R. B. Codd,^A** Captain (late 17th Regiment); exchanged to Berkshire Militia June 30th, 1855.

Adjutants (*cont.*):

Captain A. V. Bond,^B Acting Adjutant July 1st, 1855, to January 1856.

E. A. Lynch, Captain (late Captain and Adjutant Berkshire Militia) ; exchanged to West Kent June 30th, 1855 ; joined January 1856.

Surgeon : R. J. Peckham.^{A B}

Assistant Surgeon : R. V. Skinner.^B

Paymaster : D. Dunn,^{A B} Brevet-Major.

Quartermasters : Captain and Adjutant Codd,^A Acting Quartermaster till June 1855.

H. G. Pratt^{A C} (late Sergeant-Major), June 4th, 1855, to November 10th, 1855.

H. G. Pratt, Lieutenant and Acting Quartermaster November 10th, 1855, to end of embodiment, July 1856.

^A Proceeded to Aldershot with Headquarters May 1855.

^B Embarked with the Regiment for Ireland November 1855.

^C Joined Headquarters subsequently in Ireland.

The Regiment remained at Maidstone for about five months.

At this period the Orderly Room and Regimental Stores were in a house on St. Faith's Green, "St. Faith's House" ; and "Grove House," in Week Street, served as the Hospital.

During the stay of the Regiment at Maidstone upwards of 150 men volunteered to the Regular Army, and as an Ensigny was given for every 75 men volunteering, Lieutenants Ashburnham and Ensign Thompson accordingly received commissions in the 60th Rifles and 1st Foot.

At the end of March the strength of the Regiment was 765 N.C.Os. and men, but, although recruiting was constantly going on, at the end of June the numbers had decreased to 596, owing partly to volunteering for the Line, and partly to the circumstance that

R

in March a considerable number of men were disembodied, and subsequently (in June) discharged altogether, under the following circumstances.

By the 17 Vict. c. 18, embodiment was authorised "whenever a state of war should exist," &c., but men enlisted previous to the passing of this Act (May 1854) could only be kept out for fifty-six days in each year, unless in case of "actual invasion or imminent danger thereof." These men were therefore offered their choice between being reattested on the new conditions for the remainder of their term of service, with an extra bounty of £1, or sent to their homes, and many chose the latter alternative, and were afterwards ordered to be discharged altogether as above mentioned.

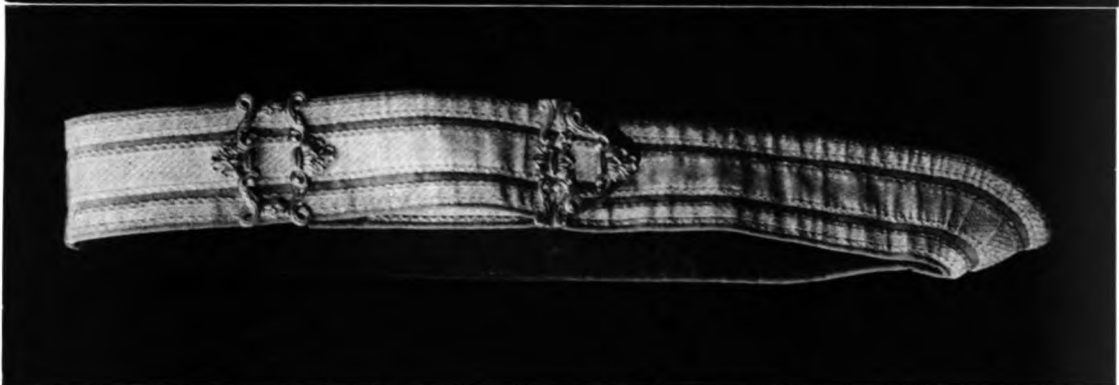
On Thursday, May 24th, 1855, the West Kent Light Infantry proceeded by rail from Maidstone to Ash, and thence marched to ALDERSHOT, where they were quartered in huts in the South Camp. The Regiment on arrival at Aldershot consisted of six Companies, a Depôt having been left at Maidstone, under Ensign Hodges, and several recruiting parties being distributed throughout the western part of Kent. The Officers who accompanied the main body from Maidstone to Aldershot are marked A on the list on p. 256.

The Regiments in the South Camp were brigaded as follows :

1st Brigade . . .	1st Royal Surrey Militia West Kent Light Infantry 1st or Royal East Middlesex
2nd Brigade . . .	2nd Warwick 2nd King's Own Stafford 5th Royal Lancashire

The troops at Aldershot were reviewed on Tuesday, July 10th, by the Queen, when she expressed "her satisfaction at the steady and soldierlike appearance of the Regiments." Her Majesty subsequently inspected the quarters of the West Kent.

Captains Bond and Jervis joined Headquarters during the



COLOUR-BELTS, WHITE LEATHER.

COLOUR-BELTS, SILVER BRAID ON KENTISH GREY.

SERGEANT-DRUMMER'S EMBROIDERED BELT AND STAFF.

summer with drafts from Maidstone, raising the number of the Service Companies from six to eight.

The Regiment was inspected on Thursday, October 4th, by Major-General Knollys, commanding the camp, and received from him the highest commendation. The following reference to the inspection appears in Regimental Orders :

“ CAMP, ALDERSHOT, October 4th, 1855.

“ The Commanding Officer has much pleasure in alluding to the flattering terms in which Major-General Knollys expressed himself with regard to the conduct of the West Kent Militia both in and out of Quarters, and also as to their drill in the Field, since they have been encamped at Aldershot, and the Lieut.-Colonel feels that his thanks are due to the men for their good conduct and to the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers for their co-operation with him in thus bringing the Regiment to such a good state of discipline, and he trusts that nothing will ever occur to tarnish the high character which has this day been passed upon the Regiment.

“ By Order.

“ A. V. BOND, CAPT.,

“ *Acting Adjutant, W.K.M.*”

The West Kent received orders on November 8th to proceed from Aldershot to Ireland, but previous to their departure new colours were presented to the Regiment.

The old colours,¹ together with fourteen stand of flint arms and fourteen sets of accoutrements which were in September 1852 in possession of the Adjutant in the West Kent store-room, were all that remained of the former equipment of the Regiment. The colours were described in a letter from Earl Cowper, the Lord-Lieutenant, written to the Home Secretary in that month, as “ unfit for any further service and dissimilar to those now in use.” Nevertheless they were still borne by the Regiment while

¹ See pp. 101 and 192.

at Aldershot, but were described in October 1855 as "so rotten that they cannot remain much longer on the poles."

The new colours were of what is now known as the "old pattern," and were in possession of the Regiment until 1905, being occasionally borne by the Battalion, and taken to Malta during the embodiment 1899-1901.¹ They were presented on the regimental parade-ground at Aldershot on Wednesday, November 21st, 1855. The colours were to have been presented by Lady Julia Cornwallis,² but in her absence General Knollys officiated on her behalf, and explained that her Ladyship was prevented from being present by family affliction, consequent on the loss of relatives in the Crimea.

The Regiment having been drawn up in line, the two Companies on each flank were wheeled inwards so as to form three sides of a square. The colours having been blessed by the Chaplain, "the General, in spirited and appropriate language, committed them to the care of the Regiment, the discipline and good conduct of which, while in camp, he warmly and deservedly eulogised."³

Colonel Sir T. M. Wilson having replied on behalf of the Regiment in suitable terms, line was re-formed, and, breaking into column, the Battalion marched past, carrying the new colours.

The ceremonial concluded, Sir T. M. Wilson and the officers entertained General Knollys and the numerous friends who were present at luncheon in the mess-room.

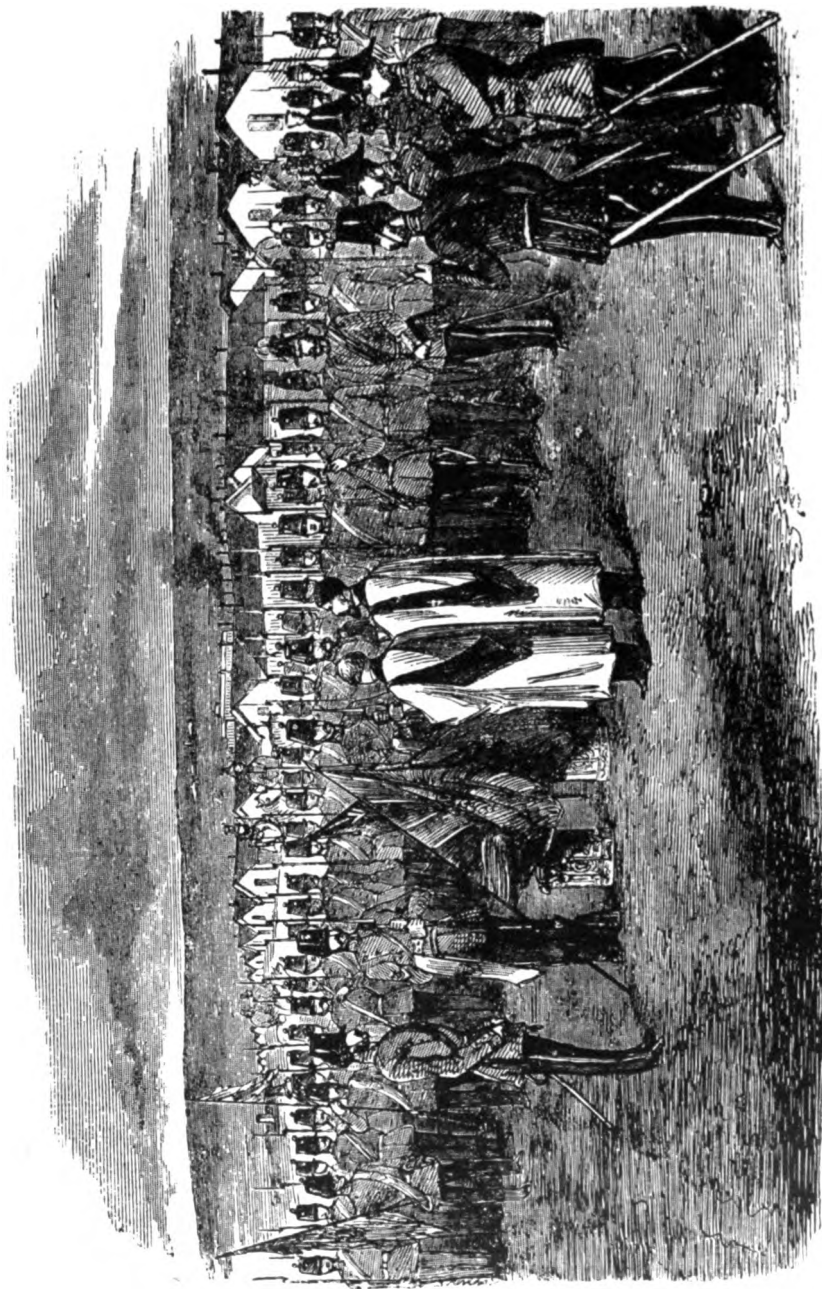
On Monday, November 26th, the West Kent left Aldershot and proceeded by rail to Portsmouth. They were met on arrival

¹ See p. 308.

² Lady Julia Mann Cornwallis, daughter and heiress of James third Earl and fifth Marquis Cornwallis; born 1844; married Viscount Holmesdale; died 1883.

Lady Holmesdale always took a kindly interest in the Regiment in after years, and to the last years of her life extended her hospitality to the Officers of the West Kent, who will long retain pleasurable recollections of the festivities at Linton, in which they so frequently participated.

³ *Illustrated London News*, December 1st, 1855, from which the pictorial representation of the event is taken.



PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE WEST KENT LIGHT INFANTRY MILITIA.
ALDERSHOT, 21st NOVEMBER, 1855.

Reproduced, by permission, from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

by the band of the 80th Regiment, headed by which they marched from the station to the Dockyard, where they embarked on board the steam transport *Niagara*,¹ Captain Shannon. The strength of the Regiment on embarkation was 19 Officers² and 414 men. 33 women and 27 children accompanied the Regiment.

Lieutenant and Acting Quartermaster Pratt was left behind at Aldershot to give over the quarters, after which he rejoined the Regiment at Castlebar.

Captain Robinson was sent to Maidstone to take charge of the Depôt there.

Several Officers who did not accompany the Regiment, being on leave or at Maidstone at the time of embarkation, subsequently joined Headquarters in Ireland.³

While speaking of the Regiment's departure from Aldershot we must not omit to notice the very high terms in which General Knollys, in the following spring, speaks of the conduct, &c., of the Militia Regiments which had been stationed in the camp during the war. In a Divisional Order dated June 3rd, 1856, he says: "It is difficult for troops to have given less trouble to their General than has been the case with the Militia who have been quartered at Aldershot. The unvaried zeal of all ranks in doing their duty and the invariable attention the Lieut.-General has experienced in meeting his wishes, from the highest to the lowest, it would neither be consistent with justice nor with his feelings to pass unacknowledged. The country may well be proud of its Militia. Had another year's war called for their services, the Lieut.-General has been practically acquainted, from the experience of the last year, how that call would have been answered. During that year the Lieut.-General has had twenty-seven Regiments of Militia, English and Irish, under his command, and there has not been one of those twenty-seven Regiments whose general efficiency and capacity for

¹ The *Niagara* was a transatlantic mail packet running between Liverpool and America.

² Marked s on list, p. 256.

³ Marked c on list, p. 256.

all purposes of soldiers would not have done credit to any regular corps in Europe."

The Regiment, having embarked as above mentioned on November 26th, left Portsmouth on the following morning. The band of the Westmeath Militia came down to the Dockyard at 7 A.M. and played several lively tunes, concluding with "Auld Lang Syne" as the *Niagara* slowly steamed out to sea.

On the 29th the West Kent disembarked at Kingstown (Dublin), and proceeded by rail to Galway.

Headquarters and three Companies continued their journey on the following day (November 30th) to CASTLEBAR, which they reached on Monday, December 3rd, having halted on November 30th at Tuam and Headford, and on December 1st and 2nd at Hollymount and Ballinrobe.

The second division, consisting of two Companies, under Captain Weller, left Galway on December 1st, halted on the 1st and 2nd at Tuam and Headford, at Hollymount and Ballinrobe on the 3rd, and reached Castlebar on the 4th.

The third division, made up of the remaining three Companies, under the command of Captain R. T. G. G. Monypenny, did not start from Galway until Monday, the 3rd, and arrived at Castlebar on the 5th, proceeding by the same route as the other divisions.

The Regiment remained at Castlebar for the rest of the winter.

The strength of the Regiment at the end of 1855 was 32 Officers, 2 Staff-Sergeants, 7 Colour-Sergeants, 19 Sergeants, 31 Corporals, 13 Drummers, 581 Privates.

1856. In February 1856 Lieutenant Henry Stephen Hodges received a commission in the Line, the West Kent having furnished about 100 additional volunteers to the Regular Army, making, with those who volunteered in spring, a total of about 800 given by the West Kent to the Line since the embodiment.

In the last week of May 1856 (in accordance with orders received May 24th) the Regiment left Castlebar, and proceeded in three divisions to DUBLIN.

The West Kent remained in Dublin about a month, and were quartered in the Ship Street Barracks.

At the end of June the Battalion embarked on board the *Britannia*, No. 2, steam transport, and left Ireland to return to England.

The *Britannia* arrived at Spithead on Thursday morning, July 8rd. She went into harbour and disembarked the West Kent, who proceeded by rail to MAIDSTONE, where they were disembodied on July 19th, having been embodied $18\frac{1}{2}$ months.

CHAPTER XII

1857-1899

DISEMBODIED PERIOD

Trainings 1858 to 1899—2nd Battalion formed 1876—Colours presented to it 1877—Militia Reserve called out 1878—Designation altered to 3rd and 4th Battalions the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment 1881—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught becomes Honorary Colonel 1884—Reviews the Battalions in 1886—Queen's "Jubilee," 1887—Manœuvres at Ashdown Forest 1893—4th Battalion amalgamated with 3rd and absorbed, 1894—Manœuvres between Lydd and Ashford 1895—Camp at Chattenden, near Strood, 1897—Musketry at Gravesend—March through the County by Meopham, Sevenoaks, and Wrotham to Headquarters—"Diamond Jubilee"—Contingent sent to London—Visited and inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught 1899.

1857. AFTER disembodiment the West Kent was not again assembled until the autumn of 1858, the training of 1857 being dispensed with on account of the recent embodiment.

1858. The Regiment assembled for training at Maidstone on Wednesday, September 15th, 1858. The inspection took place on Friday, October 1st, Colonel Douglas being the Inspecting Officer. The training lasted three weeks, terminating on Tuesday, October 5th.

(For lists of Officers and numbers of N.C.Os. and men present at each training since the Crimean embodiment see Appendices D and E.)

1859. The Regiment assembled for training at Maidstone on Wednesday, June 29th, 1859. On Wednesday, July 13th, the West Kent was reviewed by Viscount Sydney, Lord-Lieutenant

of the county. On Saturday, July 16th, the Battalion was inspected by Colonel Balders, C.B. The training ended on Tuesday, July 19th.

At the end of the year Captain Lynch resigned the Adjutancy, being replaced by Captain Roberts, from the 7th Lancashire Militia, with whom he exchanged.

1860. In March 1860 the 1064 stand of old smooth-bores in possession of the Regiment were returned into store, and new Enfield rifles issued in their stead.

The Regiment assembled at Maidstone on Friday, April 27th, 1860, for twenty-seven days' training. The inspection took place on Monday, May 21st, and on Wednesday, May 23rd, the training terminated.

1861. The Regiment assembled at Maidstone for training on Monday, April 22nd, 1861.

Headquarters continued, as before, to be at the Militia Barracks, but parades and inspections were held in the square of the Cavalry Barracks.

On Tuesday, May 14th, the Regiment was inspected by the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, Lord Sydney, and on Thursday, May 16th, by Brigadier-General Sutton, C.B.

During this training systematic musketry instruction and practice with the new rifles were carried out by the Regiment for the first time.

The training ended on Saturday, May 18th.

1862. The recruits of the West Kent assembled at Maidstone on Thursday, April 24th, 1862, for a fortnight's preliminary drill previous to the annual training.

The training, which this year lasted only three weeks, commenced on Thursday, May 8th.

The Regiment was inspected on Thursday, May 22nd, by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and on the following day by Brigadier-General Sutton, C.B.

On Wednesday, May 28th, the training terminated.

1863. The recruits of the Regiment assembled at Maidstone for preliminary drill on Friday, April 10th, 1863.

The training commenced on Friday, April 24th, and lasted three weeks.

The Regiment was inspected on Wednesday, May 18th, by Brigadier-General Sutton, and the training ended on the following day, Thursday, May 14th.

1864. The recruits assembled at Maidstone on Thursday, April 7th, 1864, for preliminary drill.

On Thursday, April 21st, the Regiment commenced its annual training which lasted three weeks, ending on Wednesday, May 11th.

On Tuesday, May 10th, the Battalion was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Hon. J. J. Bourke.

1865. The preliminary drill for the recruits in 1865 only lasted for one week, commencing on Monday, April 24th, but the period of training was increased to twenty-seven days (as in 1860 and 1861), the Regiment assembling at Maidstone on Monday, May 1st, and being dismissed on Saturday, May 27th.

On Friday, May 26th, the inspection took place, Colonel Bruce, Grenadier Guards, being the Inspecting Officer.

1866. The recruits assembled for preliminary drill on Monday, April 16th, 1866, and the remainder of the Regiment joined them at Maidstone on Monday, April 23rd.

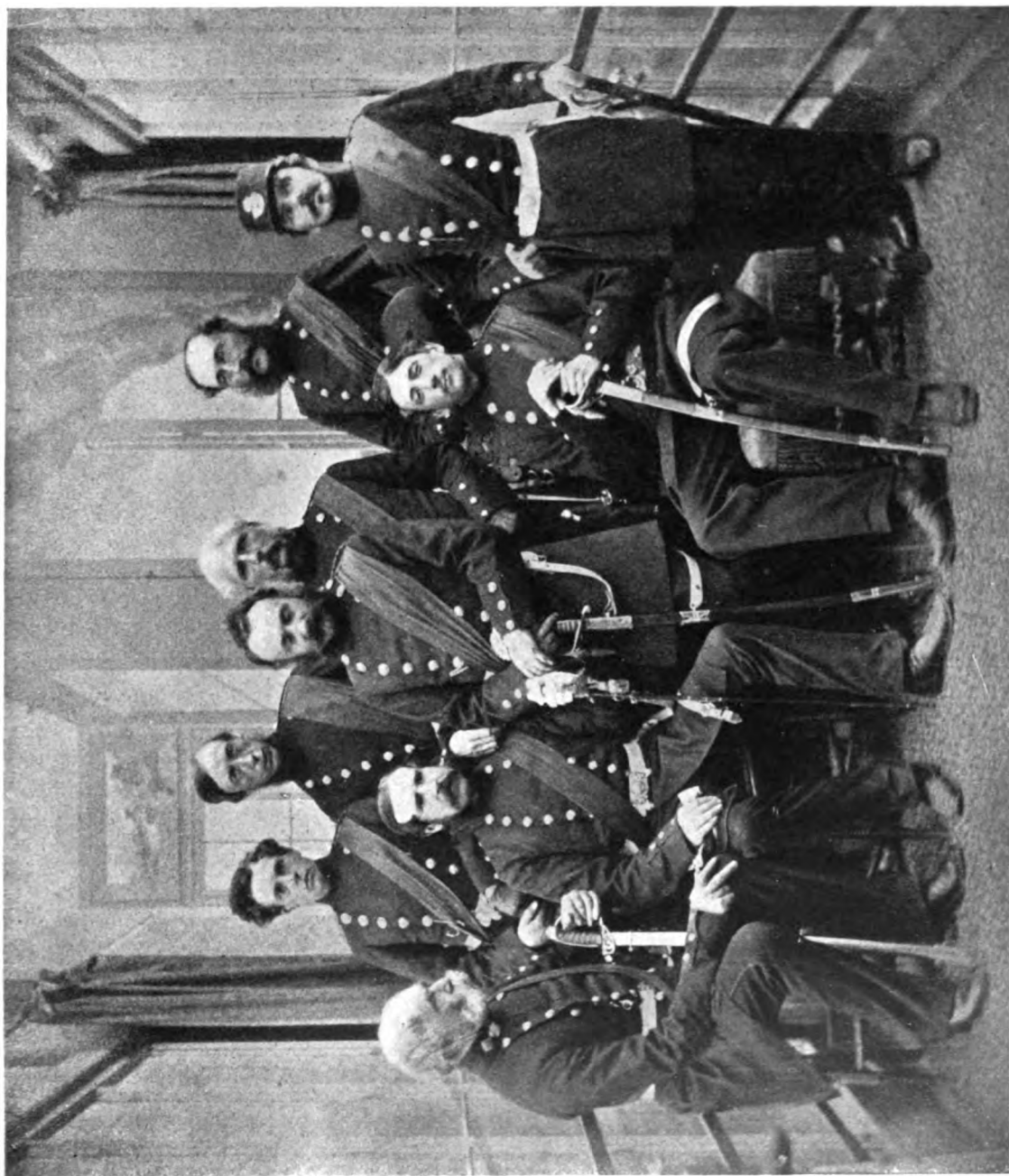
The Battalion was inspected on Thursday, May 17th, by Colonel Aplin, 48th Regiment.

The training terminated on Saturday, May 19th.

1867. In 1867 the preliminary drill for recruits was extended to a fortnight, the period of training remaining, as before, twenty-seven days.

The preliminary drill began on Thursday, April 11th, the training commencing on Thursday, April 25th.

On Friday, May 17th, the Regiment was inspected by the Lord-Lieutenant, and on Saturday, May 18th, by Colonel J. K. Pison, Inspector-General of Militia.



CAPT. PENFOLD

CAPT. FARRELL

CAPT. DODD

On Tuesday, May 21st, the training ended.

1868. The recruits assembled for preliminary drill on Monday, April 6th, 1868.

The Regiment assembled at Maidstone for training on Monday, April 20th.

On Monday, May 11th, the West Kent were inspected by Colonel De Bathe.

The training terminated on Saturday, May 16th.

1869. On Monday, March 29th, 1869, the recruits assembled for preliminary drill.

The Regiment assembled at Maidstone on Monday, April 12th.

On Thursday, April 15th, the Battalion, under the command of Major R. T. G. G. Monypenny (Colonel Sir T. M. Wilson being on sick-leave), proceeded to Shorncliffe Camp, where it was quartered in D Lines.

The other Regiments in camp were the 6th and 10th Dépôt Battalions.

Brigadier-General Brownrigg, C.B., was in command of the station.

On Wednesday, May 5th, the West Kent were inspected by the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and on the following day by Major-General Brownrigg, C.B.

On Friday, May 7th, the Regiment returned to Maidstone, and was dismissed on Saturday, May 8th.

Just previous to the termination of the training intelligence was received of the death of Colonel Sir T. M. Wilson, which took place on May 5th, to the great regret of the Regiment, which he had commanded for more than sixteen years, and in which he had served since 1831.

Sir T. M. Wilson was the last Colonel of the Regiment who actually commanded the Battalion, subsequent appointments as Colonel being honorary, in accordance with regulations made in 1858.¹

¹ *Vide* p. 251.

On May 20th Major R. T. G. G. Monypenny was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and on May 22nd Viscount Torrington was appointed to be Honorary Colonel.

1870. On Monday, April 11th, 1870, the recruits assembled for preliminary drill, and the remainder of the Regiment joined them at Maidstone on Monday, April 25th, proceeding to Shorncliffe Camp on Wednesday, April 27th, for the annual training.

Whilst at Shorncliffe the Regiment was quartered in D Lines.

The camp was under the command of Brevet-Colonel J. W. Smith, C.B., and the force stationed there at that date included, besides the West Kent, the 2nd Battalion of the Buffs, with the Depôt of the 1st Battalion attached, and the 34th Regiment, with the Depôt of the 96th attached.

The Regiment was inspected on Thursday, May 19th, returned to Maidstone on the following day, and was dismissed on Saturday, May 21st.

1871. The preliminary drill for the recruits, which this year lasted four weeks, commenced on Monday, March 27th, 1871. The remainder of the Regiment assembled at Maidstone for training on Monday, April 24th. The Regiment was inspected on Thursday, May 18th, by Major-General Brownrigg, C.B., and the training terminated on Saturday, May 20th.

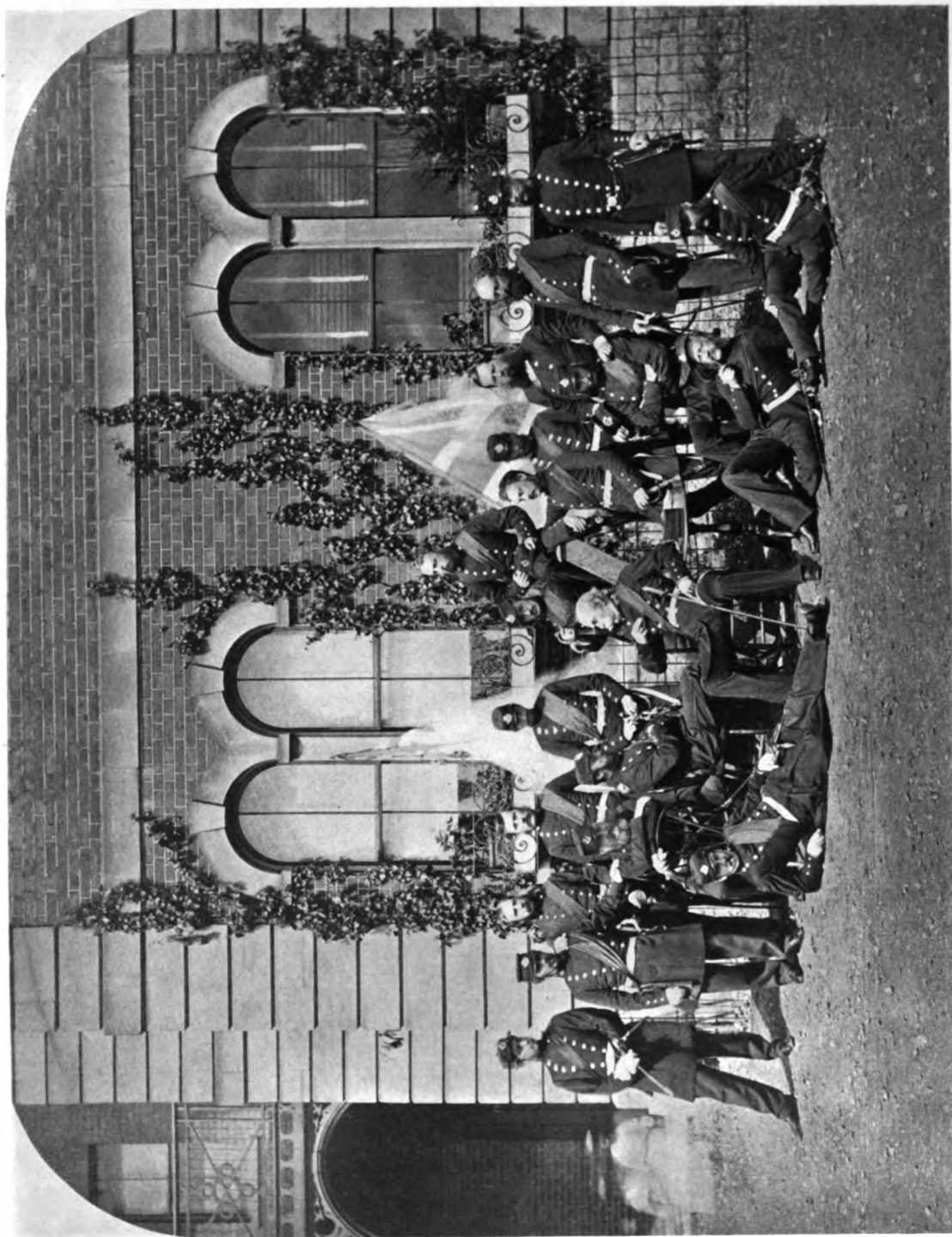
1872. In January 1872 Captain Roberts retired, and was succeeded as Adjutant by Captain Cragg, of the Rifle Brigade.

The Regiment assembled at Maidstone for training on Monday, April 22nd.

Colonel Knox, C.B., inspected the Battalion on Thursday, May 16th, at the Cavalry Barracks. "The men were put through a number of field manœuvres, the whole of which were executed very satisfactorily."

On Saturday, May 18th, the training ended.

1873. The recruits assembled on Monday, March 3rd, 1873, for preliminary drill, which lasted for eight weeks. The recruits were inspected on Saturday, April 26th.



CAPT. TEEHURNE MAJOR WEILER CAPT. ROSS CAPT. ROBERTS COL. SIR T. M. WILSON R. J. PECKHAM CAPT. FARRELL CAPT. STILEMAN CAPT. PERFOLD H. PRATT

On Monday, April 28th, the Regiment assembled for training at Maidstone. On Thursday, May 22nd, the Battalion was inspected by Colonel Gloster, commanding the 46th Brigade Dépôt (*i.e.*, the garrison at Maidstone, consisting of two Companies of the 50th and two Companies of the 97th Regiments, which, under the new system, formed what was entitled the 46th Brigade Dépôt, a designation which only lasted a few years).

On Saturday, May 24th, the training terminated.

Although it has not been thought necessary to allude to the fact every year, it may be mentioned once for all that the Inspecting Officers almost without exception expressed their satisfaction with the drill and discipline of the West Kent, and spoke in high terms of the appearance, behaviour, and interior economy of the Regiment. This was more especially the case in 1859, 1863, 1864, 1866, 1867, and 1873, but it must by no means be inferred that in the years not mentioned the reports were unfavourable, as this was not so.

In the year 1873, however, the civil authorities added their testimony to that of the Inspecting Officer, and bore witness to the good behaviour, &c., of the men of the West Kent, as the following extract from Regimental Orders, May 23rd, 1873, will show :

“No. 4. The following Letter from the Mayor of Maidstone to Colonel Monypenny is published for information :

“‘ May 23rd, 1873.

“‘ SIR,

“‘ I cannot permit the period of Training of the Regiment of West Kent Light Infantry Militia under your command to expire without expressing to you the gratification of the Civil Authorities at the orderly conduct of the men in the town.

“‘ I have the honour to remain,

“‘ Your obedient servant,

“‘ CHARLES ELLIS,

“‘ To Colonel MONYPENNY,
Headquarters.’”

“‘ Mayor.

1874. The recruits assembled on Monday, March 2nd, 1874, for eight weeks' preliminary drill. The drill took place at the Militia Barracks.

On Monday, April 27th, the Regiment assembled at Maidstone for training.

The inspection of kits, books, &c., took place on Thursday, May 21st, at the Militia Barracks, where the Regiment paraded at 2.30 P.M. in marching order; the remainder of the inspection was held in the Cavalry Barracks the following day, the Regiment being drawn up at 10.30 in review order. Colonel Gloster, commanding 46th Brigade Sub-District, was the Inspecting Officer.

The training ended Saturday, May 23rd.

1875. The recruits assembled on Monday, March 15th, 1875, for preliminary drill.

The Regiment assembled on Monday, May 10th, was inspected on Friday, June 3rd, at the Brigade Dépôt (late Cavalry) Barracks by the Officer commanding the 46th Sub-District, and was dismissed the following day (June 4th).

A letter was received from the Town Clerk of Maidstone conveying, by desire of the Mayor, to Colonel Monypenny and the Officers of the West Kent Light Infantry Militia "the hearty acknowledgments of the Civil Authorities for the admirable discipline maintained during the stay of the Regiment within the Borough."

The Militia Barracks were used in this year for the last time, and the orderly-room, stores, &c., were transferred to the Brigade Dépôt Barracks, where Headquarters of the West Kent Militia were thenceforward located.

1876. The recruits assembled Monday, February 28th, 1876, and the remainder of the Regiment on Monday, April 24th.

On Tuesday, May 16th, the Battalion proceeded to Chatham, and took part in a Brigade field-day with the troops quartered there. The Regiments at Chatham were the 76th, the 3rd Battalion 60th

Rifles, and the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. Major-General George Erskine was in command.

On Friday, May 19th, the Regiment was inspected by Colonel E. T. Gloster, commanding the 46th Sub-District.

The training terminated Saturday, May 20th.

At the conclusion of this training an important change took place in the constitution of the Regiment, which was announced in Regimental Order No. 6 of May 19th, wherein it was stated that, "Orders having been received for the addition of two Companies to the Regiment" (which then consisted of ten Companies) "and the formation of a 2nd Battalion," the Officer Commanding had decided that the 1st Battalion was to consist of the existing Right Half Battalion, viz., the A, B, C, D, and E Companies, with one new Company, to be called the F; and that the 2nd Battalion was to be composed of the existing Left Half Battalion, viz., the G, H, I, and K Companies, the old F Company, which was to become the L, and one new Company, the M.

Considerable changes took place amongst the Officers in consequence of this augmentation of the Regiment.

Major Treherne was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel in July 1876, and on the retirement of Colonel Monypenny in March of the following year became Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, Major Cuthbert Larking being promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and taking command of the 2nd Battalion. Captains Edgar Larking and Blake were promoted to be Majors in the 1st and 2nd Battalions respectively.

1877. Captain Cragg became Major, and retired early in 1877, being succeeded as Adjutant by Captain Barker, of the 50th Regiment.

During the winter of 1876-77 the Eastern Question assumed an acute form, and in April 1877 Russia declared war against Turkey. It was considered not improbable that other European Powers might become involved, and that Great Britain might have to intervene. On May 15th, 1877, the Commanding Officer forwarded a

letter requesting that the West Kent might "be one of the first to be embodied in the event of any of the Militia Force being called out for Permanent Duty." This letter was forward by the General commanding the district on the 19th, and acknowledged by the War Office on the 24th.

The recruits of the West Kent Light Infantry assembled for preliminary drill on Monday, June 25th, 1877.

On Thursday, July 26th, the whole of the troops at Maidstone, including the recruits of the West Kent Militia, were inspected by Major-General Lord A. G. Russell, C.B., commanding the South-Eastern District.

On Wednesday, August 1st, the recruits were inspected by Colonel Torrens, commanding 46th Sub-District, and on the following Saturday (August 4th) were dismissed, after six weeks' drill. It was not considered desirable to prolong the preliminary drill nor to assemble the Regiment for training at that period, there being in the spring and summer of 1877 an epidemic of scarlet fever at Maidstone.

Both Battalions of the Regiment were called out for training on Monday, October 15th.

The Officers' Mess, which had hitherto always (when at Maidstone) been established at the Star Hotel, was this year located in a marquee pitched on the north-west corner of the barrack square, another marquee communicating therewith doing duty as ante-room, an arrangement which, though rather chilly at that period of the year, proved ultimately highly beneficial, as leading to the gradual augmentation and completion of the Mess property, so that the Regiment subsequently at all times, on assembling for training or embodiment, was able to establish a comfortable Mess independent of any hotel.

On October 20th the Regiment marched out to Pennenden Heath and back.

On Tuesday, October 30th, the ceremony of presenting Colours to the newly formed 2nd Battalion took place in the barrack square.



COLOURS OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA, 1877-1908.

PRESENTED AT MAIDSTONE, 30TH OCTOBER, 1877.

The two Battalions of the Regiment were drawn up at 11.45 in open order on opposite sides of the parade-ground, facing inwards, the 1st Battalion on the western and the 2nd Battalion on the eastern side. The Colours of the 1st Battalion were "trooped" in the usual manner, both Battalions presenting arms as the escort and Colours passed along the ranks of the 1st Battalion. At the conclusion of the "troop" the new colours of the 2nd Battalion, which were of what is known as the "new pattern," were uncased, and, a prayer having been said by the Chaplain, were presented by Lady Sydney, the wife of the Lord-Lieutenant (who, with others, had taken up a position in front of the centre), to the two senior Subalterns of the Battalion, viz., Sub-Lieutenants Frewen and Yardley, who received them kneeling. In presenting the Colours her Ladyship made a short address, in which she said that she trusted the soldiers of the Battalion would perform their duty to their Queen and country and do honour to the West Kent Militia. The Regiment had hitherto conducted itself with honour and credit, "and," her Ladyship added, "I have full confidence that the new Battalion which has now received its first Colours will always show the traditional valour and loyalty of the men of Kent."

Lieut.-Colonel Cuthbert Larking, in a spirited reply, thanked Lady Sydney for the honour she had done the Battalion in presenting the Colours, and concluded by an assurance that, young as it was, there existed no more loyal Regiment in her Majesty's service, and none more ready to defend their Colours, if necessity arose, to the death.

At the conclusion of Lieut.-Colonel Larking's speech the Officers who had received the Colours rose and placed them in their belts, on which the Battalion gave a general salute, a compliment which was immediately repeated by the 1st Battalion.

Both Battalions then broke into column and marched past.

The Officers of the Regiment afterwards entertained Lady Sydney and other friends at luncheon in the mess marquee.

On Wednesday, November 6th, the Regiment proceeded to

Chatham, and took part in a field-day with the Regular troops stationed there, viz., the Royal Marine Light Infantry, 2/5th Fusiliers, 2/24th and 30th Regiments. Lieut.-General Erskine, commanding at Chatham, expressed himself particularly pleased with the West Kent, and especially with the manner in which they performed the new system of attack.

On Friday, November 8th, the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Fitzroy, Coldstream Guards, and on the following day the training terminated.

1878. Early in 1878 Captain Barker retired, and was succeeded in the Adjutancy by Captain Churchill, 50th Regiment.

On Monday, March 4th, the recruits of the Regiment assembled for preliminary drill.

The progress of the war between Russia and Turkey and the reverses suffered by the latter at the end of 1877 created great excitement in England. In January the Russians advanced towards Gallipoli. Parliament, which had been specially summoned, met on the 17th; the British Fleet was ordered to the Dardanelles, and subsequently, in February, anchored in the Sea of Marmora. At the beginning of March the Treaty of San Stefano was signed. A Congress of the Great Powers at Berlin on the Eastern Question was arranged, and in April great military preparations were made in England. 7000 Indian troops were ordered to Malta, and on April 10th a proclamation was issued calling out the Reserves.

In accordance with this proclamation the "Militia Reserve" throughout the country proceeded to assemble at their various Headquarters. The Reserve men responded to the call with the greatest alacrity, and those belonging to the West Kent, with very few exceptions, reported themselves promptly at Maidstone. Out of 185, 12 were invalided as temporarily unfit for service, 3 were absent on medical certificate, and only 11 were absent without leave (4 of these being accounted for, being at sea or otherwise unavoidably prevented from answering to the call).



HELMET PLATE
(SILVER),
1870 - 1880



SHAKO PLATE
(SILVER),
1870 - 1878

On April 12th a detachment of 41 Reserve men of the West Kent Militia left Maidstone to join the 50th Regiment, then stationed in Edinburgh, and on April 27th a further detachment of 111 men proceeded to the same destination, under Lieut.-Colonel Thompson, Captain Bayly, and Lieutenant Jones, 50th Regiment. They proceeded by train to Gravesend, and thence by General Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Penguin* to Edinburgh. Another party followed on May 17th.

On Monday, April 29th, the Regiment assembled for training. During this and the two succeeding trainings the Officers' mess was established in the Assembly Rooms, opposite the gate of the barracks, and the men were accommodated partly in the drill-shed (the former riding-school) and partly in tents in the barrack field.

On May 21st the Regiment proceeded to Chatham to take part in a field-day, returning to Maidstone by march route. The two Battalions were brigaded with the 80th Regiment and a Battalion of Royal Marine Light Infantry, under Colonel Hutton, 80th Regiment, and elicited the approbation of Major-General Newdigate.

On Thursday, May 23rd, the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Hales Wilkie, commanding 46th Sub-District.

On Saturday, May 25th, the training terminated.

The Militia Reserve men from Edinburgh returned to Maidstone on August 2nd (the Berlin Treaty having been signed and the crisis being at an end), and were sent to their homes.

1879. The recruits assembled on Monday, March 3rd, 1879.

The Regiment assembled on Monday, April 28th, and were quartered partly in barracks and partly encamped in the drill-field, between the barracks and the Medway.

In consideration of the fact that a large proportion of the "old hands" of the Militia were in the Reserve, and had consequently had a considerable spell of military service in the preceding summer, the training this year only lasted three weeks.

Owing to the Zulu War and other causes, a special call was made for volunteers from the Militia for the Battalions on active

service. To this call, made on parade on May 7th, the West Kent responded very well indeed, and the Colonel expressed his great satisfaction at the number of volunteers who came forward.

The Regiment was inspected on Thursday May 15th, by Colonel Hales Wilkie, commanding the 46th Sub-District.

On Saturday, May 17th, the training terminated.

1880. Recruits assembled at Maidstone, Monday, March 1st, 1880, for preliminary drill.

On March 16th a party of twenty-four volunteers from the West Kent Militia proceeded to Winchester to join the Rifle Depôt.

On March 30th and 31st, in accordance with orders from Horse Guards, under the 10 Vict. c. 21, s. 2, "there being a nomination and election of Members to serve in the House of Commons," all troops at Maidstone were confined to barracks.

The Regiment assembled on Monday April 26th.

As many men as there was accommodation for were quartered in barracks, and the remainder in billets.

There were Brigade field-days in the Mote Park on May 5th and May 18th.

On May 18th the Officers gave a ball at the Assembly Rooms, which went off with considerable *éclat*.

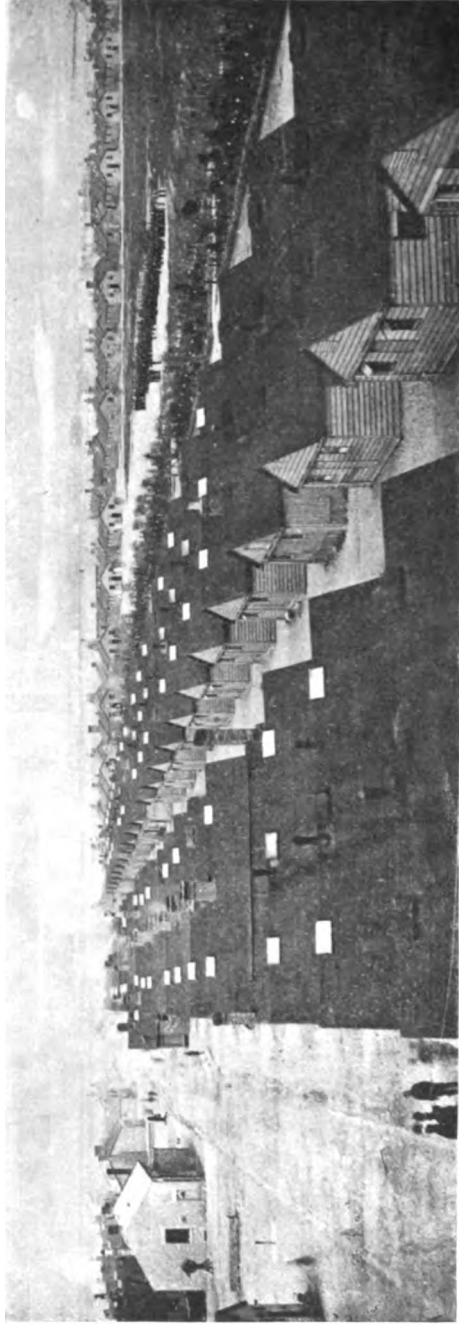
On May 20th the Regiment was inspected in the Mote Park by Colonel Hales Wilkie.

The books were examined on the following day.

The training ended Saturday, May 22nd.

1881. Under new regulations the Militia recruits were henceforth drilled at the Headquarters of the Regimental District immediately on enlistment, instead of in a body two months before the annual training. During their instruction, &c., they were under the charge of Officers and Drill Instructors of the Line Battalions at the Depôt, a system which, while advantageous in some respects, was not without its drawbacks.

The Regiment having assembled for training on July 4th, 1881,



SHORNCLIFFE CAMP, 1870.
(D LINES).

at Maidstone, proceeded the same day by rail to Shorncliffe, and was quartered in A Lines.

The weather during the stay of the Regiment at Shorncliffe this summer was somewhat exceptionally hot. The Battalions were exercised in Brigade with the Regular troops on July 26th under Colonel Davis, C.B., who was in command of the camp at this time.

Amongst the troops stationed there, may be mentioned the 26th Regiment (Cameronians) and the 55th Regiment.

The Regiment was inspected on July 28th by Colonel Hales Wilkie, commanding 50th Regimental District—the new designation of what had been hitherto known as the “46th Brigade Depôt,” or “46th Brigade Sub-District.”

On July 30th the West Kent returned to Maidstone, and the men were paid off and dismissed.

From July 1st, 1881, an important change took place in the designation and uniform of the Regiment. In accordance with General Order 41, issued April 11th, 1881, the Infantry of the Line and Militia were from July 1st to be organised in Territorial Regiments, of four or more Battalions, the first and second of these being Line Battalions and the remainder Militia. These Regiments were to bear a territorial designation corresponding to the localities with which they were connected; and, as above mentioned, the “Depôt” or “Sub-District” henceforth took the name of “Regimental District,” and the former number of the senior Line Battalion of the new territorial Regiment.

All the Battalions of the territorial Regiment were to wear the same uniform, facings, badges, &c., the only distinction being that the Militia Battalions wore an M on the shoulder-straps (subsequently altered, in the case of the Non-Commissioned Officers and men, to the number of their Battalion—3 or 4, as the case might be). In consequence of these changes the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the West Kent Light Infantry Militia became the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, a territorial Regiment whose 1st Battalion was the former 50th

(Queen's Own), and the 2nd Battalion was the late 97th (Earl of Ulster's). The 50th had already some connection with the county, having from 1782 to 1827 borne the title of the 50th (West Kent) Regiment of Foot, and having, as mentioned on p. 251, note, had as its Colonel Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart., of Charlton Court, near Woolwich, grandfather of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, who served in the West Kent Militia from 1831 to 1869, being its Colonel from 1853 to 1869. Moreover, in 1803 a second Battalion of the 50th was raised at Ashford, most of the men being volunteers from the Militia, principally the West Kent. This Battalion, which was frequently recruited from the West Kent Militia, was disbanded in 1814 at Chatham.

The connection of the 97th (Earl of Ulster's) Regiment with the county is less clear. The "Earl of Ulster" was an Irish title of the Duke of York.

The uniform of all Battalions of the Queen's Own Royal West Kent, as before mentioned, was assimilated, the time-honoured Kentish grey facings of the Militia being replaced by dark blue (in the case of the Officers dark blue velvet), and the silver lace being abolished in favour of gold. The Royal crest took the place of the White Horse of Kent as a collar-badge, but the county badge and the motto "Invicta" still appeared on the helmet plate and forage cap, on which also was borne the motto of the 97th Regiment, "Quo fas et gloria ducunt."

If sentiment is permitted at all in such matters, it is allowable, *en passant*, to express the regret, as of parting with an old friend, with which the Regiment relinquished the grey facings which had been worn by the Militia of Kent from the remotest times. During the Peninsular embodiment not only were the breeches and the collars, cuffs, and flaps of the coats of Kentish grey, but the Drum-Major and Drummers wore coats entirely of that colour, with red facings.

The use of Kentish grey as a colour in military uniforms is of considerable antiquity, "grey coats" of "Kentish broadcloth"



1902 — 1908.

HELMET PLATES
(GILT).



1881 ... 1902.

being worn by some of the troops both of the King and Parliament during the Civil War, and in 1693 one or more Regiments being clad in grey coats and breeches.¹

1882. The Regiment (if the "3rd and 4th Battalions" may be so called for the purposes of our record) assembled at Maidstone on May 22nd, 1882, and proceeded to Shorncliffe for the annual training.

The West Kent (unless otherwise mentioned it is to be understood that we allude to the Militia Battalions) were this year quartered in D Lines.

The camp was under the command of Colonel Davis. The 15th Hussars, 16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment, Cameronians, and Bedfordshire Militia were also stationed at Shorncliffe.

On June 3rd a review of all the troops in camp was held in celebration of the Queen's Birthday, and a *feu-de-joie* was fired in honour of the occasion.

On the 15th the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Barnes, commanding 50th Regimental District, and on the following day by Major-General Newdigate, commanding the South-Eastern District.

The training terminated on June 17th, on which day the Regiment returned to Maidstone.

1883. The training in 1883 began on April 30th, and, as in the two preceding years, took place at Shorncliffe, whither the Regiment proceeded from Maidstone on the day of assembly, and was quartered in D Lines. The force in camp comprised the 7th Dragoon Guards, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, and the East Kent Militia, the latter Regiment being relieved about the third week of May by the Bedfordshire Militia. Colonel Davis was still in command of the troops at Shorncliffe.

On May 24th the West Kent was inspected by Major-General Newdigate, C.B., commanding the Division, and by Colonel Chads,

¹ Harl. MSS. 6844.

commanding the 50th Regimental District, Colonel Davis being also present.

On May 26th the training terminated and the Regiment returned to Maidstone.

1884. The 3rd and 4th Battalions Royal West Kent assembled at Maidstone on April 21st, 1884, and proceeded to Shorncliffe. The Regiment was quartered in B Lines.

The 10th Hussars and 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment were also at the camp, Colonel the Hon. E. G. Curzon being Commandant.

On May 13th the Regiment took part in a Brigade field-day and march past of all the troops in camp before Major-General Newdigate, C.B., who expressed himself very well satisfied with the West Kent.

On May 15th the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Chads, commanding 50th Regimental District.

On May 17th the Battalions returned to Maidstone and the training terminated.

In the spring of 1884 Lord Torrington died ; and in August H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught succeeded him as Honorary Colonel of the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Royal West Kent.

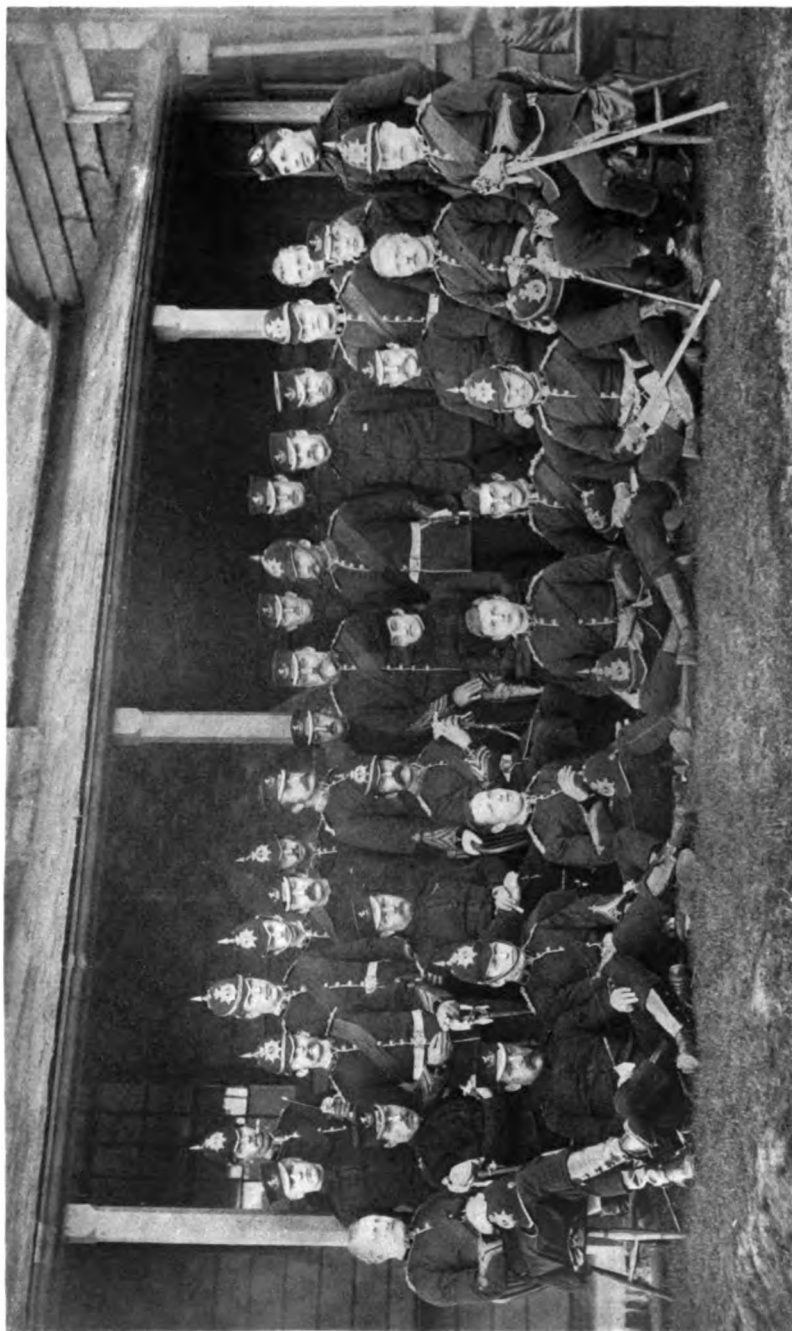
1885. The Regiment assembled on May 4th, 1885, at Maidstone, whence they proceeded to Shorncliffe for the annual training, being quartered in D Lines.

The camp was under the command of Colonel the Hon. C. J. Addington. The 10th Hussars were still at Shorncliffe, but the Bedfordshire had been relieved by the 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment.

On the 27th the Regiment took part in a Brigade field-day.

On the 28th the Battalions were inspected by Colonel Chads, commanding 50th Regimental District.

On the 29th the Regiment participated in a field-day and march past before H.R.H. the Field-Marshal, Commanding in Chief. The Duke of Cambridge stated that he was very much pleased



Back Row J. K. B. HOTHAM N. T. NICKALLS D. D. DAVIDSON C. E. GREEN H. C. VESEY CAPT. C. J. OAKLEY A. P. DAVIDSON C. J. HELBERT-HELBERT
3rd Row F. WALTER CAPT. HOPEGOOD CAPT. CLIFFORD (Quartermaster) MAJOR LUCK COL. TREHERNE MAJOR BLAKE CAPT. HUME J. G. H. WHYLOCK
2nd Row CAPT. WINGFIELD-STRATFORD CAPT. PEMBERTON CAPT. WYNWARD (Adjutant) MAJOR EDGAR LARKING (COUNTESS WALDSTEIN, WIFE OF COL. TREHERNE)
Front Row CAPT. WALSH H. G. BENN W. E. PARKINSON F. M. WINGFIELD-STRATFORD CAPT. LOCKE C. O. O. TANNER
 CAPT. PLATT E. J. THOMSON
 CAPT. BOHOTE R. W. P. NEVILLE CAPT. COOMBS

with the appearance and manœuvres of the West Kent and at the manner in which the Regiment marched past, and also expressed his great satisfaction at the good reports which he had received of the conduct and discipline of the Battalions while encamped at Shorncliffe.

On May 30th the training terminated.

1886. In 1886 the training began on May 3rd, on which day the Regiment, having assembled at Maidstone, proceeded to Shorncliffe, and was quartered in D Lines. Colonel Sir Baker Russell was in command of the troops in camp, consisting, besides the West Kent, of the 9th Lancers, 1st Battalion Manchester Regiment, and the East Kent Militia, and the usual complement of Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, &c.

The West Kent was brigaded with the Regular troops on two occasions, and complimented by Sir Baker Russell for its "steadiness under arms and general good conduct whilst in camp."

On May 18th H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, paid a visit to the camp for the purpose of reviewing the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Royal West Kent.

All the Regiments at Shorncliffe took part in the march past, and (the other troops having returned to their quarters) His Royal Highness subsequently saw the West Kent go through various manœuvres, concluding with an advance in line of quarter columns in review order, and a Royal salute, after which the Duke, addressing the Regiment, was pleased to express himself much satisfied with all he had seen of the appearance and drill of the West Kent. They had marched past, he said, very well, and he was pleased to hear that their discipline was as good as their drill. This was the first time he had had an opportunity of seeing the Regiment; he was much pleased with what he had seen, and hoped that before long he might have another chance of meeting them. The Battalions then returned to camp. The Officers of the Regiment were subsequently presented to His Royal Highness, who lunched with them at the Mess.

On May 22nd, on the occasion of the opening of an exhibition at Folkestone by the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, &c., the streets were lined by 400 men from each of the county Regiments of Militia (both the East and West Kent being stationed at Shorncliffe at the time).

Colonel Monypenny, the Commanding Officer of the East Kent Militia, having died in camp during the training, the funeral procession to the station on May 24th, which was conducted with military honours, was attended by all the Officers of the West Kent Militia.

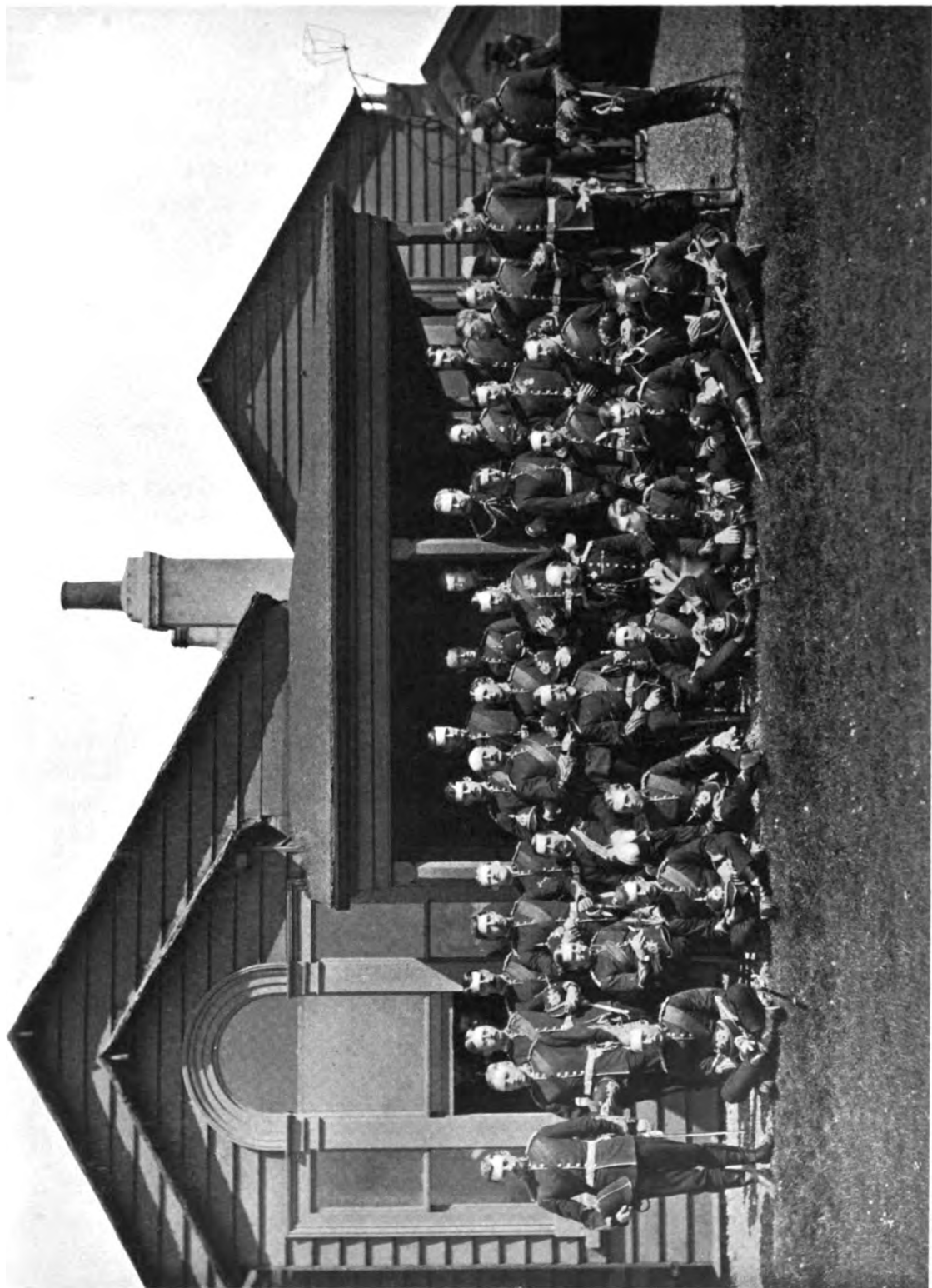
On May 27th the Battalions were inspected by Colonel Chads, commanding 50th Regimental District.

On the 29th the training terminated and the Regiment returned to Maidstone.

1887. In May 1887, Colonel Cuthbert Larking and Major Blake having retired, Major Edgar Larking was promoted to the command of the 4th Battalion, Captain and Honorary Major Luck and Captain Hume becoming Majors of the 3rd and 4th Battalions respectively.

The training commenced on June 6th, 1887, and took place, as now usual, at Shorncliffe, where the Regiment was encamped under canvas near the huts of D Lines. Colonel Sir Baker Russell continued in command of the camp, where the 14th Hussars, Oxfordshire Regiment, and 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifles were stationed at the time.

On June 21st, "Jubilee Day," all the troops in camp paraded and fired a *feu-de-joie* in celebration of her Majesty having reigned for fifty years. The occasion was celebrated with great rejoicings in London and throughout the Empire. An invitation to the State Thanksgiving Ceremony in Westminster Abbey was received by the Commanding Officer of the West Kent, as representing the Regiment. At night in Kent, as elsewhere throughout the Kingdom, beacons were lighted and fireworks discharged, and in the Metropolis and other large towns there were general illuminations.



Back Row, Left to Right CAPT. HERBERT (Attached) LIEUT. BENN CAPT. LOKE LIEUT. NICKALLS LIEUT. PARKINSON LIEUT. HOUGHAN COL. CUTHBERT LARKING (Commanding 4th Battalion)
Third Row Ditto LIEUT. GREEN LIEUT. WALTER LIEUT. TANNER CAPT. LUCK CAPT. E. W. BAILEY MAJOR WYNARD (Adjutant) LIEUT. BARKLEY

On the 24th the Officers gave a ball ¹ in the Gymnasium in honour of the "Jubilee."

On June 30th the Regiment was inspected by Colonel Manners, commanding 50th Regimental District.

On July 2nd the training terminated, the Battalions returning to Maidstone for dismissal.

1888. The Regiment assembled for training on June 4th, 1888, and proceeded on that day from Maidstone to Shorncliffe, being encamped at the same place as in 1887.

Colonel Sir Baker Russell commanded the troops in camp. The 1st Battalion Lincolnshire, 2nd Battalion Leinster, and 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (Royal London Militia) were quartered at Shorncliffe at this period.

On June 28th the two Battalions were inspected by Colonel Manners.

On the 30th the Regiment returned to Maidstone and the training terminated.

1889. On April 18th, 1889, Colonel Treherne retired, after having served nearly thirty-one years in the West Kent. He commanded one of its Battalions for thirteen years, and was Lieut.-Colonel Commandant of the two Battalions for more than twelve years. On his retirement Colonel Edgar Larking became Lieut.-Colonel Commandant, and Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel E. T. Luck was promoted to the command of the 3rd Battalion.

The Regiment assembled for training at Maidstone on June 3rd, and proceeded to Shorncliffe.

On June 26th the inspection by Colonel Manners took place, and on the 29th the Regiment returned to Maidstone and was dismissed.

1890. The West Kent assembled on June 2nd, and proceeded

¹ It may here be remarked that it has not been thought necessary to notice the dances, dinners, and other entertainments given by the Officers, which were by no means events of rare occurrence; nor has it been considered necessary to specify all the Brigade field-days in which the Regiment took part while training at Shorncliffe.

to Shorncliffe. It was inspected on the 25th by Colonel Safford, and on the 28th returned to Maidstone on the termination of the training.

1891. The Regiment having assembled at Maidstone on June 1st, proceeded on that day to Shorncliffe for the annual training, being encamped in D Lines, where they relieved the 3rd Battalion East Kent.

On the 23rd the 3rd and 4th Battalions West Kent took part in a Brigade parade, at which new colours were presented to the 2nd Battalion West Kent (late 97th Regiment), which was also stationed at Shorncliffe.

On the 24th the inspection by Colonel Safford took place, and on the 27th the training ended and the Regiment returned to Maidstone.

1892. The Regiment assembled at Maidstone on May 30th, 1892, and proceeded to Shorncliffe, under Colonel Luck, who had succeeded Colonel E. E. Larking as Lieut.-Colonel Commandant on January 9th, 1892.

The camp was under the command of Major-General Le Quesne.

The 3rd and 4th Battalions of the West Kent were inspected on June 22nd by Colonel Safford, commanding 50th Regimental District, and on June 25th returned to Maidstone for dismissal.

1893. The Regiment assembled at Maidstone on May 1st, 1893, and proceeded in the afternoon to Lydd, where they were encamped until the 16th, the time being chiefly occupied with musketry. On the 12th Colonel Safford inspected the West Kent in marching order, and examined the books, &c., but did not see the Regiment drill.

On the 16th the Battalions proceeded by special trains to Forest Row, Sussex, for the purpose of taking part in home defence manœuvres by the IX Division, III Army Corps, the 18th Brigade of which consisted of the 3/ Royal Sussex Regiment, 3/ Royal West Surrey Regiment, and the 3rd and 4th Battalions Royal West Kent Regiment. The Brigade was encamped in a very



Back Row, Left to Right COLOURS, 3RD BATTALION COLOURS, 4TH BATTALION LIEUT. PITT
 LIEUT. BEECHING 2ND-LIEUT. GARDINER LIEUT. EDWARDS LIEUT. SERGEANT CAPT. HOULER
 LIEUT. ANNESLEY CAPT. WALSH LIEUT. GAGE 2ND-LIEUT. WHITEHEAD 2ND-LIEUT. WILLIAMS
 2ND-LIEUT. PENNING

icturesque spot about a mile south of Forest Row. The camping ground was to the east of the high-road, near "Ashdown Cottage," on the northern slope of the Ashdown Forest range of hills.

Another Brigade of the Division was encamped near Crowborough, to the north-west of Crowborough Beacon.

The Division was under the command of Major-General Le Quesne. Colonel J. Davis commanded the 18th Brigade.

The first week at Ashdown Forest was spent in Battalion drill and in exercises under the Brigadier.

On the 22nd the Division was concentrated at "Gylls Lap," on the high ground near the road from Hartfield to Maresfield, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the former place, and was inspected by Major-General Le Quesne. The 18th Brigade returned to camp after the inspection.

On the 23rd the Regiment took part in manœuvres in the direction of Chelwood (or Cheely) Gate, on the Forest Row-Sheffield Green road.

On the 24th the Regiment's movements during the operations took them to Camp Hill, on the Hartfield-Maresfield road.

On the 25th the manœuvres concluded with a general attack on the position by a force from the south. The 18th Brigade formed the right of the defence, and were opposed by troops operating from near Fletching. The West Kent were at first in support near "Wytch Cross," but subsequently came in action near "Vetchery Wood." H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief was present, and the troops marched past on their way back to camp. In the evening there was a torchlight tattoo by the bands and drums of the Brigade at Forest Row Camp.

On the 26th the Brigade dispersed, the West Surrey, Royal Sussex, and Royal Berks leaving Forest Row for their respective Headquarters.

On the 27th the Royal West Kent proceeded to Maidstone and were dismissed at the conclusion of the training.

1894. From April 1st, 1894, under authority dated Horse

Guards, War Office, October 16th, 1898, and December 20th, 1898, No. A/3/50/5.87, the 3rd and 4th Battalions were amalgamated into one Battalion of twelve Companies as the 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment. On this amalgamation Colonel Hume, who had commanded the 4th Battalion, became supernumerary, and resigned on September 19th following.

The recruits assembled at Maidstone on May 21st for musketry.

On June 4th the Battalion assembled at Headquarters, and proceeded to Shorncliffe for the training.

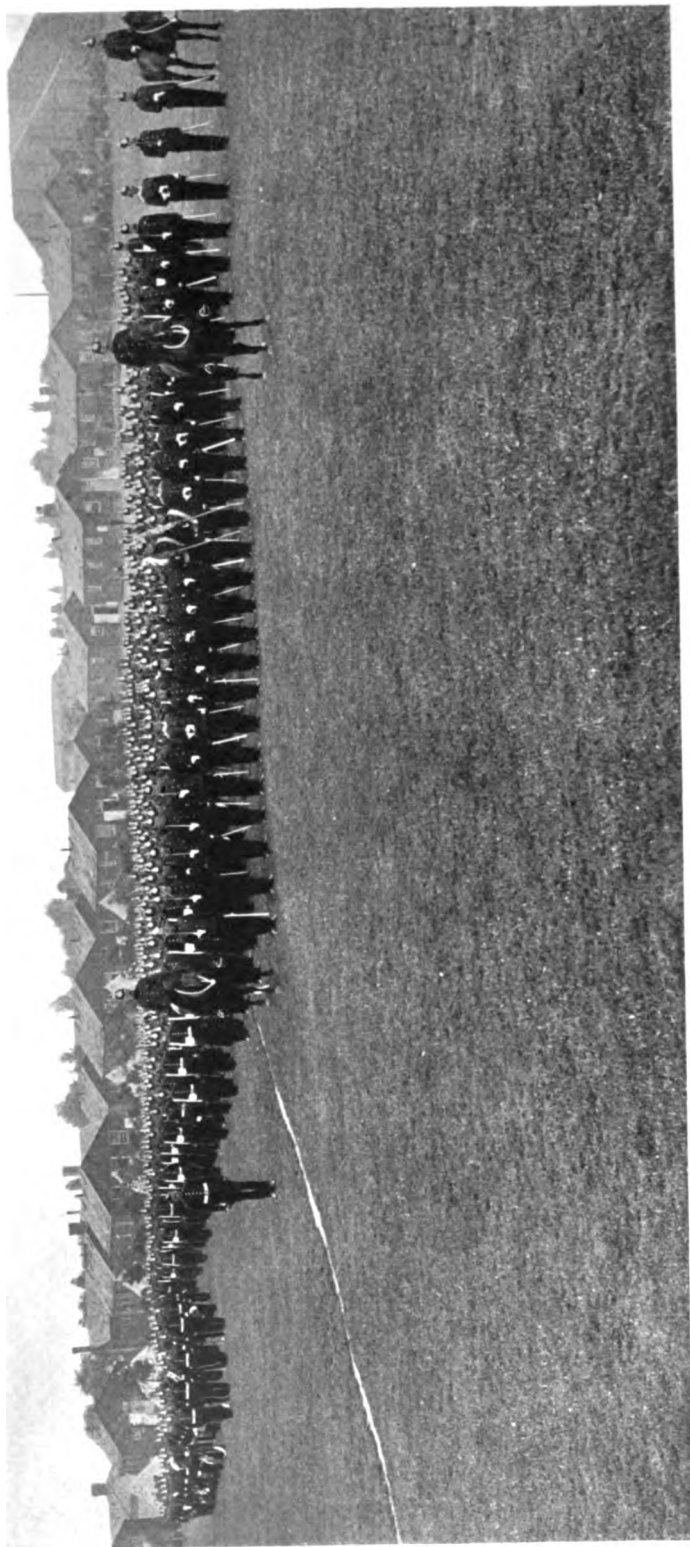
Major-General Le Quesne was in command of the camp, and the other troops stationed at Shorncliffe included, besides Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, 1/ Royal Scots Fusiliers, and a Provisional Battalion.

The West Kent was inspected on June 27th by Colonel D. J. D. Safford, commanding 50th Regimental District, and the men were dismissed to their homes, at the termination of the training, on June 30th, from Shorncliffe, in consequence of there being some cases of small-pox in the barracks at Maidstone.

1895. The recruits assembled at Headquarters, Maidstone, for musketry on April 29th, 1895, and after completing six days' preliminary drill proceeded to Lydd for target practice on May 4th, under the command of Captain and Hon. Major R. W. Coombs, accompanied by Lieutenants G. Wilson and R. Whitehead. Captain O. S. Vale, 4/ Worcester Regiment, acted as Instructor of Musketry.

The Battalion assembled at the same station on May 18th, and proceeded in the afternoon to Lydd for the usual course of musketry and annual training. The camp was under the command of Colonel (Brigadier-General) Tolson, commanding the 18th Militia Brigade, which consisted of the 3rd Royal West Surrey, 3rd Royal Sussex, 3rd Royal Berkshire, and 3rd Royal West Kent.

The inspection by Colonel W. H. Bayly, commanding 50th Regimental District, took place on May 31st, on the evening of which day there was a torchlight tattoo by the bands of the Brigade.



3rd BATTALION, THE QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT) ON PARADE, IN QUARTER COLUMN, SHORNCLIFFE, 1896.

A Battalion, consisting of 2 Field-Officers, 18 Officers, and about 600 N.C.Os. and men, having been formed by A, C, E, G, I, K, L, and M Companies, proceeded under the command of Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Bonhote by march route on June 3rd to Iden, to take part in the field operations of the South-Eastern District. B, D, F, and H Companies remained at Lydd under the command of Captain and Hon. Major Bradish, until June 8th, when the detachment rejoined Headquarters at Maidstone.

The troops engaged in the manœuvres were formed in two Divisions, the one (Red) representing an invading force which was supposed to have landed at Rye, &c., on the nights of June 2nd and 3rd, and the other (Blue) representing the defending troops mobilised to oppose them, and having their Headquarters near Ashford. The Red Division, under Colonel Paton, C.M.G., consisted of three Brigades—viz., 1st, the Militia Brigade, from Lydd; 2nd, the Brigade of Regulars, from Shorncliffe (three Battalions); and, 3rd, a Brigade of three Volunteer Battalions, from Sussex. To these three Brigades were added Divisional troops, including a Squadron of Cavalry, Battery R.A., two Volunteer Position Batteries, one Field-Company R.E., &c.

The Blue Division consisted of a Brigade of Regulars (Rifles) and another Brigade of Volunteers, and their Divisional troops included the Kent Yeomanry Brigade, one Field-Battery R.A., and two Batteries Hon. Artillery Company. This Division was under Major-General E. A. Wood, C.B. The Umpire-in-Chief and General Director of Manœuvres was Major-General Lord W. F. Seymour, with Colonel Spence as Chief Staff Officer.

The 18th Brigade encamped about a mile south of Iden and the same distance north-west of Playden on the evening of June 3rd.

On June 4th the Brigade attacked and seized the Wittersham-Stone Ridge and advanced on Appledore, encamping about three-quarters of a mile east of that place. The West Kent were chiefly

engaged in a turning movement along the Military Road by the side of the Military Canal.

On June 5th the advance was continued, and the enemy, who had retired towards Ashford, were attacked in their position, Kingsnorth-Collier Hill, the main attack being made on their left flank at the latter place. The 1st Brigade took part in the attack, and encamped that night near the County Schools on the main road about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles south of Ashford. It was originally intended that the Brigade should encamp at Ham Street, but want of water caused a change of plans and a long march for the troops.

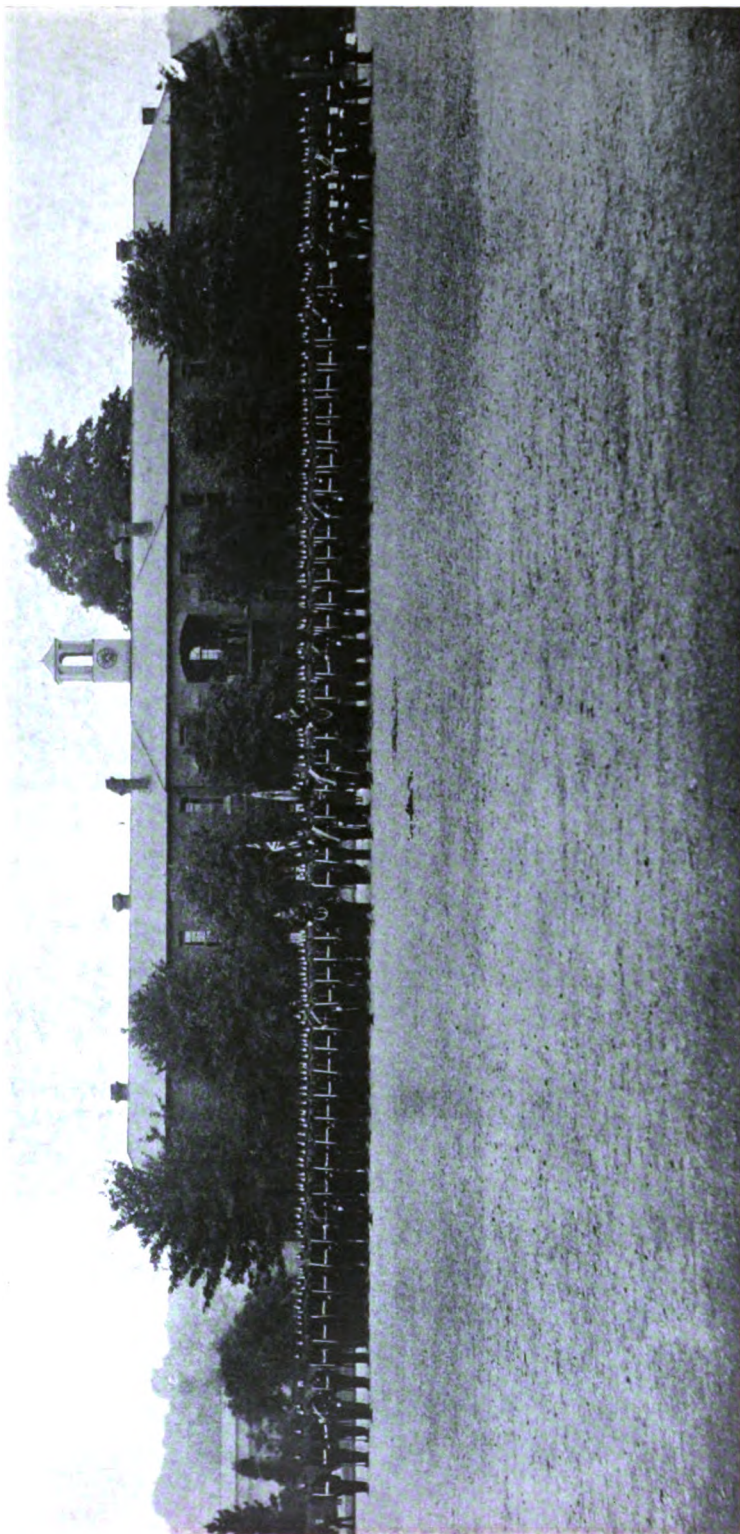
On the 6th the troops rested, and on the 7th, having received reinforcements, the Division, which had not succeeded in dislodging the enemy on the 5th, again attacked the position. All the troops of both Divisions subsequently marched past H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, on the open ground to the east of Collier Hill, and subsequently returned to camp near Ashford, whence, on the 8th, the West Kent proceeded by rail to Maidstone and was dismissed.

The Major-General commanding the District, in an order to the troops, conveyed the gratification of H.R.H. with what he had seen of the field operations, and stated that the Commander-in-Chief "was struck with the appearance, soldier-like bearing, and manœuvring of the troops after a week's hard work testing their endurance."

1896. The recruits assembled at Headquarters, Maidstone, for musketry, May 18th, 1896, and after six days' preliminary drill proceeded to Shorncliffe for target practice (Hythe ranges) on the 23rd, under the command of Captain and Hon. Major Bradish, accompanied by Lieutenants A. C. Edwards and H. C. Nisbet, commanding sections, and Lieutenant G. Wilson, Instructor of Musketry.

At the end of May, Colonel Luck having retired, Lieut.-Colonel Bonhote succeeded to the command of the Battalion.

The Battalion assembled at Maidstone on June 1st, and pro-



CONTINGENT WHICH REPRESENTED THE BATTALION AT THE DIAMOND JUBILEE CEREMONIAL IN LONDON, 1897.

ceeded to Shorncliffe for the usual course of musketry and annual training.

The inspection by Colonel W. H. Bayly, commanding 50th Regimental District, took place on June 25th, and the Battalion returned to Maidstone on the 27th, under the command of Colonel Bonhote, for dismissal.

1897. The recruits assembled at Maidstone for musketry on May 17th, 1897, and after six days' preliminary drill proceeded to Gravesend for target practice on the 22nd, under the command of Captain G. Wilson, Instructor of Musketry, accompanied by Lieutenant A. C. Edwards and 2nd Lieutenant R. W. Grant, commanding provisional Companies.

The Battalion assembled at Headquarters on May 31st, proceeding, under command of Colonel Bonhote, by rail to Strood, and thence by march route to Lodge Hill for annual training. The camping-ground was on the hillside near Chattenden, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Strood. The musketry course was performed alternately by Half-Battalions at Gravesend under Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Bailey.

After a fortnight in camp at Lodge Hill the Battalion set out on a march through a portion of the county, executing tactical manœuvres *en route*, pitching camp each night, and striking camp before setting out in the morning. On leaving Lodge Hill on June 19th the Battalion marched by Cobham and Sole Street to Meopham. On the evening of their arrival a torchlight tattoo took place, which was much appreciated by the inhabitants. On Sunday, the 20th, a special military service was held.

On the 21st the Battalion continued its march by Kemping to Sevenoaks, and encamped in a very picturesque locality near the village of Seal. Very early on June 22nd ("Diamond Jubilee Day") a detachment, consisting of Colonel Bonhote, Lieut.-Colonel Bailey, 2 Captains, 4 Subalterns, 12 Sergeants, and 200 rank and file, with the band and colours of the Regiment, proceeded to

T

London to attend the ceremonial in commemoration of the Queen's reign of sixty years. This representative contingent formed part of the 17th Brigade, and was stationed during the passage of the Queen and the Royal procession on the north side of the Mall, near Marlborough Gate. The detachment returned to Seal at night. Jubilee Day was observed as a holiday by the troops in camp, and sports took place, in some of which civilians from Sevenoaks and the neighbourhood participated. At night, after the return of the detachment, there was a torchlight tattoo. On the 23rd the Battalion marched to Wrotham, and encamped near Wrotham Heath. On the following day, 24th, the march was continued by Malling to Maidstone.

The inspection by Colonel W. H. Bayly, commanding 50th Regimental District, took place at Maidstone on June 25th, and he described the conduct of the men during the march and training as "excellent."

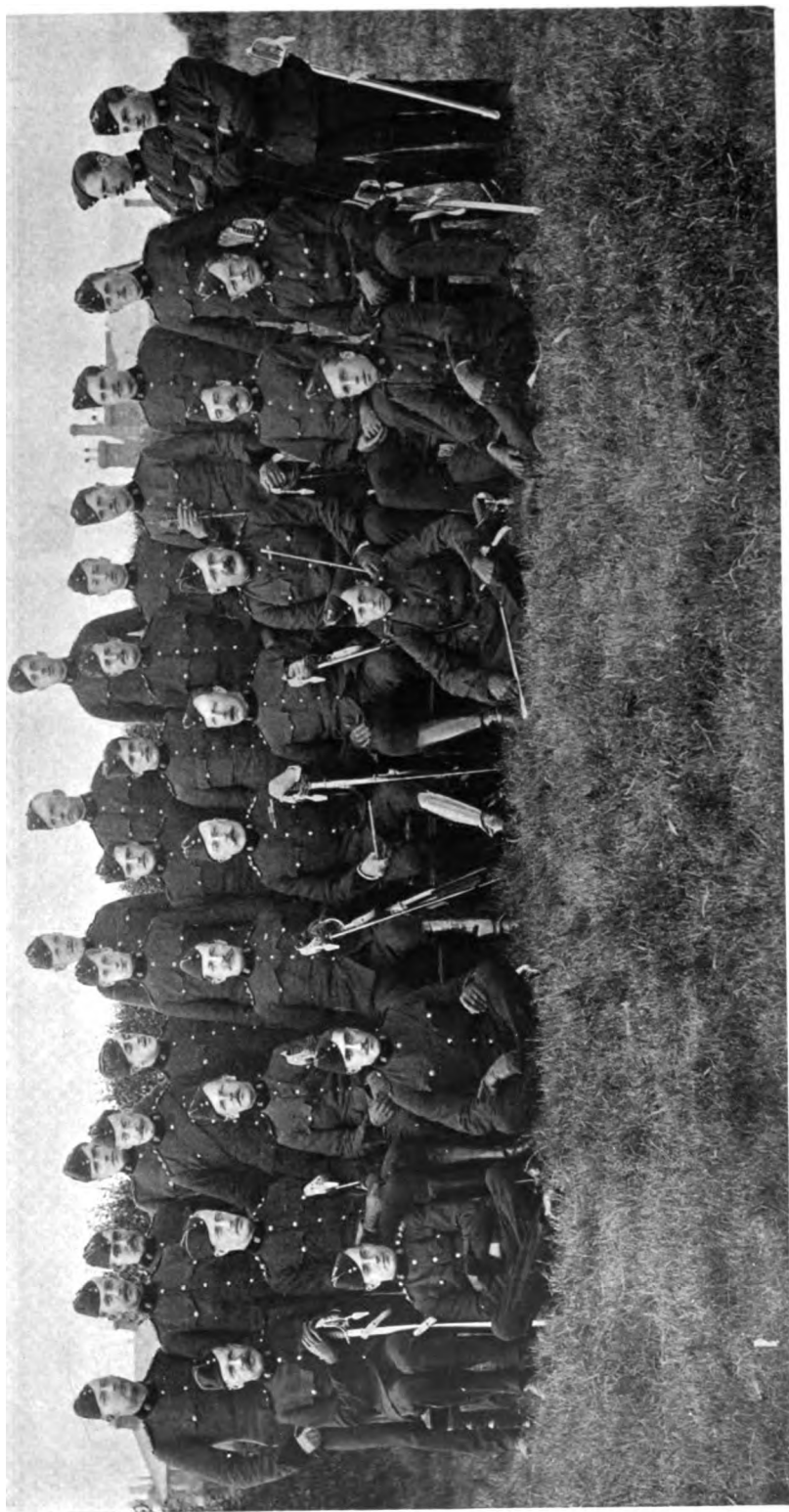
The dismissal was carried out in the usual way on June 26th.

1898. The recruits assembled at Headquarters, Maidstone, for musketry on May 16th, 1898, and after completing six days' preliminary drill proceeded to Shorncliffe for target practice, under the command of Captain G. Wilson, Inspector of Musketry, accompanied by Lieutenants J. H. S. Annesley and R. W. Grant, commanding provisional Companies.

The Battalion assembled at Headquarters on May 30th, and proceeded to Shorncliffe for the usual course of musketry and annual training.

The Battalion was exercised in field manœuvres before Major-General Sir William Butler, K.C.B., commanding South-Eastern District, on June 21st, when the General expressed himself as very pleased with the manner in which both Officers and men did their work. A very favourable report was subsequently made on the Battalion and the senior Officers.

The inspection by Colonel C. E. Beckett, 3rd Hussars, temporarily commanding the troops at Shorncliffe, took place on



Back Row, Left to Right CAPT. EDWARDS 2ND LIEUT. WAKEFIELD 2ND LIEUT. J. BAZLEY-WHITE 2ND LIEUT. MANWARING-WHITE CAPT. PINE 2ND LIEUT. J. C. HOOPER
Third Row, Left to Right CAPT. NEVE CAPT. A. J. P. ANNESLEY CAPT. GAGE 2ND LIEUT. T. W. FIENNES 2ND LIEUT. E. H. NORMAN CAPT. WILSON CAPT. LEGG LIEUT. R. W. GRANT
 2ND LIEUT. O'BRIEN 2ND LIEUT. SOUTRY LIEUT. FENNING.



OFFICERS' MESS, SHORNCLIFFE, 1899.



WEST KENT MILITIA MOUNTED INFANTRY,
MALTA, 1900.



PALACE SQUARE, MALTA, 1900.

June 28rd, and the Battalion returned to Maidstone on the 25th, under the command of Colonel J. Bonhote, for dismissal.

1899. The recruits assembled at Headquarters, Maidstone, on May 15th, 1899, and after completing six days' preliminary drill proceeded to Shorncliffe on the 20th for target practice, under the command of Captain G. Wilson, Inspector of Musketry, accompanied by Captain H. W. A. Collum, Lieutenant R. W. Grant, and Lieutenant J. T. Twistleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, commanding provisional Companies.

The Battalion assembled at Headquarters, Maidstone, on May 29th, and proceeded to Shorncliffe for the usual course of musketry and annual training.

The Battalion took part in tactical operations, in Brigade with the troops at Shorncliffe, on the following dates: June 2nd, June 3rd (before Major-General Sir H. M. L. Rundle, K.C.B., commanding South-Eastern District), and June 5th, on the occasion of the Commander-in-Chief's inspection of the troops at Shorncliffe.

The inspection, by Major-General H. H. Parr, C.B., C.M.G., commanding the troops at Shorncliffe, took place on June 22nd; and on the 28rd H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught paid a visit as Honorary Colonel, wearing the uniform of the Corps, and inspected the Battalion at drill, &c., afterwards lunching with the Officers at the Mess.

The Battalion returned to Maidstone on June 24th, under the command of Colonel J. Bonhote, for dismissal.

CHAPTER XIII

1899–1901

THE EMBODIMENT DURING THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA

Outbreak of the Boer War—Embodiment of the Battalion—It volunteers for Foreign Service—Ordered to Malta—Assembles at Maidstone and proceeds to Chatham—Inspected by General commanding Thames District—Letter from H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Honorary Colonel of the Battalion—Embarkation at Royal Albert Docks—Strength of 3rd West Kent—List of Officers—Stormy Voyage—Arrival in Malta—Verdala Barracks—Inspection by Brigadier and H.E. the Commander-in-Chief—Parade in Celebration of Relief of Ladysmith—Musketry at Pembroke—Trooping the Colour—Field Training at Mellicha—Manœuvres—Draft from England—Queen Victoria's Birthday celebrated—Battalion moves to Mellicha Camp—Returns to Verdala—Further Draft arrives—Inspections—Trooping Colour—Message of Appreciation from Queen Victoria to the Militia, &c., serving Abroad—West Kent Militia Mounted Infantry—Some proceed to South Africa—Death of H.M. Queen Victoria—Proclamation of H.M. King Edward VII.—Battalion again volunteers for Service in South Africa—Memorial Service for Queen Victoria—Regiment goes to Mellicha for Field Training—Returns to St. Clement's Parade, Verdala Barracks—Visit of H.R.H. the Duke of York to Malta—Troops march past H.R.H.—Battalion takes part in the Manœuvres—Camps near Duiera Lines and at Ghain Tuffieha—Returns to Verdala Barracks—Receives Orders for Home—Troops the Colour on Floriana Parade Ground—Remarks by C.S.O. on behalf of His Excellency—Farewell General Order—Embarkation and Return Voyage—3rd West Kent arrives at Southampton, proceeds to Maidstone, and is disembodied.

1899. THE Boers having early in October 1899 invaded Natal, troops were despatched to reinforce the British forces in South Africa, and a proclamation was issued authorising the embodiment of the Militia, in accordance with which, on November 23rd, orders were given to the General Officer commanding

the Thames District by the Secretary of State for War to take the necessary steps with a view to the embodiment of the 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment on December 11th, 1899. The W.O. letter concludes by saying that a further communication would be made as to the station to which the Battalion was destined to proceed, and as to the date of movement from its Headquarters.

Orders were issued in accordance with the above instructions and on December 1st it was intimated that on the day of embodiment the Battalion would proceed from Maidstone to Chatham and be stationed there.

Before the assembly of the Regiment, however, the Battalion was asked by the authorities to volunteer for foreign service, to which appeal there was an enthusiastic response, and it was placed under orders for Malta. Only the West Kent and one other Battalion had up to this time been asked to go on foreign service, although ultimately a very large proportion of the Militia not only went abroad, but proceeded to the seat of war, for which destination the West Kent volunteered, as will be seen, on several occasions.

In accordance with the above-mentioned orders the 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent assembled on Monday, December 11th, 1899, at Maidstone for embodied service, and proceeded the same afternoon in two special trains to CHATHAM.

Considerable interest was manifested in the departure of the West Kent from the county town, and large crowds thronged the streets through which the Regiment passed on its way to the station. As the Battalion marched down High Street, headed by the band of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal West Kent, playing "Soldiers of the Queen," there was considerable cheering and manifestation of enthusiasm on the part of the crowd, which culminated when, to the strains of "Auld Lang Syne," the trains conveying the Militia Battalion moved slowly out of the station.

It was dark long before the Battalion reached Chatham, and the weather was very cold and wintry, but notwithstanding this many spectators were present when, headed by the band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, the Regiment marched from the station to the Barracks.

Captain W. F. Tufnell, 3rd Batt. The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), was attached to the 3rd R. West Kent on embodiment, but was obliged to rejoin his own Battalion, which had also been called out meanwhile, when the West Kent embarked for Malta.

Captain H. K. Oram, 4th Batt. The King's (Liverpool Regiment), was attached to the 3rd R. West Kent during its service in Malta.

On Friday, December 16th, the Battalion, over 1000 strong, was inspected at 8.30 A.M. by Major-General T. Fraser, C.B., C.M.G., commanding Thames District.

There were present on parade under arms : 28 Officers, 18 Staff-Sergeants, 10 Drummers, 17 Militia Sergeants, 37 Corporals, 789 Privates.

About 130 of all ranks were on guard or other duty, 83 recruits were at the Dépôt, and 2 Officers and 36 men were on the sick list.

After a minute inspection of the ranks the right Half-Battalion was turned about, and the General addressed the Regiment as follows :

“Colonel Bonhote, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Royal West Kent Militia, I must congratulate you on the splendid Battalion I see before me. I am very pleased to see the men assemble in such large numbers, which proves a most patriotic spirit, on being embodied at this crisis in the history of the nation and the Empire, and I must congratulate you all on being selected as one of the first two Militia Battalions to be asked to volunteer for foreign service, and also on the hearty response made to that call.”

The General then asked any man who had volunteered but wished to withdraw and to change his mind to come forward. As no man moved in answer to this suggestion, the General said that he was sure the Battalion would do credit to the good reputation earned by the West Kent in days gone by, when, at various times of trial in the nation's history, the Battalion had been embodied and had done good service in its country's cause, and he concluded by wishing the West Kent a pleasant voyage to, and service in, the Mediterranean, or wherever else they might be called upon to do duty, again congratulating Colonel Bonhote, and saying, "I have seen many Militia Battalions, and this is one of the smartest."

On Friday, December 15th, orders were received to embark on the 21st, but the departure of the Battalion was subsequently postponed until January 4th, 1900.

A few men of the Battalion who were found medically unfit for foreign service, and still fewer who had not been able to volunteer to accompany the Regiment abroad, remained at Chatham on the departure of the West Kent, and were afterwards sent to their homes.

About fifty recruits who finished their recruits' course of instruction at Maidstone in time to embark with the Battalion joined Headquarters at Chatham on December 31st, about forty other recruits remaining at the Dépôt at Maidstone to complete their drill before being sent to the Service Companies.

A report having been sent to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Honorary Colonel of the Regiment, informing him of its approaching embarkation for foreign service, a very gracious letter was received by the Commanding Officer, as follows :

" OSBORNE, Dec. 30th, '99.

" DEAR COL. BONHOTE,

" Having just heard from Col. Egerton that the 3rd Batt. R. W. Kent Regt., who were the second Militia Battn. that volun-

teered for Foreign Service, have been selected to proceed to Malta, I write to congratulate my Regt. and to express my appreciation of their soldierlike and patriotic conduct. I had intended to come to Chatham to see the Regt., but now that you are under orders to embark at the Albert Docks on the 4th prox. I shall find it impossible to do so.

"I wish the Regt. a good passage and a pleasant service at Malta, and I wish you and all ranks a very happy New Year.

"Believe me,

"Yours sincerely,

"ARTHUR."

A reply was sent thanking H.R.H. in the name of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men for his letter and good wishes.

1900. The Battalion paraded very early on the morning of January 4th, 1900, and it was quite dark when the troops formed up in column in the chilly mist preparatory to marching to the railway station; as they left the Barracks, however, amidst the cheers of the men of the 6th Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, quartered in the other wing of the building, the wintry dawn began to break. Arrived at the station, the men quickly entrained in two specials, in which they were conveyed, *via* Thames Tunnel and Liverpool Street, direct to the Royal Albert Docks. No time was lost in embarking on board the hired transport *Golconda*, of the British India Line (Captain Birkett), which soon after got under way and proceeded down the river at 2.30 P.M.

A large number of friends of the Regiment were at the docks, and gave it a hearty send-off.

The West Kent were thus the first Militia Battalion to go on foreign service since the Crimean embodiment.

The strength of the Battalion on embarkation (exclusive of recruits and other men left in England) was as follows :

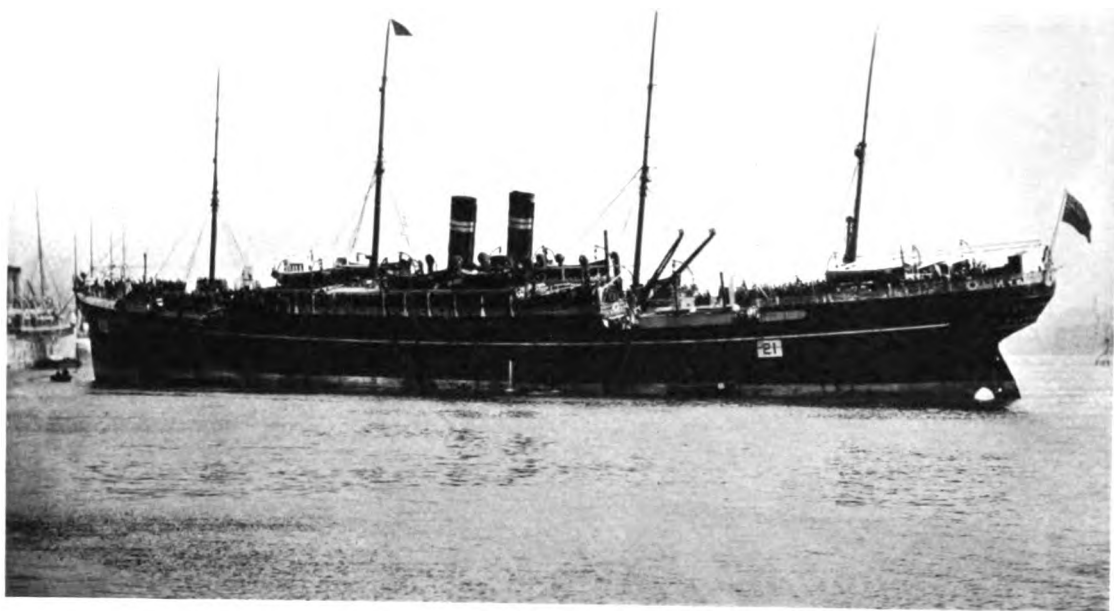
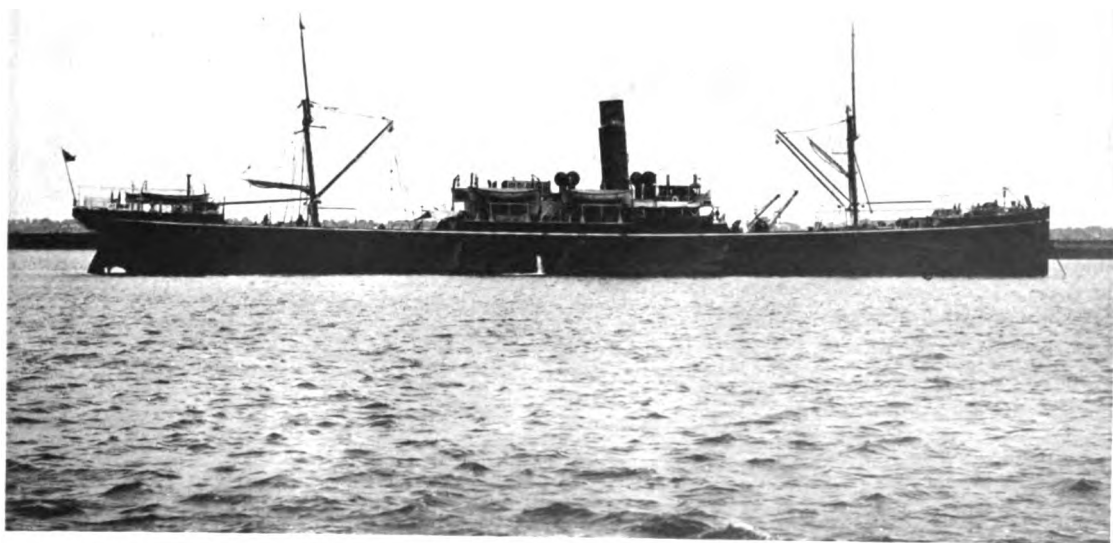


Photo. by Henry Hughes & Son, Ltd.
HIRED TRANSPORT "GOLCONDA" (BRITISH INDIA LINE).



HIRED TRANSPORT "FORMOSA" (P. & O. S. N. CO.)

Field-Officers . . .	3	Staff- and Colour-	
Captains . . .	8	Sergeants . . .	16
Subalterns . . .	17	Other Perm. Staff do.	12
Adjutant . . .	1	Militia Sergeants . .	20
Quartermaster . .	1	Corporals . . .	40
	—	Lance-Corporals . .	38
Total Officers . .	30	Drummers . . .	12
Total N.C.Os. and		Privates . . .	858
men . . .	991		—
	—	Total N.C.Os. and	
Total, all ranks	1021	men . . .	991
Five Officers' wives, 25 women, 83 children.			

A Medical Officer and a few men of the Army Hospital Corps were temporarily attached for duty during the voyage.

The Officers who embarked with the Battalion for Malta were :

Colonel J. Bonhote (in command).

Lieut.-Colonel E. W. G. Bailey.

Major C. H. Farquharson.

Captain J. H. Kennedy.

„ E. Fleming.

„ A. J. P. Annesley.

„ F. W. Burbury.

„ G. Wilson.

„ A. F. T. Griffith-Boscawen.

„ H. Neve.

„ A. C. Pine.

Lieutenant R. W. Grant.

„ C. D. Barrow.

„ E. M. A. Wakefield.

2nd Lieutenant E. C. Norman.

„ „ E. P. Mainwaring-White.

„ „ A. K. Grant.

2nd Lieutenant A. H. Hooper.

„ „ W. D. O'Brien.

„ „ E. H. Norman.

„ „ J. Bazley-White.

„ „ H. D. Belgrave.

„ „ A. C. Beeman.

„ „ K. L. Cameron.

„ „ A. Blair.

„ „ A. H. Pullman.

„ „ S. S. Hayne.

Captain and Adjutant E. F. Venables.

Captain and Quartermaster E. W. Brown.

Captain A. C. Edwards, Lieutenant G. S. T. Fenning, and 2nd Lieutenant H. T. Thornhill subsequently joined the Battalion at Malta, and also the following 2nd Lieutenants, who were appointed after the date of embarkation: A. P. Stone, C. M. Allfrey, C. W. Case-Morris, A. I. Irons, A. C. K. T. Clarke, and H. A. Waring.

During the journey down the river all were occupied in getting things in order for going down Channel. Everything went on well till the evening of the 6th inst., when we began to get a taste of the rougher weather we were to experience before disembarking at Malta. During the finer weather the band played daily on the saloon deck, and there were concerts in the married quarters aft, and a smoker among the men on the after well-decks.

On the 9th all hands and the troops were exercised at fire stations.

The *Golconda* did not reach Malta until the morning of January 13th, the latter part of the voyage having been very stormy, especially the night of the 11th, when extremely heavy and tempestuous weather was encountered off Cape Bon, entailing great discomfort all round, several of the men being injured and bruised, and the horses on the forward well-deck having a very rough time.



Photo. R. Ellis, Malta.

THE GRAND HARBOUR, MALTA, FROM VALLETTA.



VERDALA BARRACKS, MALTA.



ST. CLEMENT'S PARADE, MALTA



VILLAGE OF MELLIEHA, MALTA.

The steam steering gear broke down, and the vessel rolled very much, and ultimately "hove to" with her head to the wind, but not before she had lost one of her boats, and the chart-house on the bridge had been carried away in a squall amidst thunder and lightning, the forestay sail having to be cut away with the assistance of volunteers from the troops. The weather was still very inclement when the *Golconda* entered the Grand Harbour, and showers of hail were falling as the various Companies were landed by lighters in Dockyard Creek and marched up the hill through Burmola to VERDALA BARRACKS. These barracks, named after Hugh de Verdala, Grand Master of the Knights of Malta at the end of the sixteenth century, are constructed in the casemates of one of the bastioned fronts of the enceinte surrounding Burmola, at the head of Dockyard Creek, and Vittoriosa and Seneglia on either side of it. Between the enceinte and the outer line of ramparts, known as the Cottonera Lines (from their having been commenced in 1670 by the Grand Master Nicholas Cottoner), is the parade ground, "St. Clement's Parade," so called from the bastion in the outer fortifications to which it leads. There are eight or nine of these bastions, and gates in five of the curtains between them. In most of the bastions and at some of the gates there is accommodation for troops, and though by far the greater portion of the Regiment (over 700) found quarters in VERDALA BARRACKS, the remainder were, on first arrival, distributed approximately as follows :

Zabbar Gate . . .	100	Notre Dame Bastion	30
Zeitun Gate . . .	70	St. Paul's Bastion .	10
St. Clement's Bastion	60	St. John's Bastion .	10

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta was Lieut.-General Sir F. W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. ; Major-General Lord Congleton commanded the Infantry Brigade. The troops quartered in the Command, in addition to the 3rd Royal West Kent, were nine Companies Royal Garrison Artillery, two

Companies Royal Engineers, five Battalions of Infantry (Regulars) (viz., 3rd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 3rd Lancashire Fusiliers, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, 2nd North Lancashire Regiment), Detachments of Departmental Corps—the Royal Malta Artillery, and the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Royal Malta Militia.

The 3rd North Lancashire (Militia) arrived from England about a week after the West Kent, and the 1st Royal Sussex embarked on February 17th for South Africa.

The 5th Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers (Militia) arrived in Malta in February, and in the autumn of 1900 the 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers (Militia) were added to the Garrison. On the departure of the 3rd North Lancashire for South Africa, early in 1901, they were relieved by the 3rd West York Regiment (Militia).

The Royal West Kent was inspected on January 20th by Major-General Lord H. Congleton, C.B., commanding Infantry Brigade.

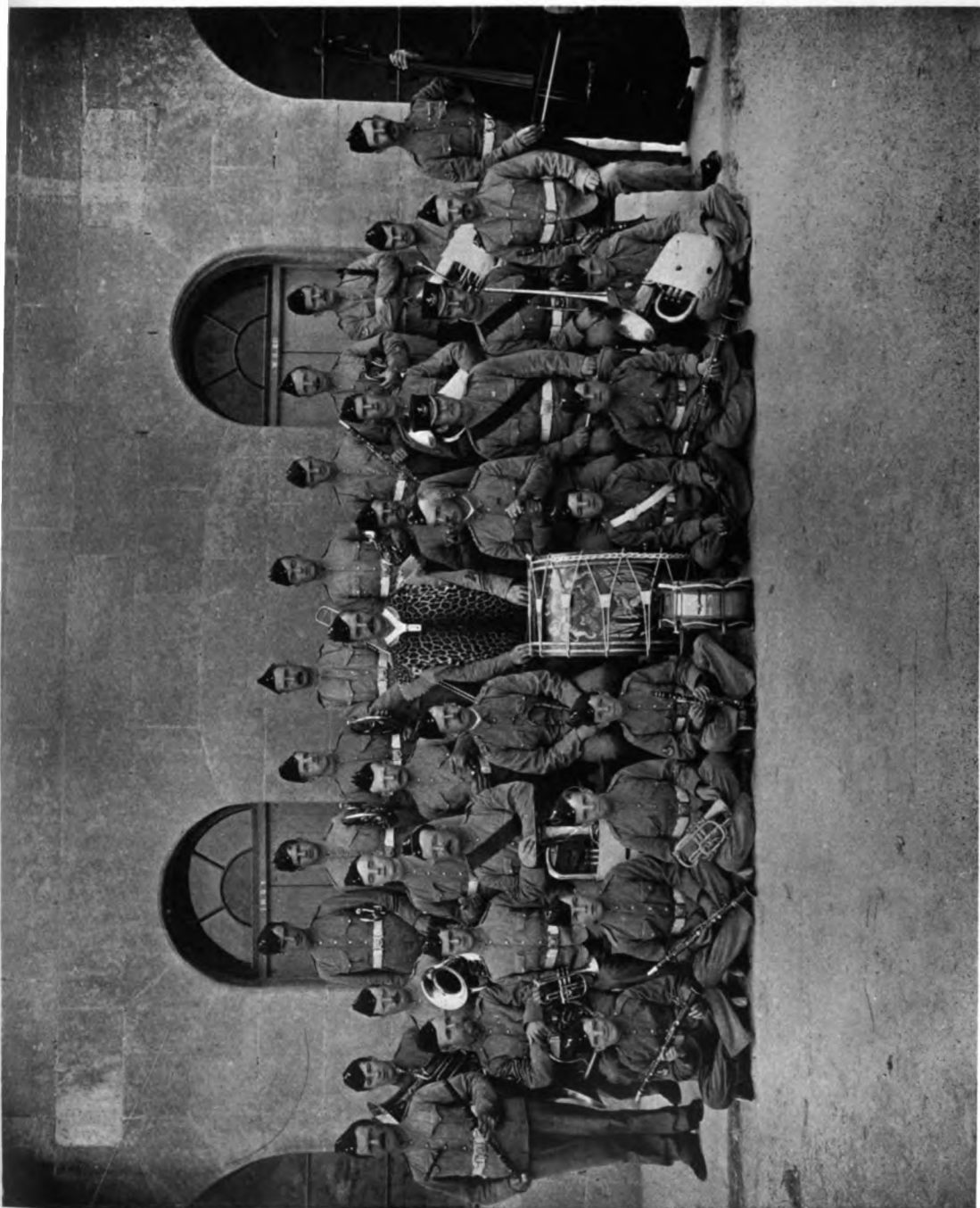
On January 31st the Battalion was inspected by His Excellency Sir Francis W. Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Malta.

On February 12th A, B, D, and K Companies marched to Pembroke Camp to go through a course of musketry there, and were joined on the 16th by C and E Companies.

On the 14th and 23rd route marches, and on the 16th a tactical exercise took place. On the latter date his Excellency the Governor dined with the Officers.

The 1st Royal Sussex left for South Africa on the 17th.

On Thursday afternoon, March 1st, news reached Valletta of the relief of Ladysmith, and the good tidings were received with the greatest enthusiasm by every one in Malta. The Maltese inhabitants thronged the streets, which were soon gay with bunting, cheering, shouting, and waving flags, while the numerous local bands marched through the principal thoroughfares playing patriotic



Photo, The Grand Studio, Malta.

CAPT. PINE

MAJOR C. FARQUHARSON

THE BAND, MALTA, 1901.



COL. BONHOTE
CAPT. WILSON
THE DRUMS MALTA, 1901

Photo. The Grand Studio, Malta.

airs and followed by a cheering crowd to the Palace Square. Entering the courtyard of the Palace, the cheers were renewed when His Excellency appeared at one of the windows. "God Save the Queen" was played, and amidst a continuous tumult of applause the bands and crowds streamed along Strada Reale, visiting in turn the various Officers' Messes, Admiral Fisher, the Infantry Brigadier, &c. &c. At night the town was illuminated; and on the Governor proceeding to the Opera House the horses were taken from his carriage, which was drawn through Valletta by the Maltese amidst a cheering crowd, and accompanied by the various local bands. From the steps of the Opera House His Excellency addressed the assemblage, thanking the Maltese people for their spontaneous and sympathetic demonstration, and announcing that he had telegraphed to her Majesty a message of congratulation from Malta, and informing her of the loyal sympathy manifested with her Army, for which he thanked them from the bottom of his heart. To this message a gracious reply from the Queen was returned on the following day. On the Governor entering the Opera House the audience rose and loudly cheered her Majesty's representative. The Opera company sang "God Save the Queen," accompanied by the full orchestra.

Meanwhile on the other side of the Grand Harbour the news had been welcomed with equal enthusiasm, the bands of the local societies parading the streets of Vittoriosa and Conspicua, and playing the National Anthem, amidst cheers from large crowds of the inhabitants. The bands ultimately proceeded to Verdala Barracks, followed by thousands of people of all classes and ages. There they were cordially received by the 3rd Royal West Kent, and "God Save the Queen" was played with the greatest enthusiasm. The bands then repaired to the open space in front of the Officers' Mess. The Officers, who were entertaining Colonels Samut and De Piro and the Officers of the Royal Malta Militia that evening, left the table with their guests and appeared on the verandah. The Commanding Officer thanked the loyal

Maltese for their spontaneous and hearty demonstration of sympathy with her Majesty's Army, Colonel Bonhote's remarks being interpreted by Captain Engerer. The Colonel then called for three cheers for the Queen, which were enthusiastically given, "the standards of the bands and Union Jacks being at the same time waved by their bearers."¹

March 2nd was observed as a general holiday, salutes being fired at noon from the men-of-war in the harbour and the Saluting Battery.

On Saturday, March 3rd, Headquarters and the Half-Battalion Royal West Kent at Verdala took part in a Ceremonial Parade of the Garrison and Naval Brigade landed from the Fleet, which was held on the Floriana Parade Ground in celebration of the British victories. After forming up in mass of Quarter Columns, the troops, headed by his Excellency the Governor and his Staff, marched through Valletta to the Palace Square, the Naval Brigade leading, followed by the Mounted Infantry, Royal Artillery Brigade, and Infantry Battalions, the latter with bayonets fixed and Colours flying. On reaching the square the troops defiled past His Excellency and returned to quarters. The streets were gaily decorated with flags and foliage, and the inhabitants testified their loyalty and joy at the news of the British successes by greeting the troops on their march through Strada Reale with lively demonstrations of enthusiasm.

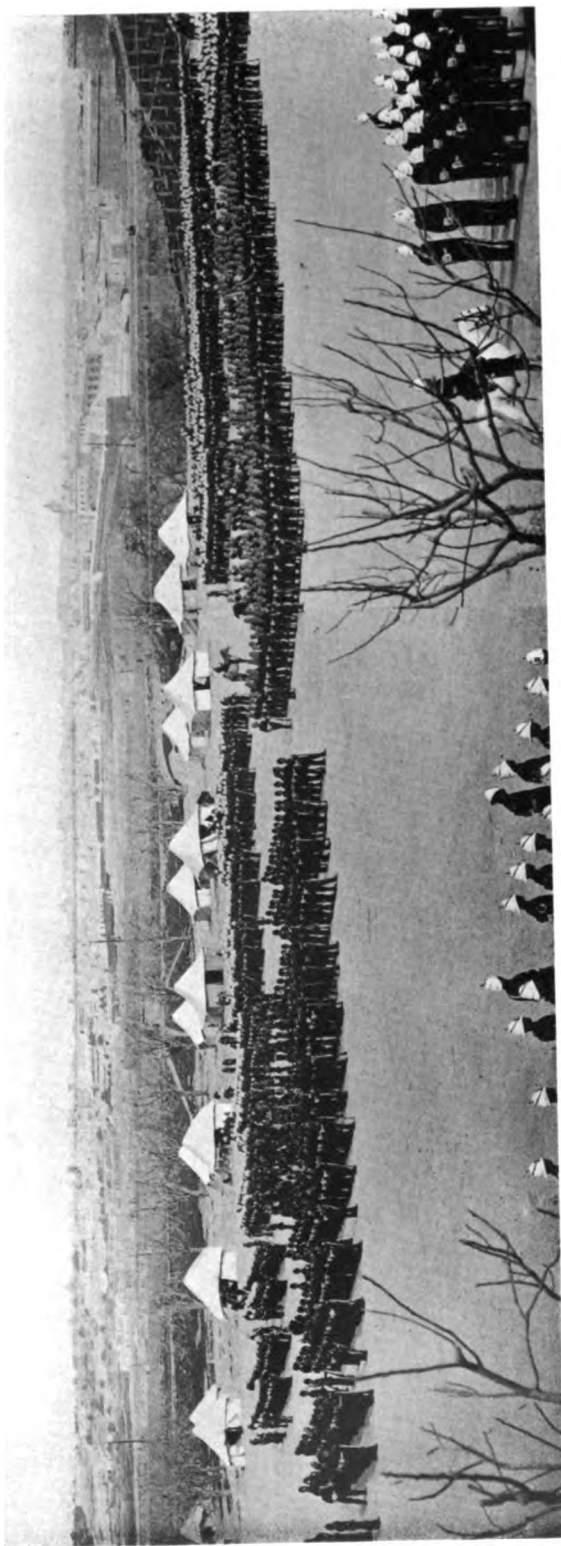
On March 5th F, G, H, I, L, and M Companies marched to Pembroke Camp for musketry, relieving the other Companies of the Battalion, who returned to Verdala Barracks.

On March 8th the Half-Battalion at Verdala took part in a tactical exercise.

On March 16th the troops had a holiday in celebration of the fall of Bloemfontein.

On the 17th the Half-Battalion from Pembroke rejoined Headquarters.

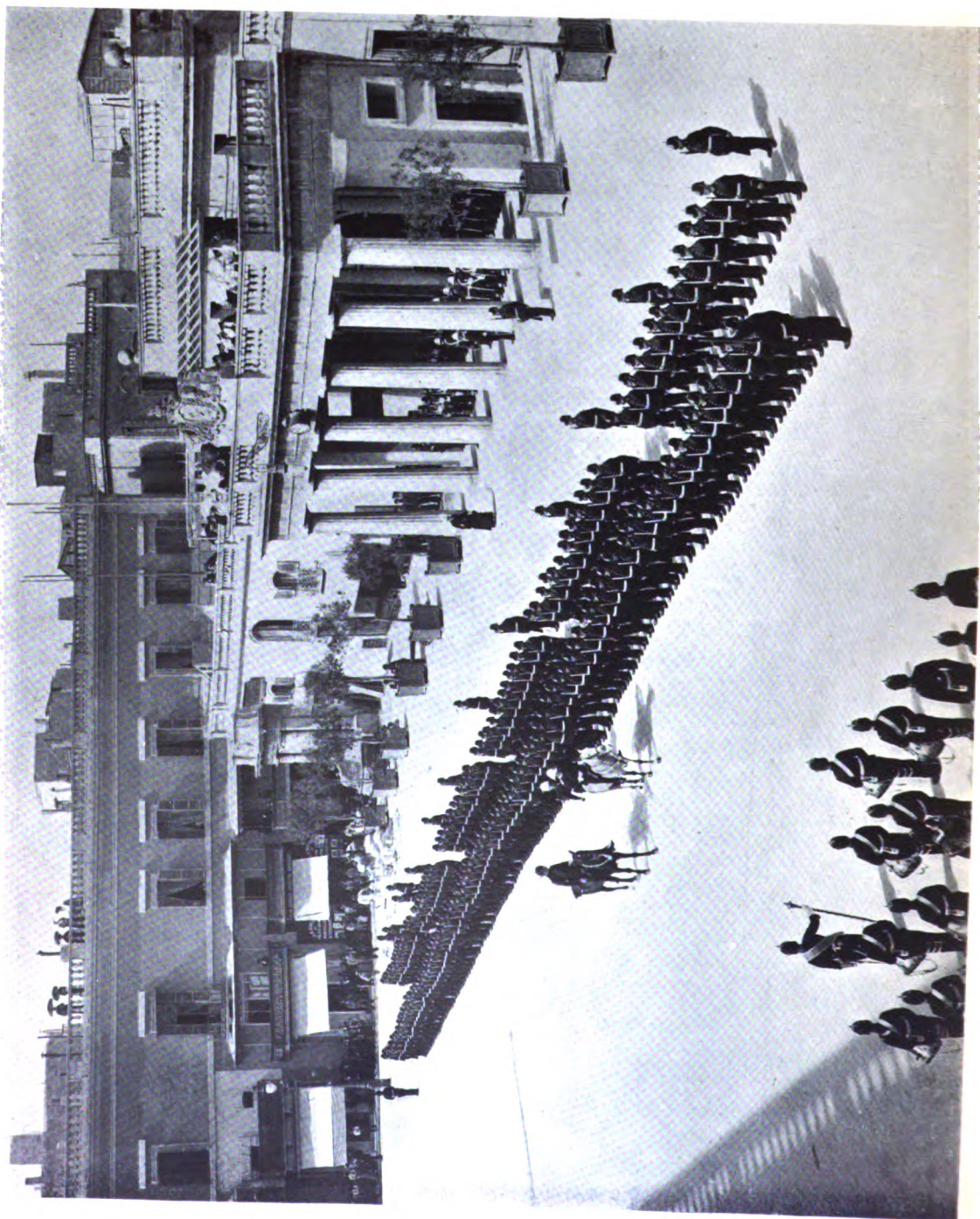
¹ *Daily Malta Chronicle.*



HALF BATTALION, 3RD ROYAL WEST KENT.

PARADE OF THE GARRISON, IN CELEBRATION OF RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.
MALTA, MARCH 3rd, 1900.

R Ellis, Photo., Malta.



MALTA. TROOPING THE COLOUR ON THE PALACE SQUARE 28TH MARCH 1906

Photo. The Grand Studios, Malta.

On the 20th there was a ceremonial field-day on the "Marsa," and on the 23rd a tactical exercise.

On the 28th the trooping of the Colour in the Palace Square was carried out by the 8th Royal West Kent. The Field-Officer in command of the parade was Major Farquharson. The party for the trooping consisted of 9 Officers, about 180 N.C.Os. and men, with the band and drums of the Battalion.

The Colour trooped was the Regimental Colour of the new pattern presented in 1877 (see p. 278).

On the following day a letter was received from the Brigade-Major conveying the remarks of His Excellency, who witnessed the ceremonial from the verandah of the Palace, as follows :

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was very much pleased by the excellent manner in which the Battalion trooped the Colour on the 28th inst.

"The men throughout stood well under their arms and were very steady.

"The march past both in slow and quick time was excellent.

"The Officers' salute was very well done, and his Excellency particularly noticed how well the band played."

On the 29th an entertainment was given to the men in the Gymnasium at Verdala, which was very much appreciated by them. All the ladies of the Regiment attended, as well as the wives of the N.C.Os. and men.

On March 30th A, B, C, D, E, and K Companies marched to Mellieha for field-training, and F Company for duty. Lieut.-Colonel Bailey proceeded in command of the detachment, which returned to Verdala on April 14th, on the completion of the course. G, H, I, L, and M Companies paraded at 6.30 A.M. for a field-day, getting back to barracks at 4.15 P.M., after a march of about twenty-three miles.

On April 6th the Half-Battalion from Verdala took part in a Brigade field-day.

On April 25th F, G, H, I, L, and M Companies proceeded to

Mellieha for field-training, and A Company for duty. Major Farquharson was in command.

On May 2nd Headquarters and the Companies from Verdala proceeded on H.M.S. *Dido* (Captain Tillard) to MELLIEHA, leaving a detachment under Captain Wilson at Verdala. These Companies disembarked, and, together with the wing of the Battalion already encamped at Mellieha, took part, under Colonel Bonhote, in combined manœuvres with the Fleet and troops in the Command on that and the two following days. On May 4th Headquarters and B, C, D, E, and K Companies re-embarked on H.M.S. *Venus* (Captain Tudor-Tudor, R.N.) and returned to VERDALA, leaving the remainder of the Battalion to complete their course of field-training, at the conclusion of which, on May 12th, they rejoined Headquarters.

On May 15th B and K Companies proceeded to Imtarfa, and various other minor changes took place in the distribution of the Battalion. C Company, which had been at Zabbar Gate, was relieved by G Company, D Company moved from Verdala to Vittoriosa, and M Company, which had been there previous to going to Mellieha, now found quarters in Verdala.

On May 17th a draft of eighty-nine men under 2nd Lieutenant Allfrey arrived on ss. *Clive* from England to join the Battalion.

On May 26th Queen Victoria's birthday was kept, and, as was customary in Malta, the troops lined the ramparts and fired a *feu-de-joie*. At 12 noon the time-gun was fired from Fort St. Angelo, which was the signal for the commencement of a Royal Salute of twenty-one guns from the ships of the Fleet. On the conclusion of the naval salute seven guns were fired by the Royal Artillery at Fort Ricasoli, followed by a *feu-de-joie*, which, commencing on the east of the Grand Harbour and running round by Corradino, was taken up by the Regiments in Valletta, and, continuing round the lines by Fort St. Elmo, was brought to a conclusion by the troops at Forts Manoel and Tigne. On this being signalled all the bands played six bars of the National Anthem at their various

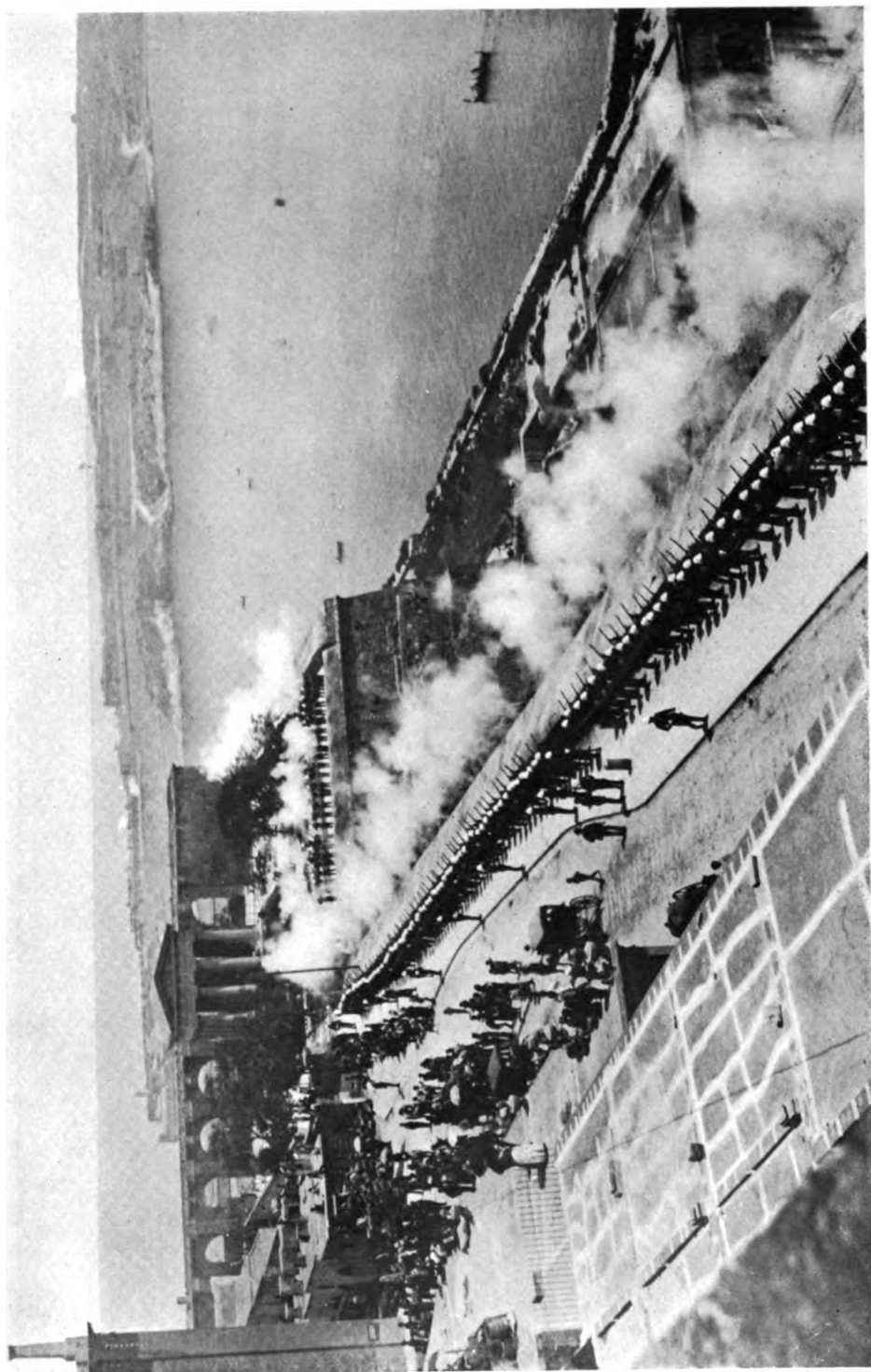


Photo., The Grand Studio, Malta.
TROOPS AT MALTA MANNING THE RAMPARTS AND FIRING A FEU-DE-JOIE ON QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY, 1900.



THE CAMP AT MELLIEHA, MALTA, FROM THE N.W.
(Mellieha Village and Heights in background)

stations. The same proceeding took place three times, except that on the third occasion the bands played the last eight bars of the Anthem, at the conclusion of which the whole of the troops fixed bayonets and shouldered arms, and, on a given signal, simultaneously presented arms while all the bands played "God Save the Queen." Having ordered arms, all the various Battalions, by further signal, gave three cheers, and the proceedings terminated. The West Kent lined the ramparts on the Corradino Heights.

About this time route marches were frequent, about once a week being the average, and on June 5th all the Infantry Battalions, with the exception of those at Mellieha, executed a concentration march, proceeding from their various quarters so as to reach Zebbug, a village in the centre of the island, about five miles south-west of Valletta, at a given hour. On arrival the various Regiments in succession marched past the Commander-in-Chief and returned to their respective stations.

On June 18th "mobilisation practice" took place.

On July 16th A and I Companies proceeded to Imtarfa to relieve B and K Companies.

On July 25th the Battalion embarked on Government tugs and proceeded by sea to MELLIEHA CAMP, where it disembarked and took up its abode, relieving the 3rd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The Camp was situated at the head of the bay, close to the shore, on a sort of isthmus formed by the last and most north-westerly valley in the island; it is between fourteen and fifteen miles from Valletta, from which it is separated by four transverse ranges of hills, on the last of which is perched the village of Mellieha (a name probably derived from the Arabic *melîha* = beautiful).

On the further side of the valley isthmus in which the Camp is pitched there is another range of hills, which forms the north-west extremity of Malta, and from which the small island of Comino and the south-east coast of Gozo are only two or three miles distant. On this range, as may be seen in one of the views

v

of the Camp, the Torre l'Aymar, or Red Tower, is a prominent object.

The sojourn of the Regiment at Mellicha was not marked by any special events worthy of notice. The weather was warm and genial, and, with the exception of a weekly field-day, life was unexciting. On August 11th all the women and children of the Regiment went out from the Cottonera Lines in the Garrison tug to the Camp for a picnic, returning the same evening.

During August about ninety men of the Battalion who had not been able to accompany the West Kent to Malta, and had been disembodied on the Regiment leaving England, were called out for duty, and proceeded from Maidstone to Shorncliffe to join the Provisional Battalion. Major Daniell was in command of the "Details" of the West Kent (Line and Militia) at Shorncliffe, and the Officers doing duty with them were Captain Fenner, 21st Finsbury Rifle Volunteers, Captain Hitchins, 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal West Kent, Lieutenant Riddle, 3rd Volunteer Battalion Royal West Kent, Lieutenant New, 21st Finsbury Rifle Volunteers, and 2nd Lieutenant Norman, 2nd Battalion Royal West Kent (late of the 3rd Battalion).

On August 20th G Company proceeded to VERDALA BARRACKS to take over quarters from the 3rd North Lancashire, and on the 22nd Headquarters and the rest of the Battalion (with the exception of A and I Companies, who remained at Imtarfa, and a detachment at Pembroke) followed. The troops, under the command of Major Farquharson (Colonel Bonhote and Lieut.-Colonel Bailey being on leave), were conveyed in three tugs from Mellicha Bay to the Grand Harbour.

On September 18th a draft of fifty men arrived from Shorncliffe to join the Battalion.

Periodical visits to Pembroke Camp, generally by Half-Battalions, for musketry purposes, were frequent episodes during September, October, and November. The distance was about ten miles, Pembroke being six or seven miles on the further (north-west) side of

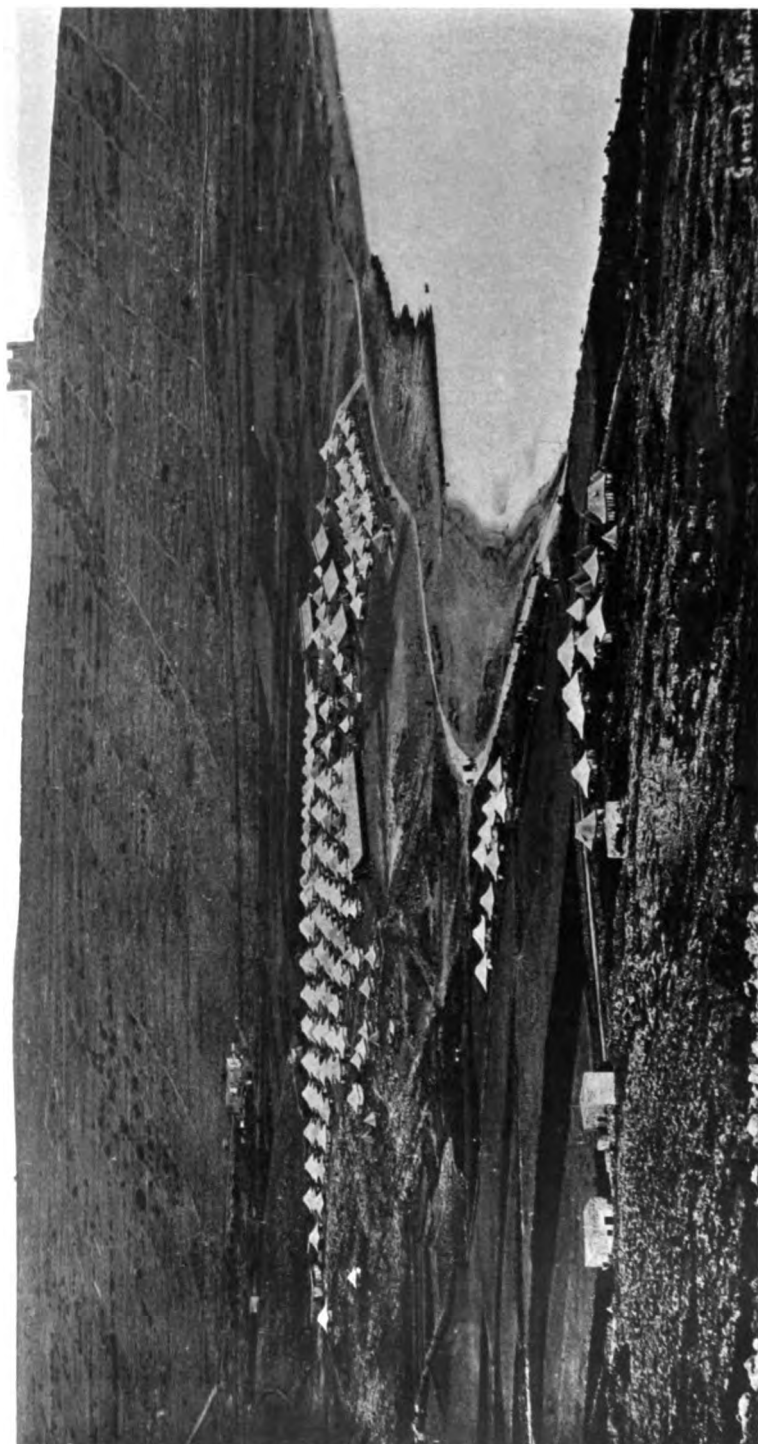


Photo. The Grand Studio, Malta.

CAMP AT MELLIEHA, MALTA, FROM THE S.E.



MANŒUVRES. MALTA, 1900

Valletta. Each Half-Battalion went there for three days during the early part of October, and the above-mentioned draft also went through a course there, returning to Verdala on the 20th of that month. The whole Battalion marched there on the 26th for "field firing."

On Friday, October 19th, the Regiment was inspected by Major-General Lord Congleton. Marching-order inspection took place on St. Clement's Parade at 9.30 A.M. The books, institutions, &c., were subsequently examined by the Brigadier. In the afternoon the Battalion paraded in review order and marched to the "Marsa," where the drill inspection was carried out. There were on parade 900 of all ranks; 146 were "on guard or other duty," 67 were on the sick list, 9 were absent on leave, and 4 were in confinement for military offences, making a total of 1126.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, visited Malta, and was entertained by the members of the Union Club on November 7th at a banquet. His Excellency the Governor presided, and all the leading people in Malta, including the Archbishop, were present; also all the principal naval and military Officers in the Garrison. Mr. Chamberlain witnessed a tattoo in the Palace Square the same evening, and on the following morning the ceremony of trooping the Colour.

On November 13th there was a Brigade field-day, but the weather was very wet and the troops got drenched.

On November 16th the West Kent was inspected by his Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Sir Francis Grenfell, G.C.B., &c., on St. Clement's Parade Ground. The Battalion, the strength of which was 1097, was drawn up in column under the command of Colonel J. Bonhote, and received his Excellency with a Royal Salute. Lieut.-Colonel Bailey put the men through the manual and firing exercises, after which the Battalion carried out various evolutions under the direction of Colonel Bonhote. The machine-gun detachments were then

exercised, under the command of Captain Burbury, two machine guns forming part of the equipment of the Battalion.

Sir Francis Grenfell expressed his satisfaction, and on the next day issued the following General Order :

“His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was much pleased with the smart appearance and steadiness under arms of the 3rd Royal West Kent Regiment. This reflects credit on all ranks. The manual exercise and military movements were carried out with precision.”

On November 21st the West Kent were ordered to troop the Colour. On this occasion the Regimental Colour which was trooped was the one presented to the West Kent Light Infantry Militia (as the Battalion was then designated) at Aldershot during the Crimean embodiment (see p. 259), and it was a curious coincidence that the West Kent should have been told off to perform the ceremony on the precise date on which, forty-five years previously, the Colour had been presented.

The parade was under Lieut.-Colonel Bailey. The following is an account of the proceedings from a local newspaper :

“THE PALACE SQUARE

“TROOPING THE COLOUR—3RD ROYAL WEST KENT

“This ceremony, which is always of a highly interesting nature, was remarkably well performed yesterday morning by the above Battalion. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the weather on this occasion. A pleasant cool breeze and an English spring sky tempted a large number of visitors and inhabitants to find their way to the Square, where so many functions of the same nature have been held.

“The various movements were performed with a precision which is supposed to belong of right to Service Battalions, and while maintaining this it is only right to add that it has been generally noticed by those who are competent to judge that the



COLOURS OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA, 1855-1905.

PRESENTED AT ALDERSHOT, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1855.

Militia Battalions who have found a home in Malta for the last twelve months or so have certainly proved themselves up-to-date in every respect. Their bands are good, and the quality of the music supplied of a high order.

"We embrace this opportunity of taking a brief glance at the history of the Battalion. By a curious coincidence the Colour trooped yesterday was one of a pair presented to the Battalion on the 21st November, 1855, exactly 45 years ago. This Regimental Colour, although its tattered remains now appear to be on a white ground, was originally of "Kentish Grey," the colour of the old facings, but, by exposure to the sun and weather, has quite faded.

"The West Kent Light Infantry Militia, as the Regiment was then called, was stationed at Aldershot in 1855, and the Colours were presented prior to embarkation for Ireland, which took place a few days later. The new Colours replaced those borne by the West Kent throughout the early years of the century, when the Regiment was embodied during the Peninsular War.

"The embodied service of the West Kent since 1759 is as follows:

"1. Seven Years' War, 22nd June, 1759, to 15th December, 1762, 3 years 6 months.

"2. American Rebellion, 26th March, 1778, to 20th March, 1783, 5 years.

"3. French Revolutionary War, 1st December, 1792, to 24th April, 1802, 9 years 5 months.

"4. Peninsular War, 21st March, 1803, to 24th June, 1814, 11 years 3 months.

"5. Waterloo Campaign, June 1815, to 25th May, 1816, 11 months.

"6. Crimean War, 3rd January, 1855, to 19th July, 1856, 1 year 6½ months.

"7. South African War, 11th December, 1899, to present time, 11½ months.

“This gives a total of over 82½ years during which this Battalion has been embodied out of the last 140 years.

“The Field-Officer in Command of the parade yesterday was Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Bailey, the senior Major of the Battalion, and the smartness of the movements were most creditable to all concerned. We understand that at the conclusion of the ceremony his Excellency the Governor was pleased to send a special message to the Officer in Command, to express his satisfaction and approval.

“The Regimental Slow March is a very old Kentish Air, entitled ‘The Men of Kent.’ The Regimental Quickstep is a popular and well-known Irish air, ‘The Lowbacked Car,’ supposed to have been adopted by the Battalion when serving in Ireland in 1798.

“Colonel J. Bonhote, the Commanding Officer, may well be proud of the smart Battalion in his charge.”¹

At the end of November and beginning of December there were more visits to Pembroke Camp for musketry, the right Half-Battalion marching there on November 29th and returning on December 8th, and the left Half-Battalion going on December 12th and returning on 22nd.

On December 19th the following message from the Queen, dated December 18th, was published in General Orders :

“Her Majesty the Queen commands Adjutant-General to convey to the Militia, Yeomanry, Volunteers, and Colonial Forces who have served during the past year in South Africa, the Mediterranean, and elsewhere, her grateful appreciation of their signal services.

“Her Majesty has been very glad to observe the testimony borne by General Officers to the admirable spirit by which all ranks have been animated, as well as to the zeal and discipline which they have displayed.

¹ The *Daily Malta Chronicle*, November 22nd, 1900.

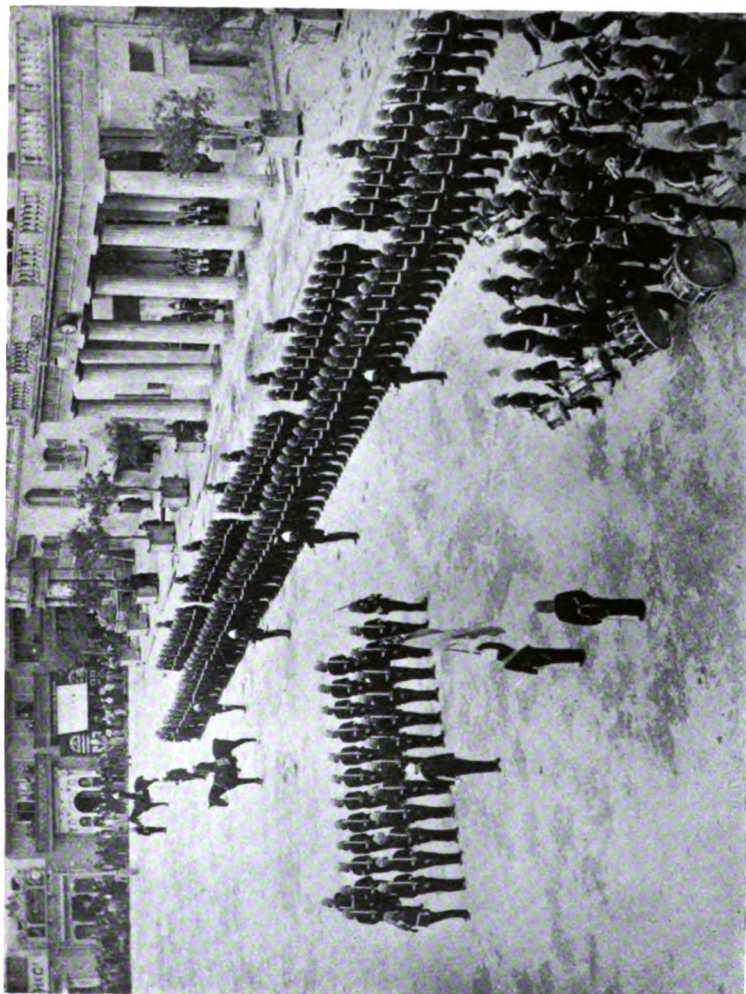
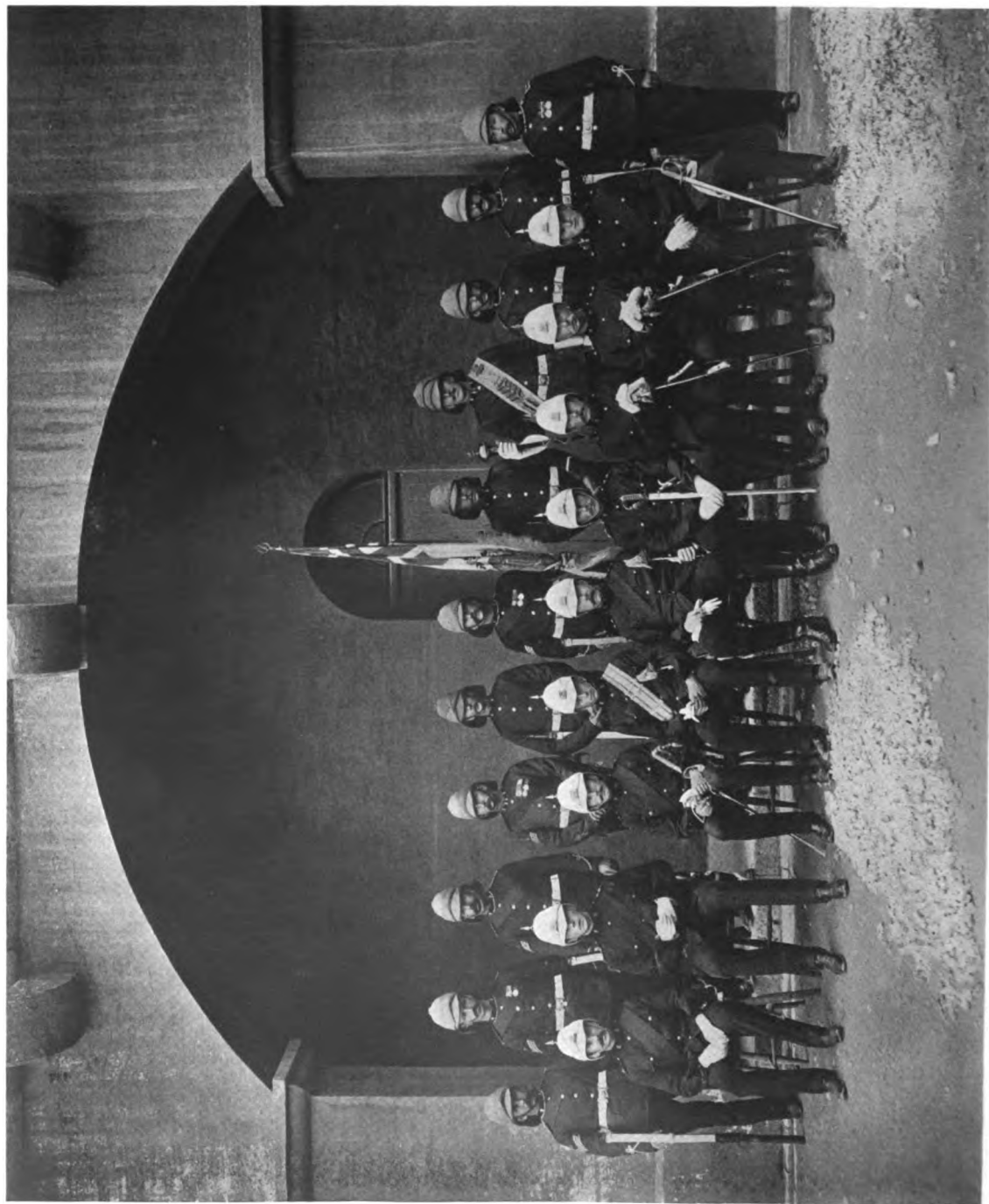


Photo. The Grand Studio, Malta.

TROOPING THE COLOUR ON THE PALACE SQUARE, MALTA.

NOVEMBER 21st, 1900.



Front Row, Left to Right: Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman. Back Row, Left to Right: Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman, Lt. Col. Berman.

“The Queen deeply regrets the sickness and loss of life which have occurred, and highly values the sacrifices made by soldiers of all ranks in these branches of the service in the cause of the Empire, despite personal inconvenience and pecuniary loss.

“Her Majesty relies on those still employed abroad to continue to use their best efforts in aid of the Regular Army, and trusts that the day may not be far distant when she may welcome their return home.”

The strength of the Regiment in Malta at the end of the year 1900 was: 27 Officers, 62 Sergeants, 21 Drummers, 969 rank and file; total N.C.Os. and men, 1052; 4 horses, 2 machine guns. These numbers did not include the Mounted Infantry Section mentioned below.

The 8rd Royal West Kent having been called upon early in December for a limited number of volunteers to train as Mounted Infantry, about five times as many applied as were required, the result being that a mounted parade of those wishing to join was held on the “Marsa” to test the capabilities of the candidates, the Chief Staff Officer and others acting as a Committee of selection. There were a few amusing incidents, but on the whole those volunteering acquitted themselves remarkably well. A selection having been made; the successful applicants were sent to be trained in their Mounted Infantry duties at the Marsamuschetto Barracks, Lieutenant Beeman being in command of the West Kent Section M.I.

1901. On January 4th, 1901, a Half-Section of the Mounted Infantry of the 8rd Royal West Kent, consisting of Lance-Corporal G. Corrick and nineteen Privates, embarked (with Mounted Infantry from other Regiments in Malta) on s.s. *Rameses* for the front. Before embarking, they were visited at Marsamuschetto Barracks by Colonel Bonhote, who, on behalf of himself and the Regiment, wished them good luck in South Africa, where, he said, he was sure they would maintain the credit of the West Kent Militia. The

Rameses left on January 5th for Gibraltar, where the Malta Mounted Infantry Company was transferred to s.s. *Hawarden Castle*, in which it was conveyed to South Africa.¹

The remainder of the Mounted Infantry of the Battalion continued their drill and, under Lieutenant Beeman, subsequently went into camp at Ghain Tuffieha for field training. In May, after the manœuvres, they rejoined the battalion at Verdala Barracks.

On January 18th the Battalion took part in a long tactical field-day, parading at 7.20, and not returning to barracks until 4.15 P.M.

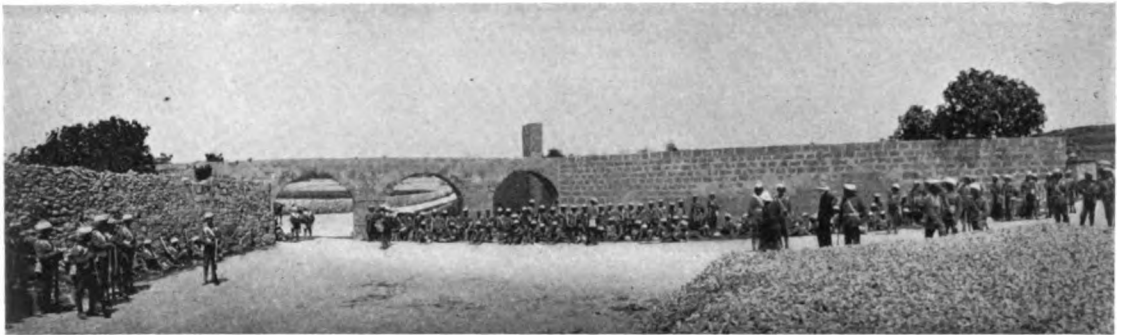
During the winter and spring these tactical field-days were of frequent occurrence, taking the Battalion all over the country within a radius of ten or twelve miles from its quarters, and familiarizing Officers and men with every nook and corner of the rugged island in the course of their service in Malta.

The troops were generally divided into two opposing Brigades (with a due proportion of Artillery and Mounted Infantry in most cases), and were placed under the command of senior Officers who, having been given a "general idea" and "special idea" of the object to be attained by each, were left to issue their orders and to endeavour to carry out their respective aims as appeared best to each Commander with the troops placed under his orders. His Excellency generally watched the proceedings closely, and by his lucid and instructive criticism, given in the pleasant and genial manner which characterised all his intercourse with those under his command, did much to render these exercises useful and interesting to all concerned. It has not been thought necessary to enter here into the details of these numerous field-days or to dilate on the particulars of the "mimic warfare" carried on then or during the manœuvres. The reader must therefore be content to forego thrilling descriptions of the "defence and storming of the Falka Pass," the "capture of the heavy Howitzer battery on the heights of

¹ One of the men of the West Kent Militia Mounted Infantry died at sea on January 16th.



H.E. SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL AND STAFF.



MANŒUVRES, MALTA, 1900.



ON MANŒUVRES (A HALT).



ON MANŒUVRES (SIGNALLERS).

MALTA.

Mellieha," the "stubborn rearguard action on the Ghain Znuber slopes," the "brilliant capture of the village of Ghashak at the battle of Zeitun," or "the surrounding of the enemy's Commander and Staff on Wardia Hill," &c. &c., any of which incidents, if they had occurred in an actual campaign, would have made grand material for "Our special correspondent at the front," and telling headlines for evening papers (that is, of course, if no football match or society scandal monopolised public attention!).

On January 21st a party of recruits and casuals with four Officers went to Pembroke for musketry.

On January 22nd news of the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria reached Malta, and was announced to the troops in a Special General Order, which also gave directions as to the mourning to be worn, &c.

The Royal Navy and the Royal Garrison Artillery each fired sixty minute guns, the latter commencing when the former had finished.

The following message from the King was issued as a Special Army Order on January 26th :

" OSBORNE, 25th January, 1901.

" On my accession to the Throne of my Ancestors I am desirous of thanking the Army for the splendid services which it has rendered to my beloved Mother The Queen during her glorious reign of upwards of sixty-three years.

" Her Majesty invariably evinced the warmest interest in Her Troops, especially when on active service, both as a Sovereign and as the Head of Her Army, and she was proud of the fact of being a Soldier's Daughter.

" To secure your best interests will be one of the dearest objects of my heart, and I know I can count upon that loyal devotion which you ever evinced towards your late Sovereign.

" EDWARD, R.I."

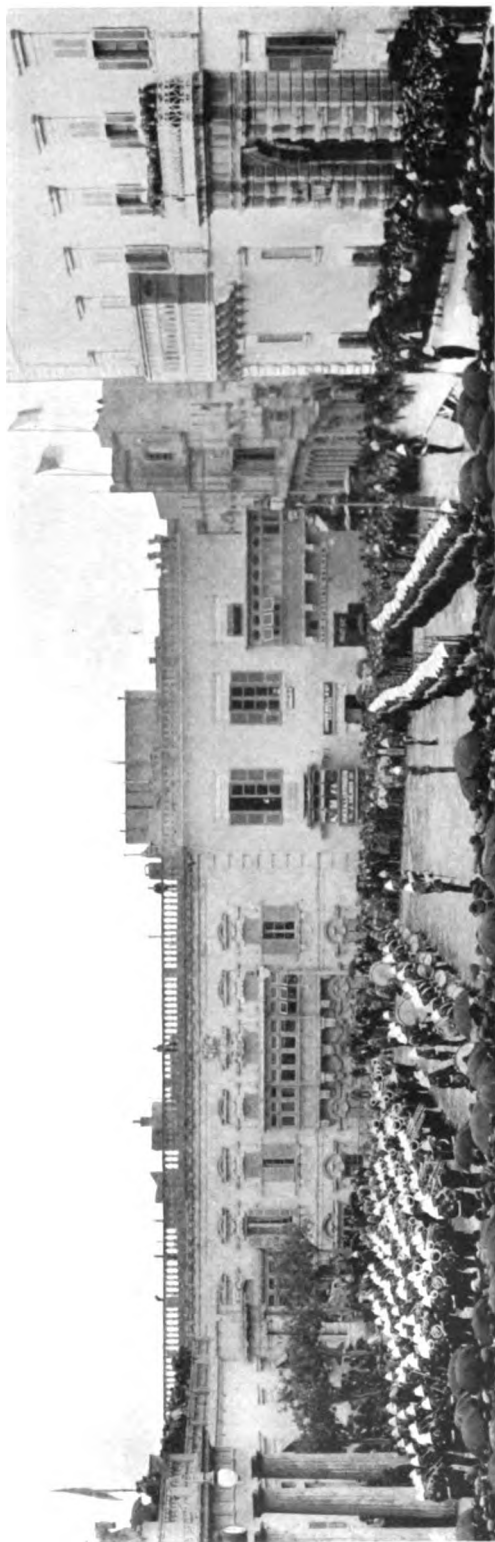
U A

On January 28th the ceremony of the Proclamation of His Majesty King Edward VII. took place in Malta. The Proclamation was made in the Hall of St. Michael and St. George at the Palace, Valletta. The leading personages in Malta attended by invitation from the Governor, and included the Archbishop, the chief officials, the heads of the Maltese nobility, the senior naval and military Officers, and many other notables, ecclesiastical and civil, while, in accordance with a Special General Order, Officers commanding Districts Royal Garrison Artillery, the Officer commanding Royal Malta Artillery, the Officer commanding Companies Royal Engineers, and the Officers commanding Battalions of Regular and Militia Infantry, with six other Officers per unit, and many others, were present. A large number of ladies were amongst those invited, and as mourning was not worn on this occasion (in accordance with orders) and all officials and naval and military Officers were in full dress, the scene was brilliant and imposing.

The Trumpeters of the Artillery Brigade were stationed on the balcony of the Palace, whilst on the Palace Square a Guard of Honour of 100 men of the 3rd Royal Warwickshire Regiment, with the King's Colour, was formed up. In rear of the Guard of Honour were the massed bands of the Royal Malta Artillery, 3rd Battalion the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 3rd Battalion the Royal West Kent Regiment, and the Royal Malta Regiment.

At noon the doors of the State Drawing-room were thrown open, and the Governor, attended by the Headquarter Staff, entered the Hall, the Trumpeters sounding a "Fanfare."

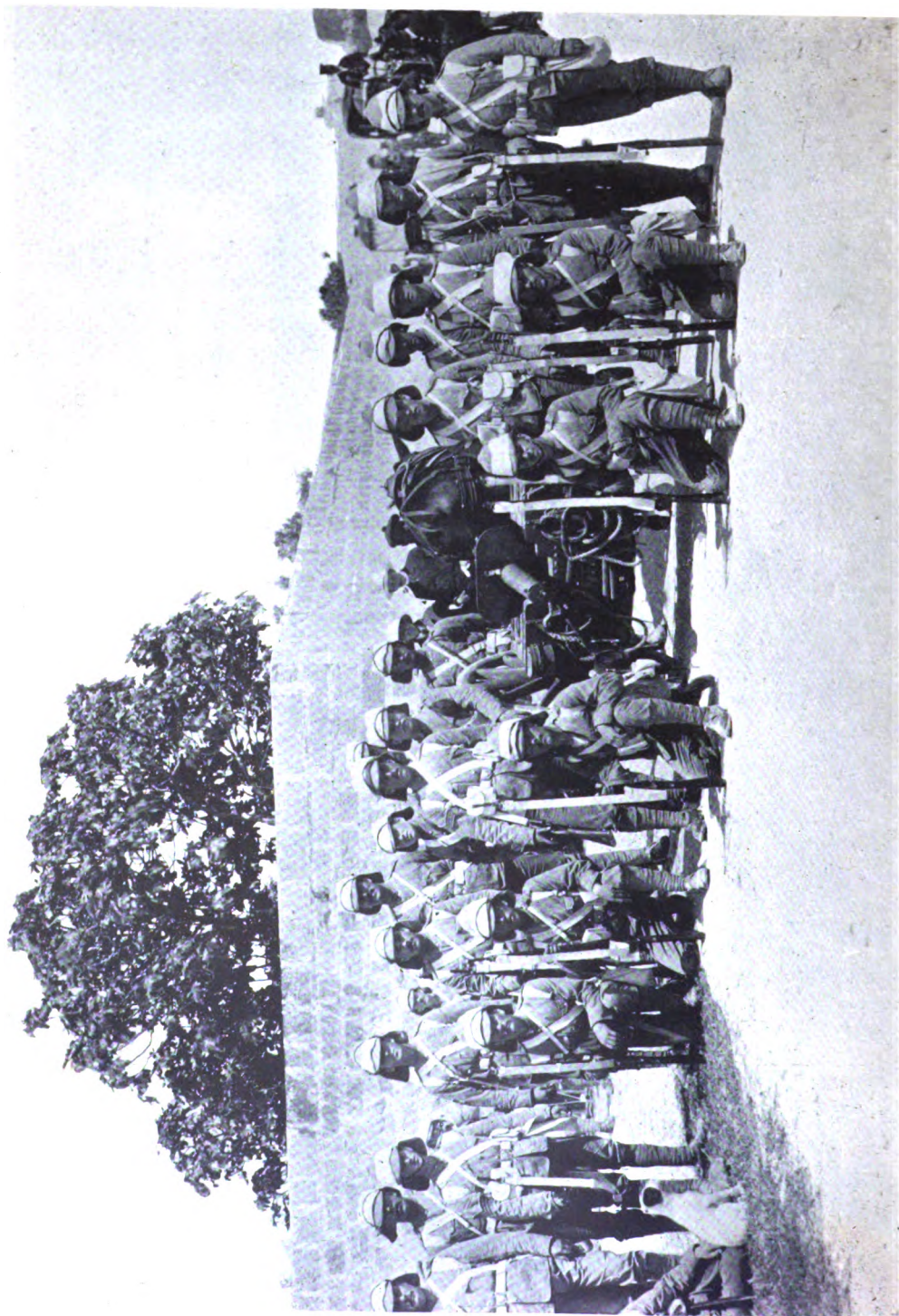
His Excellency, having taken up his position in front of the throne on the dais, read the Proclamation in a distinct voice amidst absolute stillness and silence. At its conclusion Sir Francis in a louder tone exclaimed "God Save the King," all present immediately repeating "God Save the King"; whilst amidst the sound of another flourish of trumpets which re-echoed through the Hall was heard the report of the first of a salute of 101 guns; all flags, which had hitherto been at half-mast, now fluttered from the



R. Ellis, Photo., Malta.

PROCLAMATION OF THE ACCESSION OF HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

MALTA, JANUARY 28th, 1901.



THE MAXIM GUN SECTION, ON MANŒUVRES MALTA, 1901

mastheads, and whilst the Guard of Honour gave a "Royal Salute," the massed bands played "God Save the King," at the conclusion of which the flags were all lowered again to half-mast, and the ceremony was at an end.

Before leaving England the Commanding Officer had applied to the War Office, and personally and by letter had expressed the strong desire that was felt by both Officers and men that, having volunteered at such an early date for service abroad, the Battalion should be allowed to proceed to South Africa, but hitherto this wish had not been gratified. On January 31st, however, a message was received asking whether the Regiment would volunteer for service in South Africa; needless to say the suggestion was received with delight by all ranks and a prompt reply was sent in the affirmative. Nothing unfortunately came of this offer and, beyond tantalising the Battalion with hopes not destined to be realised, it led to no result.

On February 2nd, the date of Queen Victoria's funeral, Memorial Services were held at the Garrison Church and Chapels in Malta. The West Kent attended that held in the Garrison Chapel, Marguerita Hill. The Royal Garrison Artillery from Fort Ricasoli and the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers were also present. Each of the Infantry Battalions had with them their Colours draped with crape, and the Officers carrying them stood with their respective escorts on either side of the Chapel, in front of the altar rail. The Service concluded with the Dead March played by the band of the West Kent. At retreat, the band of each Regiment in the Garrison assembled on its own parade ground and played the National Anthem, followed by the "Last Post" sounded by the Buglers of the Battalion.

On February 12th the 3rd West Kent marched to MELLIEHA for field training, leaving a detachment at Zabbar Gate. Verdala Barracks were handed over to the 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers, who had recently arrived in Malta.

Early in March the expectations of the Battalion having been

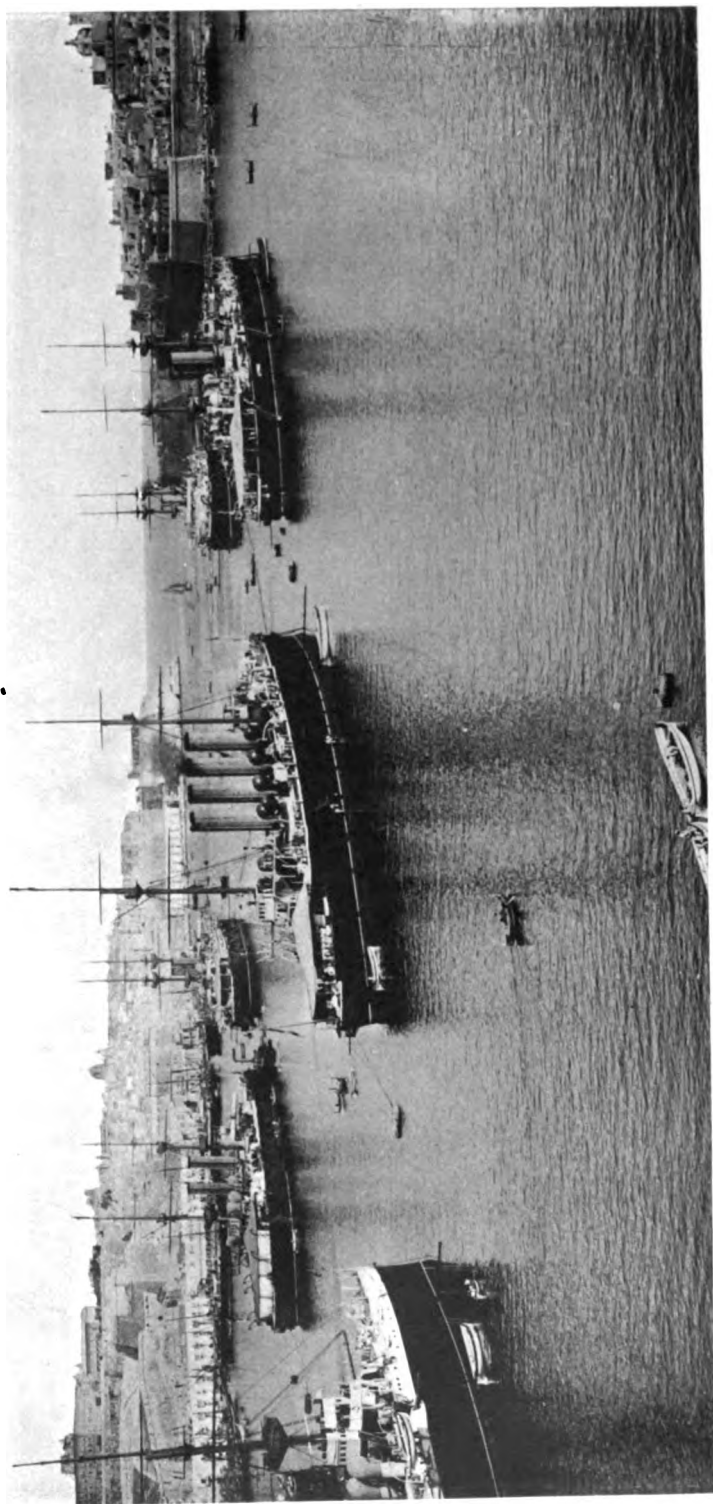
raised by the receipt of an official letter from the W.O. containing the words "as this Battalion is now under orders for South Africa," enquiries were made, with the result that a reply was received on March 10th in which it was stated For the present there is no intention to send the 3rd West Kent Militia to South Africa."

On March 20th the Battalion returned from Mellieha and were encamped on ST. CLEMENT'S PARADE, with the exception of K Company, which had proceeded the previous week to a newly established camp at Ghain Tuffieha (about four miles from Mellieha Camp and five miles from Imtarfa, at the south-west end of the valley running across the island from St. Paul's Bay), where some Mounted Infantry and other troops were encamped. B Company was left behind at Mellieha, where it remained about a month, rejoining Headquarters on April 22nd.

On March 25th the Battalion took part in the ceremonies incidental to the arrival in Malta of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. Their Royal Highnesses arrived on board the Royal Yacht *Ophir* on the morning of March 25th, and landed at the Custom House about noon.

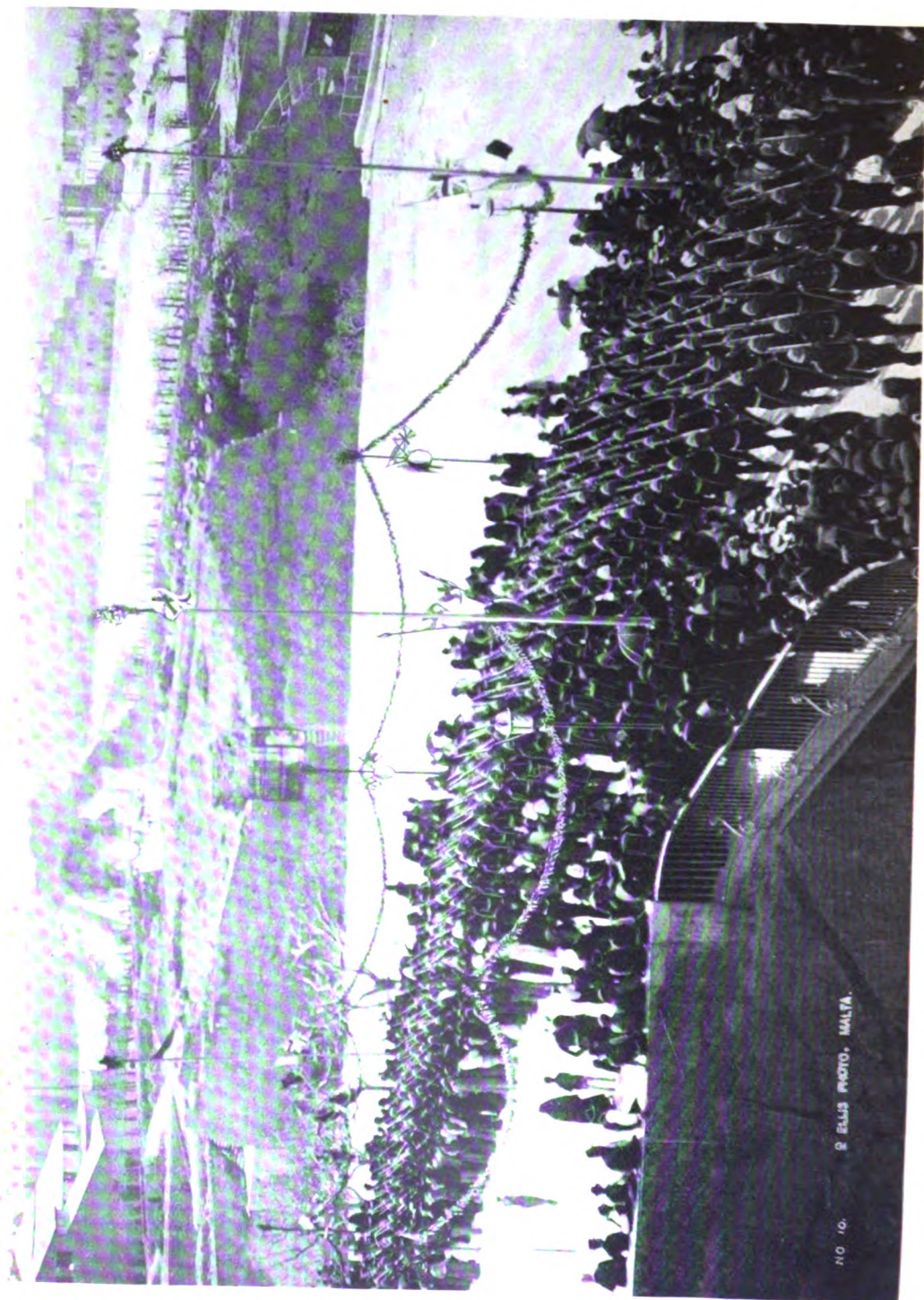
The troops in Garrison were formed up on the Floriana Parade at 10 a.m., and thence proceeded to line the streets through which the Royal procession was to pass. The Infantry were divided into two Brigades, of which the second (Militia) Brigade lined the route from the Custom House to Calcara, and the 1st Brigade (Regulars) from Calcara to the Gun Wharf; beyond this came in succession the Royal Engineers, Royal Garrison Artillery, and Royal Malta Artillery, who lined the road onwards as far as where it turned up to "Spencer's Monument;" from this point the route was kept by the Naval Brigade through Floriana to Porta Reale. In Valletta, along Strada Reale, the route to the Palace was lined by the 1st and 2nd Battalions Royal Malta Regiment.

The Battalion immediately south-west of the Custom House



R. Ellis, Photo., Malta.

MALTA. THE GRAND HARBOUR.



NO. 10. 2 ELLIS PHOTO. MALTA.

3rd ROYAL WEST KENT ENTERING VALLETTA FROM FLORIANA ON THE OCCASION OF THE DUKE OF YORK'S VISIT. MARCH 25th. 1901

was the 5th Royal Munster Fusiliers, of which 200 men were present. The 8rd Royal West Kent came next with 600 men, then the 8rd West Yorkshire Regiment with 350 men, and the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers with 200 men.

The Duke and Duchess landed about noon at the Custom House, being received by His Excellency Sir Francis Grenfell. After inspecting the Guards of Honour, their Royal Highnesses drove, escorted by Mounted Infantry, through the decorated streets¹ lined with troops and bluejackets, to the Palace. As soon as the Royal Cortège had passed, the Regiments, which had been drawn up on each side of the road, formed in column of fours and marched past H.R.H., who had taken up his position on a stand erected in front of the Palace.

The following was the order of the march past :

THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Rear-Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, C.B., commanding
the Naval Brigade, and his Staff.

Naval Field Guns :

Captain the Hon. Tyrwhitt, commanding.

¹ The following quotation from *The Daily Malta Chronicle* refers to the scene in graphic and enthusiastic terms : " Floriana of course was a foretaste of the reception in Valletta, the houses and streets being decorated in a handsome style. In Valletta itself, however, the Decorating Committee had centred its greatest energies. The streets, notably Strada Reale, presented a most charming and picturesque scene. We all know that Valletta readily adapts itself to decoration, there is a quaintness and old-time feeling about the houses which modern cities never offer. Even without decoration Valletta is quaint, picturesque and romantic, but when to its usual charms are added decorated and evergreened Venetian masts, banners and flags by the hundreds flying in the breeze, beautiful triumphal arches, pavements crowded with a loyal, orderly and enthusiastic crowd, the roadway lined with troops, and, last but not least, the balconies and windows filled with visions of feminine beauty and loveliness, the world-famed Strada Reale presents a scene which no other town in Europe can furnish."

Brigadier, Captain Adair.

1st Battalion—Seamen :

Captain the Hon. H. L. Hood, commanding.

2nd Battalion—Seamen :

Commander W. H. Baker-Baker, commanding.

3rd Battalion—Seamen :

Commander C. C. Foot, commanding.

4th Battalion—Seamen :

Commander H. H. D. Tothill, commanding.

5th Battalion—Royal Marines (Artillery and Light Infantry) :

Major H. L. Talbot, R.M.A., commanding.

MILITARY FORCES.

**Major-General Lord Congleton, C.B., commanding the
Military on Parade, and his Staff.**

**Major-General D. D. O'Callaghan, commanding Royal
Artillery, and his Staff.**

Royal Garrison Artillery (1000 men),

Central and Eastern Division,

Commanded by Lieut.-Colonel N. P. Fowell, R.G.A.

Western Division,

Commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Ward, R.G.A.

Royal Malta Artillery (500),

Commanded by Colonel P. Bernard.

Royal Engineers (200),

Commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Sill.

1st INFANTRY BRIGADE :—(REGULARS).

**Lieut.-Colonel G. P. E. May, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers,
commanding Brigade, and his Staff.**

3rd Battalion the Royal Warwick Regiment (400),

Commanded by Lieut.-Colonel A. W. F. Jackson.

1st Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers (350),

Commanded by Major C. M. Hutton.



**PRIVATE, 3rd BATT. ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT (MILITIA),
MALTA, 1900.**

From a drawing by GUY LIPSCOMBE.



R. Ellis, Photo, Malta.

THE REGIMENT MARCHING PAST H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK ON THE OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO MALTA.
25th MARCH, 1901

- 3rd Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers (260),**
 Commanded by Lieut-Colonel R. G. Bruxner-Randall.
2nd Battalion the Derbyshire Regiment (450),
 Commanded by Lieut.-Colonel A. D. Bulpett.

2nd INFANTRY BRIGADE:—(MILITIA).

- Colonel G. J. Hay, C.B., 3rd West York Regiment,**
 Commanding Brigade, and his Staff.
5th Battalion the Northumberland Fusiliers (200),
 Commanded by Major W. Orde.
3rd Battalion the West Yorkshire Regiment (350),
 Commanded by Major A. M. Sagar-Musgrave.
3rd Battalion the Royal West Kent Regiment (600),
 Commanded by Colonel J. Bonhote.
5th Battalion the Royal Munster Fusiliers (200),
 Commanded by Colonel J. Massy-Westropp.

**EMPLOYED IN LINING THE STREET FROM THE PALACE
TO THE PORTA REALE:—**

- 1st Battalion the Royal Malta Regiment,**
 Commanded by Lieut.-Colonel J. L. de Piro, C.M.G.
2nd Battalion the Royal Malta Regiment,
 Commanded by Major the Marquis Testaferrata Olivier.

The band of the Royal Marines from H.M. Royal Yacht *Ophir* was stationed opposite the Palace balcony, and played the march past for the Naval Brigade.

After the march past the Regiment returned to St. Clement's Parade. In the evening an official reception was held at the Palace, which was attended by the Colonel and several of the Officers, who were presented to their Royal Highnesses.

With the subsequent incidents of T.R.H. stay in Malta, the

visit to Verdala Palace, the reception on the Flag Ship, and the illumination and fireworks in the Grand Harbour on their Royal Highnesses' departure at midnight on March 27th, it is not the province of this work to enter, beyond stating that the 3rd Royal West Kent were represented at all the various functions connected with the Royal Visit.

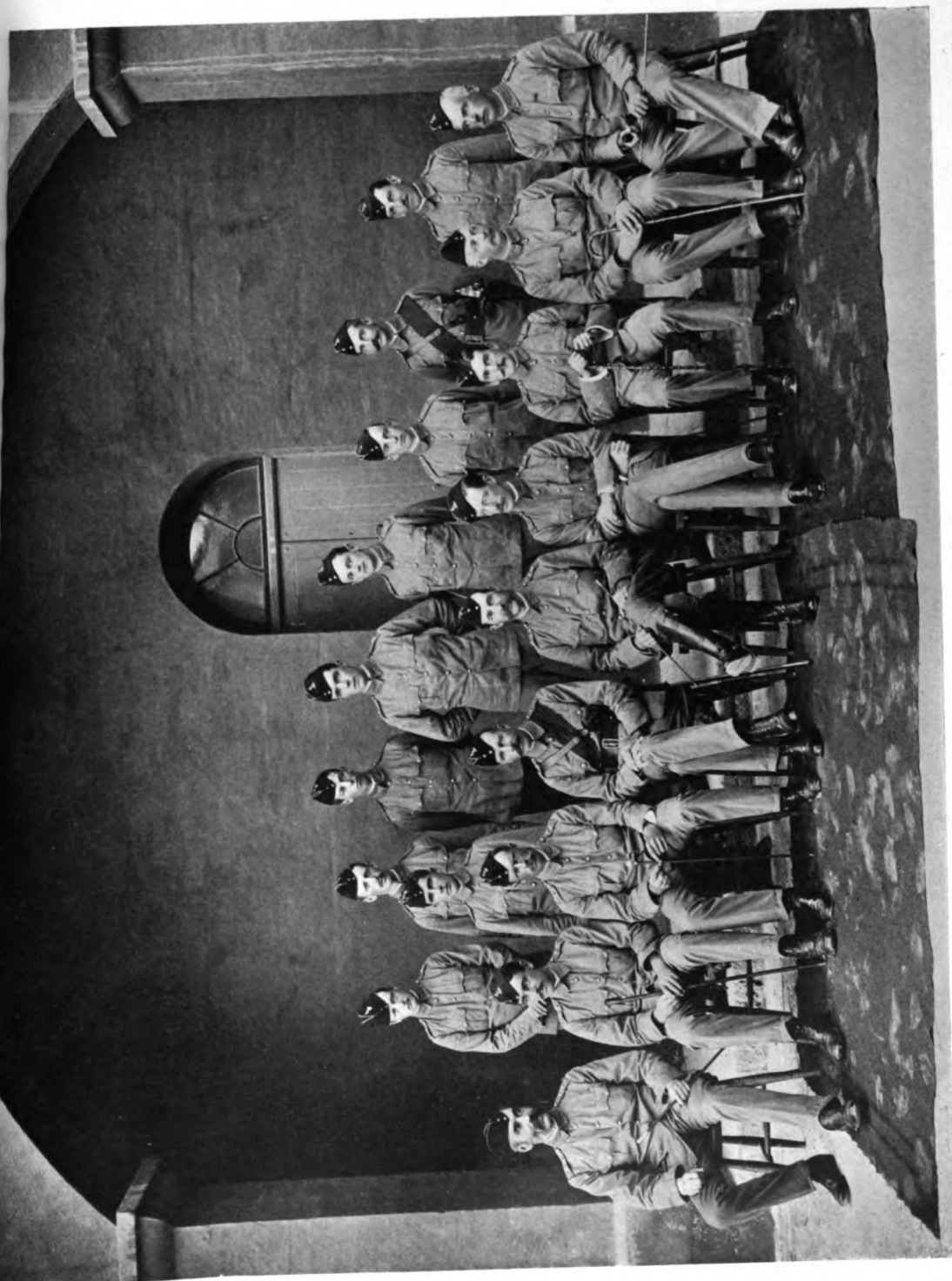
On April 15th the Lords of the Admiralty visited Malta, and 12,000 men were landed from the fleet and reviewed on the Marsa.

On April 25th manœuvres commenced; the 3rd Royal West Kent Regiment was formed into two Battalions, of six Companies each, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bailey and Major Farquharson respectively (Colonel Bonhote being on the Umpire Staff).

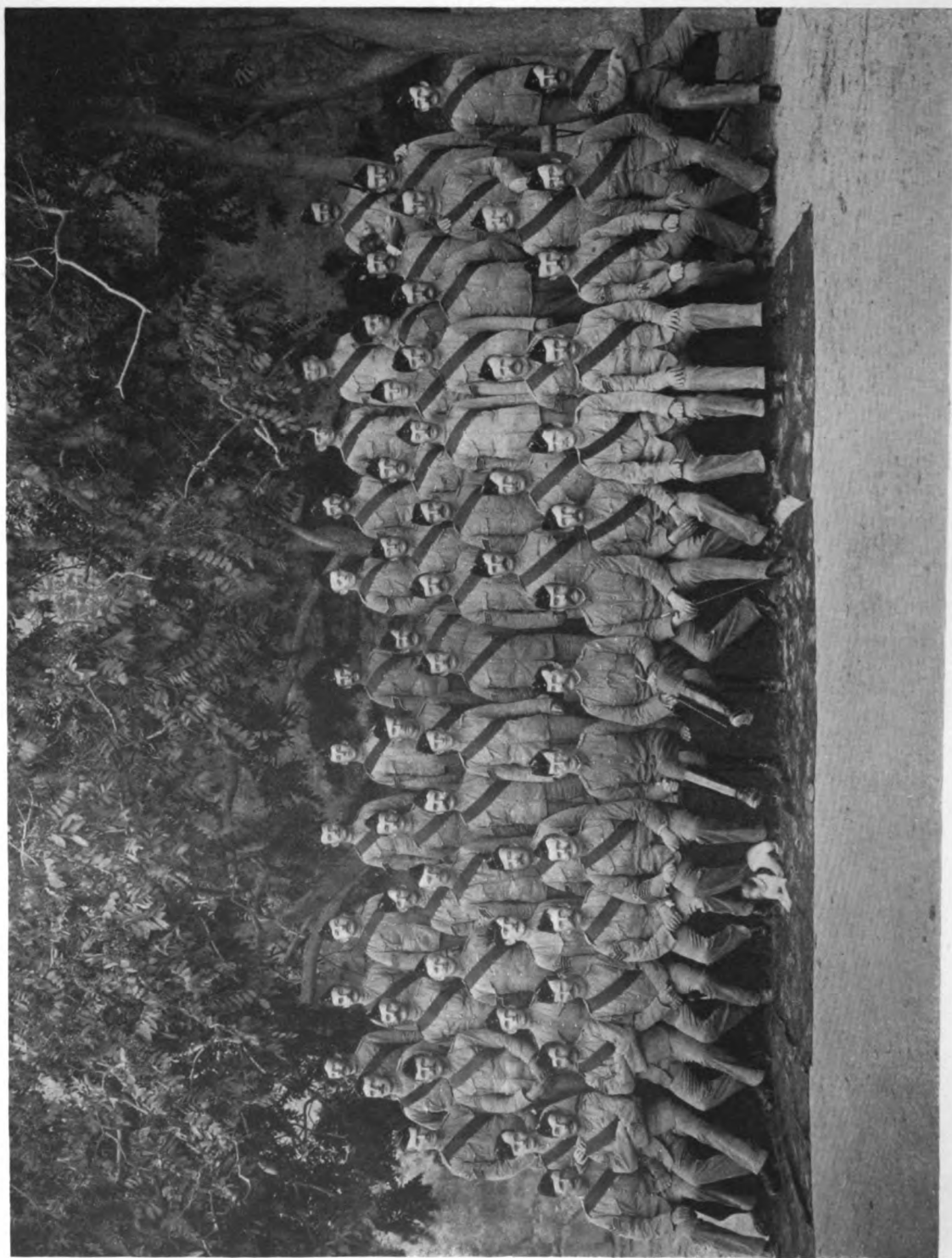
The manœuvres took the West Kent over the greater part of the island. From the 27th to the 29th they were encamped at DUIERA LINES near Musta, and from the 29th to May 4th at GHAIN TUFFIEHA. There was plenty of hard work and long marches were frequent. The Regiment received special praise from Sir Francis Grenfell, and earned his admiration and that of his Staff for its splendid marching and rock-climbing. The latter feature was especially noticed when on one of the days of the manœuvres the Half-Battalion under Major Farquharson scaled a steep cliff at the Western end of the Victoria Lines which had been deemed impracticable, and thus turned the left flank of the defenders. The good marching of the Regiment had on many previous occasions been the subject of favourable comment, the men marched steadily for long distances without showing signs of fatigue even when the weather was hot, and very few ever fell out on the line of march.

At the conclusion of the manœuvres the Regiment returned to VERDALA.

On May 11th orders were received to hold the 3rd West Kent in readiness to return home on relief by the 1st Garrison Regiment.



Back Row, Left to Right LIEUT. THORNHILL LIEUT. C. M. ALLFREY LIEUT. STONE LIEUT. WAKEFIELD LIEUT. PULLMAN LIEUT. HAYSE LIEUT. A. C. BEEMAN LIEUT. FENNING
 LIEUT. CAMERON
Front Row, Ditto CAPT. BROWN CAPT. EDWARDS CAPT. F. BURBURY CAPT. E. FLEMING COL. BONSHOTE CAPT. VENABLES CAPT. G. WILSON CAPT. H. NEVE CAPT. PINE
 (Quartermaster) (Commanding) (Adjutant)



REGIMENTAL STAFF AND SERGEANTS, MALTA, 1901.

Photo. The Grand Studio, Malta.

On the 20th His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Francis Grenfell, and his Staff dined with Colonel Bonhote and the Officers of the Battalion.

On the 24th the Regiment was to have "trooped the Colour" on the Floriana Parade, but, owing to showery weather, this was postponed until the 29th.

Colonel Bonhote retired on May 30th, having been present at twenty-three consecutive trainings and during the 1899-1901 embodiment, and having completed his five years in command of the Battalion. On the evening of May 21st he was entertained at a farewell dinner by the Officers. On the following day, at the conclusion of the C.O.'s Parade, he took leave of the Battalion in a short address, in which he said that he took advantage of the occasion thus presented to express to those under his command his sincere and high appreciation of the services which they had one and all rendered in the period during which he had been at their head. He assured them that he felt deeply the pain of separating from them—from the good old Regiment. As his parting word and his last good wish, he wished them "God speed to the Old Country."

On the 24th Colonel Bonhote issued the following farewell order: "In relinquishing the command of the 3rd Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment at the expiration of the allotted period, Colonel Bonhote desires to congratulate the Battalion on the satisfactory manner in which they have performed the duties which have fallen to their lot during the time they have been embodied. Since they have been in Malta His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased on various occasions to express his approval of their work and appearance, their marching, steadiness under arms, &c., and the Commanding Officer desires to thank the men for thus upholding the credit of the Battalion which he has had the honour to command. He desires also to thank those Officers and N.C. Officers whose loyal support and co-operation assisted him in attaining these good results. Confident that in the future, as now,

the West Kent Militia will worthily maintain the traditions of the past, he bids them 'Farewell.' "

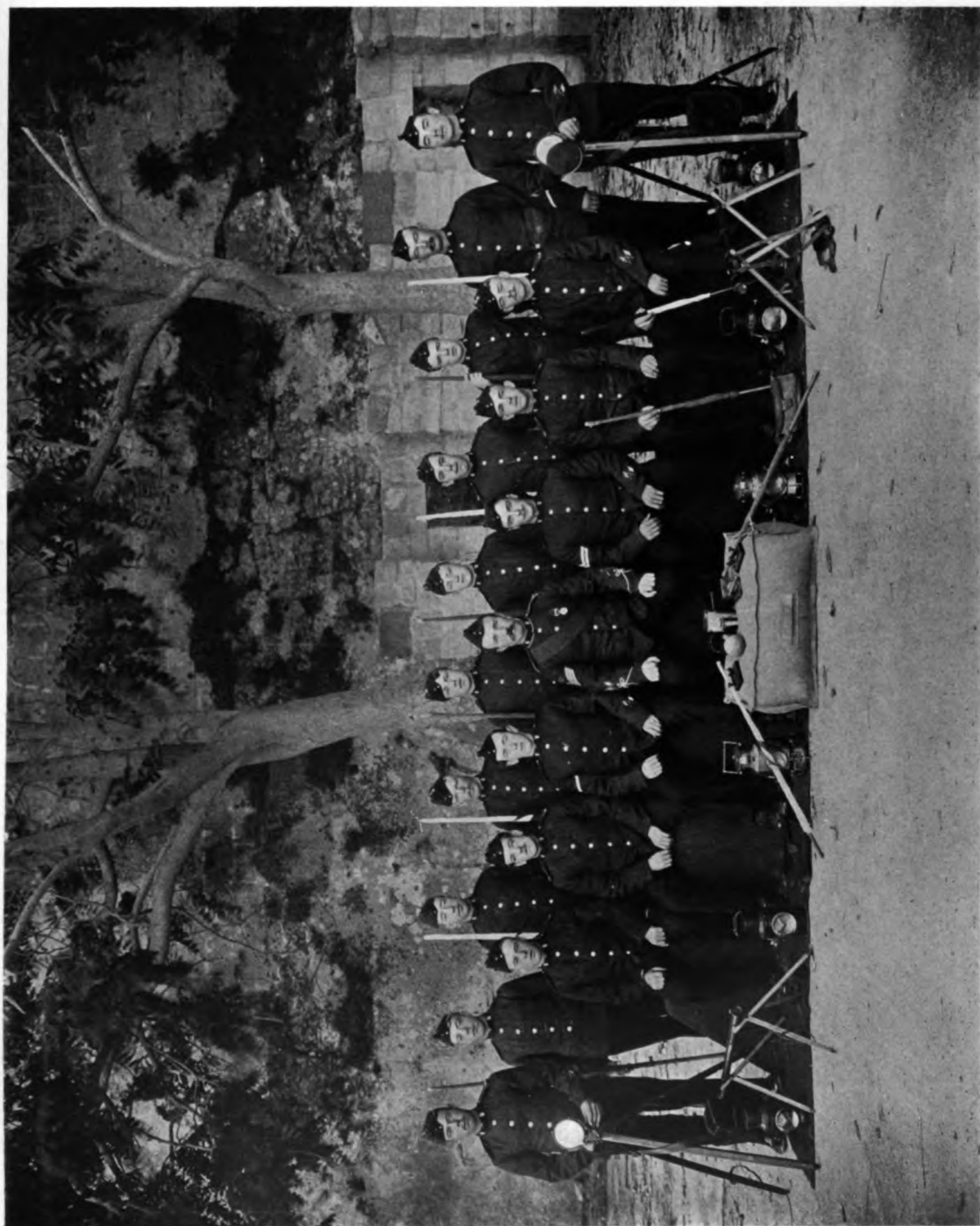
On May 29th the Battalion, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bailey, trooped the Colour on the parade ground at Floriana. At the conclusion of the ceremony, Colonel Spence, D.A.G., Chief Staff Officer, addressed the Battalion as follows :

"Colonel Bailey, Officers, N.C.Os. and men of the 3rd Royal West Kent Regiment, I am desired by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to express to you his great regret at not being able to be present to-day. He will be pleased to hear of your smart appearance, and of the precision of your movements in the ceremonial parade of trooping the Colour just completed.

"His Excellency has already expressed himself in complimentary terms as to your good conduct and your powers of marching, tested in two sets of manœuvres in this Island. The power of endurance shown by you would have proved of great value in South Africa, for which country you have volunteered twice, and after a short spell at home you will no doubt, if called upon by the authorities, volunteer again. You are represented there by some Mounted Infantry, and another section is now trained and ready to go. I feel sure, should it be the good fortune of the Battalion to go there, you would exemplify the proud motto of your Regiment, 'Unconquered.' In the name of Sir F. Grenfell I bid you 'Farewell, God speed, and a safe arrival to your friends at home.' "

Headquarters and the whole of the Battalion, with the exception of B Company, K Company, and half E Company, embarked on the s.s. *Formosa* (hired transport) on May 31st, after the arrival and disembarkation of the 1st Royal Garrison Regiment. The *Formosa* left the Grand Harbour at 8 A.M. on June 1st.

The above-named Companies embarked on the s.s. *Dilwara* on June 2nd, under Captain Neve. Captain Lamb, Lieuts. Cameron



THE SIGNALLERS, MALTA, 1901.

and Case-Morris, and Second-Lieut. Clarke also embarked on this transport.

The following Special General Order was issued on the departure of the Regiment :

"SPECIAL GENERAL ORDER.

"HEADQUARTERS, VALLETTA, MALTA,

"Friday, May 31st, 1901.

"Farewell order by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to the 3rd Royal West Kent Regiment.

"On the departure of the 3rd Royal West Kent Regiment after eighteen months' embodiment and service in Malta, H.E. the Commander-in-Chief desires to put on record his appreciation of the interest all ranks of this Corps took in their field training. Their marching powers were admirable on all occasions. This was the first Militia Battalion to volunteer for service abroad, and although it was not their good fortune to go on active service, they can, on disembodiment, be proud of having done their duty well in the most important fortress of the Empire.

"By Order.

"J. SPENCE, Colonel D.A.G.,

"Chief Staff Officer."

The following are extracts from a notice in the *Daily Malta Chronicle* of May 31st relative to the departure of the Battalion :

"DEPARTURE OF THE 3RD ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT.

"The 3rd Royal West Kent Regiment will embark for England to-day on the transport *Formosa*, and on arrival at Southampton will proceed to the Regimental Depôt at Maidstone, there to be disembodied. It is hoped that the weather will be much better to-day than when the Battalion arrived here in the *Golconda*, for many of our readers, and especially the Regiment itself, will remember the perfect deluge of rain which fell on that day. It is

hoped, too, that the voyage to England will be more pleasant than their former voyage.

“ Since its arrival the Regiment has taken part in two manœuvres and almost all field-day operations that have been held, besides doing its share in the ordinary garrison duties, and it is certain that the instruction gained in the various phases of a soldier's duties will prove of immense value to all ranks in the future. It cannot be said that the Regiment was not up to the usual standard. Indeed, we were pleased to chronicle the smart appearance and deportment of the Battalion on its arrival, even under the distressing weather conditions, but it can now most decidedly be said that the men are fit and capable to do anything or go anywhere, and have proved more than once their willingness by volunteering for active service in South Africa at a time when the outlook was not very bright.

“ All ranks of the Battalion have made many friends in Malta by their good, amiable, social and many other qualities, and their departure will leave behind many well-wishers, who will keep a keen eye on the doings of the Regiment in its future career. The Battalion goes home under the command of Colonel Bailey, who, we are sure, will prove a worthy successor to the late Commanding Officer, Colonel Bonhote, who brought the Battalion to Malta and recently retired.

“ We wish all ranks a pleasant passage, God speed, and good luck in their future career, and take this opportunity of bidding them ‘ Farewell.’ ”

The *Formosa* arrived at Southampton at dawn on Sunday, June 9th, after a splendid voyage.

Headquarters and those Companies on board entrained for Maidstone at 2 P.M., arriving there about 6.15 P.M. The Regiment was played up to Barracks by the Bands of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion and of the Maidstone Detachment of the 1st Volunteer Battalion.



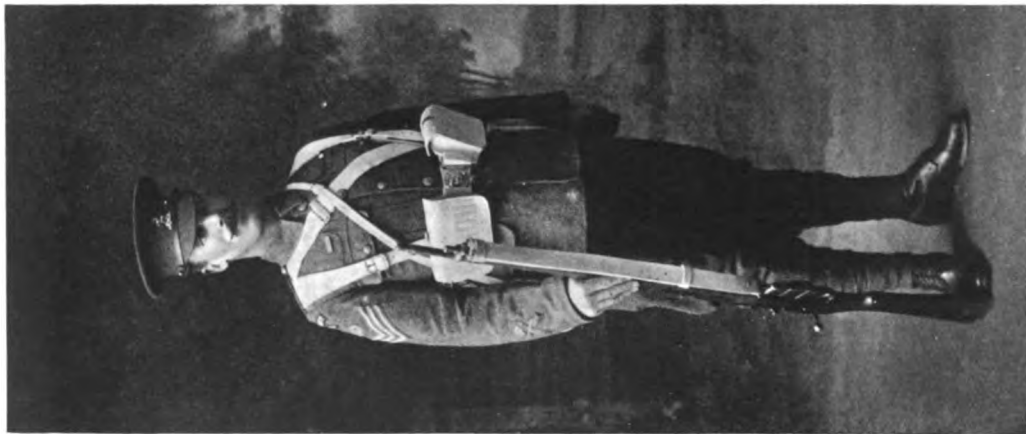
BUGLER, 3rd BATT. ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT (MILITIA), 1900-1902.

From a drawing by GUY LIPSCOMBE.



COLOUR-SERGEANT,
"WALKING OUT" DRESS.

1902-1908.



COLOUR-SERGEANT,
"MARCHING ORDER," SERVICE DRESS.

The men, after a few words of commendation from Colonel Bailey, handed in their equipment and left for their homes at 10.45 P.M.

The Detachment which came to England in the *Dilwara* arrived at Maidstone on the 10th at 8.30 P.M., proceeding to their homes the same evening.

The Regiment had been embodied for eighteen months, making the total embodied service of the West Kent Militia since 1759 amount to thirty-three years one and a half months.

The usual vote of thanks in both Houses of Parliament to the Militia for their services during the War was passed in due course.

CHAPTER XIV

1902-1908

DISEMBODIED PERIOD

Trainings 1902 to 1908—Colchester 1902—Reviewed at Aldershot by Queen Alexandra (on behalf of His Majesty) "Coronation Review"—Presentation of Medals for service in Malta—Unveiling Memorial at Maidstone, 1903—Training at Isle of Grain and Gravesend, 1904—Abolition of the Militia, 1908—Finis.

1902. THE recruits assembled at Maidstone on May 26th, 1902, and proceeded to Colchester the same day *via* Gravesend, for preliminary drill and target practice, under the command of Captain G. Wilson, I. of M., accompanied by Captain and Hon. Major A. C. Pine and Captain A. C. Barrow, commanding Musketry Divisions.

The Battalion assembled at Maidstone on June 9th, 1902, and proceeded the same day to COLCHESTER, *via* Gravesend and Tilbury, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bailey, being encamped at Middlewick in Brigade with the 4th Suffolk and 3rd Bedford Regiments and 5th King's Royal Rifles.

On June 13th about 820 Officers, N.C. Officers and men of the Battalion, with band and drums, proceeded to ALDERSHOT to take part in a Review by H.M. King Edward VII., where they formed part of No. 1 Brigade, No. 1 Division of Militia.

Owing to the indisposition of His Majesty, the Review was held by Her Majesty Queen Alexandra on June 16th, the Battalion returning to COLCHESTER on the 17th.

The following is an extract from 1st Army Corps Orders, Tuesday, June 17th, 1902, which was promulgated in Brigade Orders :

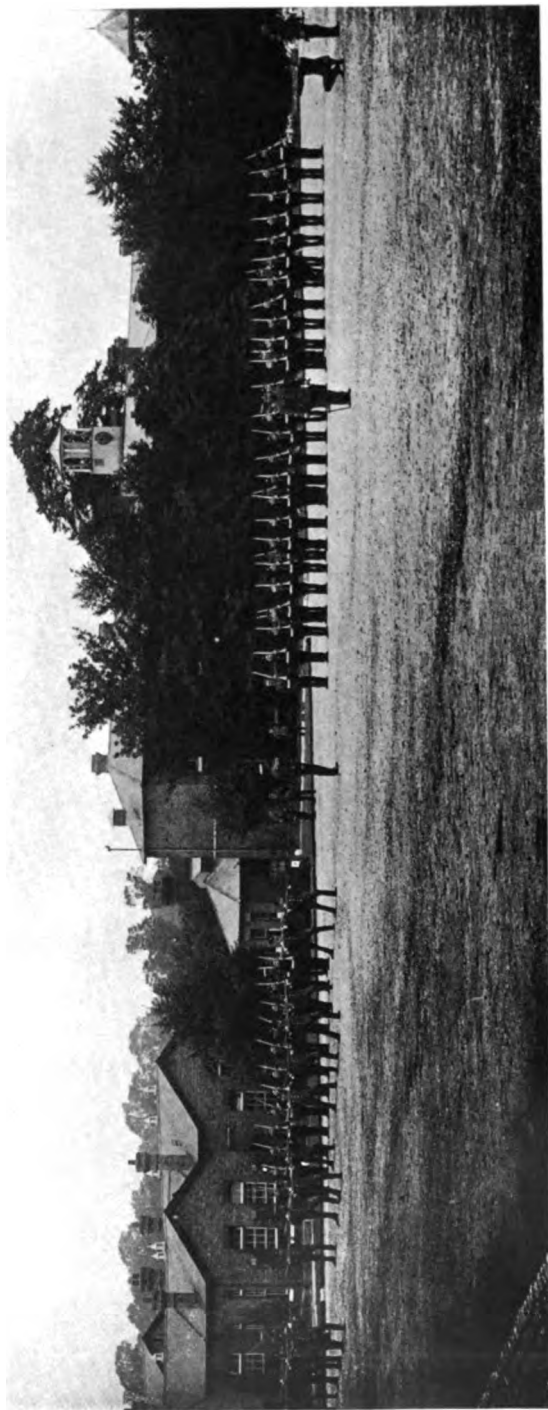
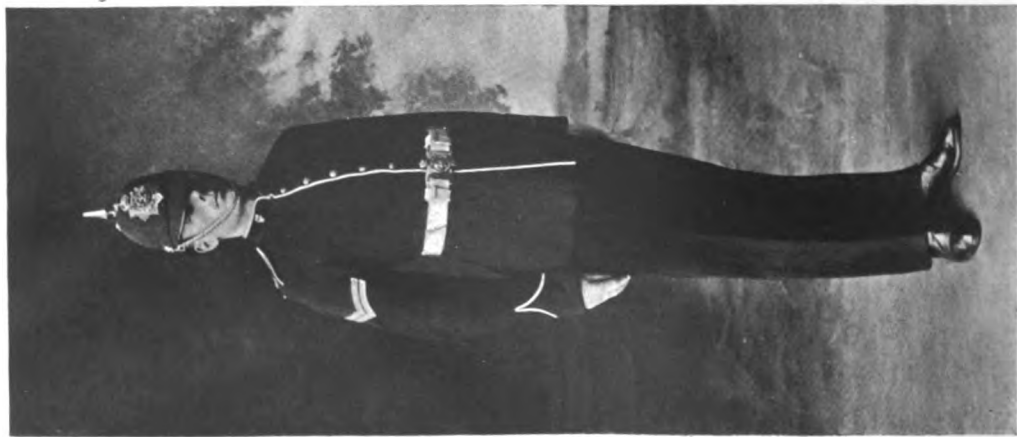


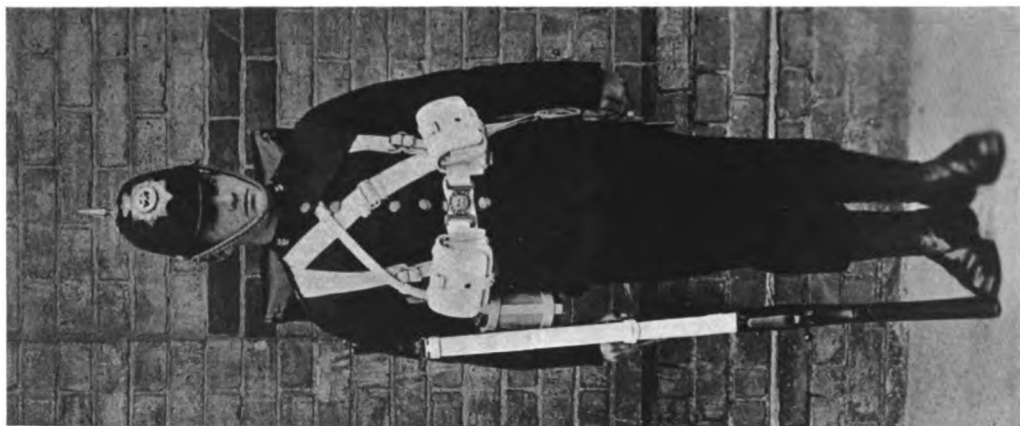
Photo. by Dr. 4th & Dunk, Maidstone.

THE BARRACKS, MAIDSTONE (REGIMENTAL DEPÔT).



CORPORAL, "CHURCH PARADE ORDER."

1902-1908.



PRIVATE, "MARCHING ORDER."

“ROYAL REVIEW, ALDERSHOT, JUNE 16th, 1902.

“The Lieut.-General Commanding has been directed by the Commander-in-Chief to inform the Troops that the Queen (in the unavoidable absence of the King owing to indisposition) has been pleased to express the pleasure which the appearance and soldierlike bearing of the troops reviewed gave Her Majesty.

“The Lieut.-General Commanding, in notifying Her Majesty’s gracious approval, desires to thank the Commanders and troops for the manner in which, in spite of the most inclement weather, they turned out for the occasion.

“The Brigadier, 1st Militia Brigade, wishes to express, at the same time, his own sense of the excellent spirit which, under trying circumstances, animated all ranks of the Brigade during the move to Aldershot, their stay there, and return to Colchester. He is entirely satisfied with the drill of the Battalions, their discipline and general good conduct.”

The medals granted under Army Order 32 of 1902¹ were presented to those Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Battalion entitled to them who were at Colchester on June 28rd, 1902, by Lieut.-Colonel Bailey.

The Annual Inspection by the Brigadier Commanding Militia Brigade, Colchester, took place on July 8rd.

The following was the farewell order issued by the Brigadier:

“On the conclusion of this year’s training of the 1st Militia Brigade the Brigadier wishes to place on record his appreciation of

¹ Extract from Army Order 32 of 1902 :—“1. His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve the grant of a medal to the Militia Units who volunteered for service abroad during the South African War, and whose services were accepted. The medal, in silver, will, provided the claims are approved by the Commander-in-Chief, be issued to all Officers, Warrant Officers, N.-C. Officers and men of the Militia, including Permanent Staff, who served on garrison duty with these units at Gibraltar, Malta, or in Egypt, between the 11th October 1899 and a date to be hereafter fixed.”

the assistance he has received from Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men in carrying it out.

"Owing to unavoidable interruptions which prevented the usual sequence of the training, the Battalions have worked under somewhat unusual pressure; but all ranks have so loyally responded that he can report the work well and thoroughly done. In bidding the Brigade 'Good-bye,' he thanks them for the conduct and soldierly spirit which has made his task an easy one and his duty a pleasure.

"By Order.

"Signed, R. J. ROSS, Capt., Brigade Major."

The Battalion returned to Maidstone on July 5th, 1902, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bailey, for dismissal.

1903. The recruits assembled at Maidstone on May 25th, 1903, and proceeded the same day to Shorncliffe, under command of Major and Adjutant A. Martyn, accompanied by Captain Allfrey, Musketry Instructor, Captain Grewing, and Lieutenant Aldworth.

The Preliminary Drills were carried out on St. Martin's Plain, and the Target Practice at Hythe Ranges.

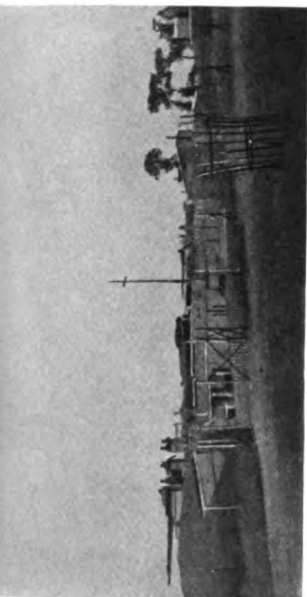
The Battalion assembled at Maidstone on June 8th, 1903, and proceeded to St. Martin's Plain, SHORNCLIFFE, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Bailey.

Company training was carried out on St. Martin's Plain, and the Annual Course of Musketry was fired on Hythe Ranges.

Twenty-nine Army Reservists were attached to the Battalion for Musketry from June 15th to 20th, 1903.

A detachment of 3 Officers and 50 N.C.Os. and men proceeded to Maidstone on Saturday, June 20th, to take part in the ceremony of unveiling the Memorial erected at All Saints, Maidstone, to the memory of the Officers, N.C. Officers and men of the Territorial Regiment, Line, Militia and Volunteers, who lost their lives during the South African War.

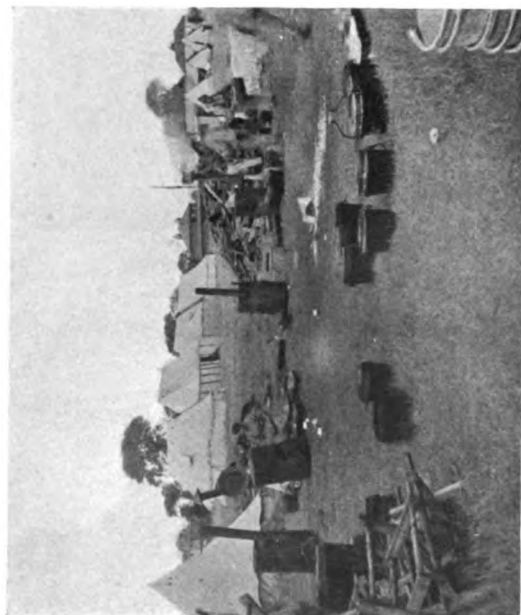
The names of two men of the Militia, who whilst serving their



FORT GRAIN. 4.7 BATTERY.



BATHING PARADE.



REGIMENTAL FIELD KITCHEN.



BUTCHERS' SHOP.

FORT GRAIN CAMP, 1904.

FORT GRAIN CAMP, 1904.



OFFICERS' CAMP.



MAXIM GUN FIRING PRACTICE.



GROUP OF OFFICERS. Digitized by Google

country died in South Africa, are commemorated amongst the long roll of 114 West Kent Linesmen, Militia and Volunteers whose names appear on the brass tablet beneath the Memorial Window: viz., 2777 Private E. Smith, of I Company, and 1616 Private S. Cowlard, of L Company, both of whom embarked in the first section of M.I. from the West Kent Militia, which left Malta on June 4th, 1901.

His Majesty the King's birthday was celebrated on Friday June 26th, 1903.

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion by Brigadier-General W. C. Franklyn, C.B., commanding 10th Brigade, Shorncliffe, took place on Thursday, July 2nd, 1903, a tactical exercise being carried out in the morning, and the inspection of the camp, books and interior economy in the afternoon.

The Battalion returned to Maidstone on July 4th, 1903, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Bailey, for dismissal.

1904. The Recruits assembled at Maidstone on June 27th, and proceeded the same evening to Gravesend under the command of Major Martyn, accompanied by Captain Allfrey, Musketry Instructor, Lieutenants Aldworth, Masterman, and Seccombe, the recruits and detachments being rather fortunate in being quartered in Milton Barracks, where the preliminary drills were carried out. Target practice took place on Milton Ranges.

The Battalion assembled at Maidstone on July 11th, and proceeded the same day to Gravesend and ISLE OF GRAIN. The right Half-Battalion, consisting of A, B, C, D, F and I Companies, proceeded the same day to Gravesend for musketry under command of Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson; the left Half-Battalion, consisting of E, G, H, K, L and M Companies, going to Grain Camp to carry out Company training under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bailey.

The Army Reservists were attached for musketry from July 19th to 24th, 1904.

On July 23rd the Half-Battalions relieved each other, the right

Half-Battalion moving to Grain Camp, while the left Half-Battalion proceeded to Gravesend to carry out their course of musketry, returning on July 30th, the whole Battalion being thus together at Grain Camp from that date until the termination of the training.

The Battalion was commanded from July 15th by Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson (Lieut.-Colonel Bailey being on the sick list).

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion by Major-General Sir Reginald Hart, Commanding Thames District, took place on August 2nd, 1904.

The Battalion returned to Maidstone on August 6th, 1904, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson, for dismissal.

1905. The recruits assembled at Maidstone on June 5th and proceeded to Shorncliffe the same evening under command of Captain W. H. Annesley, accompanied by Captains Allfrey and Wilson, and Lieutenants Bonsor and Masterman.

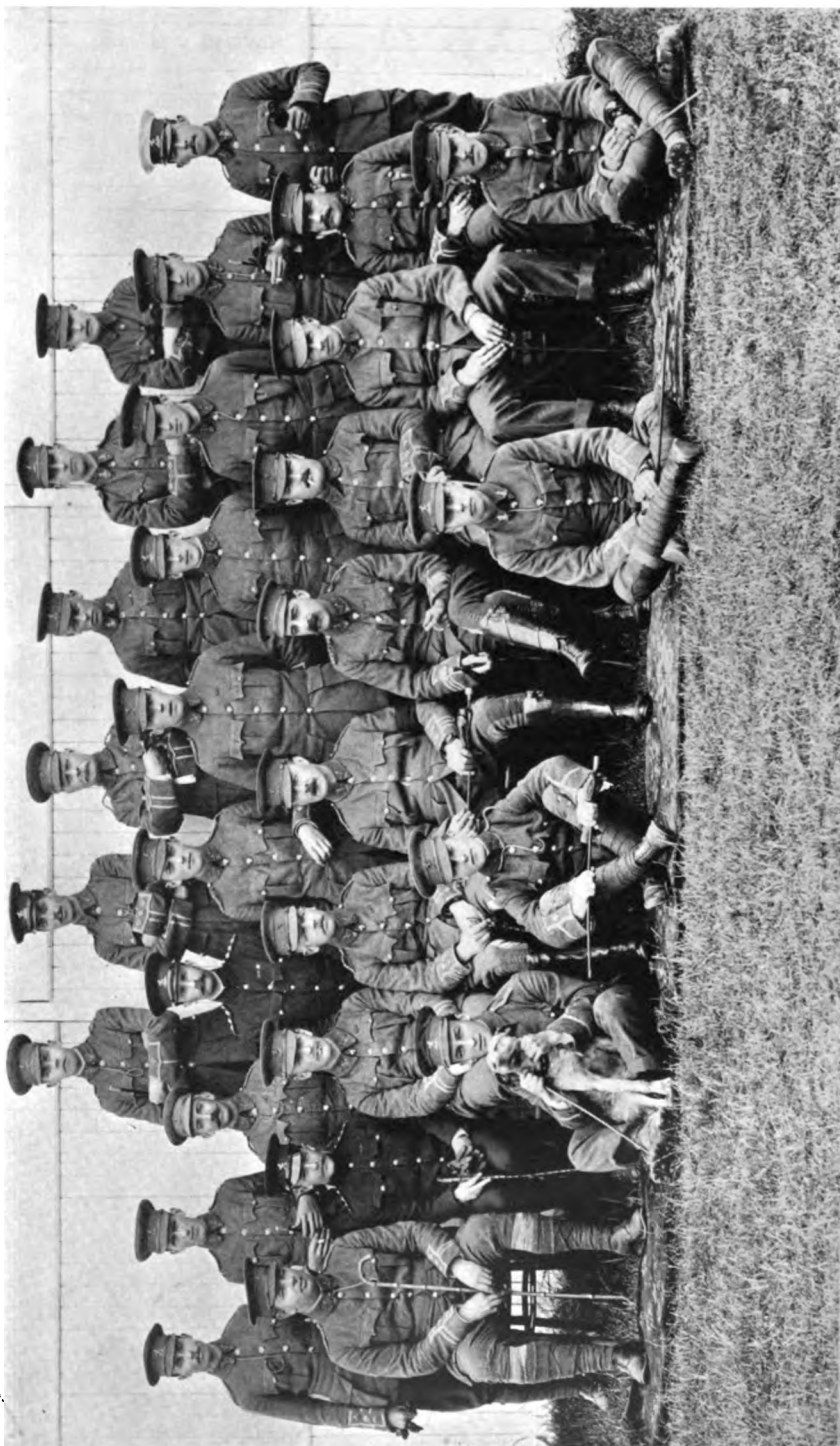
The preliminary drills were carried out on St. Martin's Plain and the Target Practice at Hythe.

The Battalion assembled at Maidstone on June 19th, and proceeded the same day to St. Martin's Plain, SHORNCLIFFE, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bailey. Company training was carried out on St. Martin's Plain and the surrounding manœuvre areas. The annual course of musketry was fired on the Hythe range.

The Army reservists were attached for musketry from the 26th to July 2nd, 1905.

Good-conduct medals were presented by Colonel Bailey during the training to Drummer Pendry, Sergeant Hockley, Privates Gibling, Hoskins and Paine, the last four being the first recipients of the Militia long-service medal.

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion by Brigadier-General R. A. Hickson, C.B., Commanding grouped Regimental District, took place on July 12th. After seeing the Regiment on parade a tactical exercise was carried out, the inspection of the camp, books and interior economy occupying the afternoon.



Back Row, Left to Right
 Second Row Ditto
 First Row Ditto

LIEUT. P. T. MILLS	CAPT. A. J. BONJOR	CAPT. J. COUCH (Quartermaster)	LIEUT. G. SECOMBE	LIEUT. B. W. PARKER	LIEUT. E. M. ALLFREY
CAPT. J. S. MASTERMAN	LIEUT. FRASER	CAPT. A. C. BEEMAN	CAPT. R. J. GREWING	LIEUT. W. T. BUTLER	CAPT. E. M. WAKEFIELD
	LIEUT. F. H. H. LIEBENROOD	LIEUT. YOUNG	LIEUT. C. F. TUFF	CAPT. H. S. HALL	
CAPT. C. F. HITCHINS	CAPT. C. D. BARROW	CAPT. C. M. ALLFREY	LT.-COL. C. H. FARQUHARSON	LT.-COL. E. WYNDHAM BAILEY (Commanding)	
MAJOR A. S. GOSWELL	CAPT. W. H. ANNELEY (Adjutant)	CAPT. F. W. ROBERTS			



THE BAND.



THE DRUM MAJOR.



REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

SHORNCLIFFE CAMP, 1907.

The Battalion returned to Maidstone on July 15th, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Bailey for dismissal.

1906. The recruits assembled at Maidstone on May 7th, 1906, and proceeded to Shorncliffe the same evening for musketry under the command of Captain W. H. Annesley, accompanied by Captains Wilson and Allfrey, and Lieutenant Bazley-White.

The Battalion assembled at Maidstone on May 21st, and proceeded to SHORNCLIFFE (St. Martin's Plain) under command of Lieut.-Colonel Bailey.

The Army reservists were attached from May 28th to June 2nd.

On May 30th Lieut.-Colonel Bailey retired, having commanded the Battalion for five years. On the expiration of his term of command he bade the Regiment "good-bye" on parade, and in a few words thanked all ranks for the loyal support rendered him during his period of command. Afterwards as Colonel Bailey left the camp the band and drums turned out and played "Auld Lang Syne." Colonel Bailey had served for thirty years in the Battalion. Major and Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson succeeded to the command. On June 14th the Officers entertained Colonel Bailey at a farewell dinner.

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion by Brigadier-General C. G. Donald, C.B., commanding grouped Regimental District, Home Counties, took place on June 14th.

The Battalion returned to Maidstone on June 16th, under command of Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Farquharson.

1907. The recruits assembled at Maidstone on May 27th, and proceeded to Shorncliffe under the command of Captain W. H. Annesley for musketry.

The Battalion assembled at Maidstone on June 10th, and proceeded to SHORNCLIFFE under command of Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Farquharson.

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion by Brigadier-General C. G. Donald was held on July 3rd. The strength of the Battalion (all ranks) was 708.

The Battalion returned to Maidstone for dismissal on July 6th, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson.

1908. The recruits assembled at Maidstone on June 29th, and proceeded to Shorncliffe under the command of Captain and Adjutant G. D. Lister, accompanied by Captain J. S. Masterman, Captain and Quartermaster J. Couch, Lieutenant A. M. Mackenzie-Penderel, Second-Lieut. A. R. Burness, Second-Lieut. B. A. Freeman, and Second-Lieut. H. N. B. Walker.

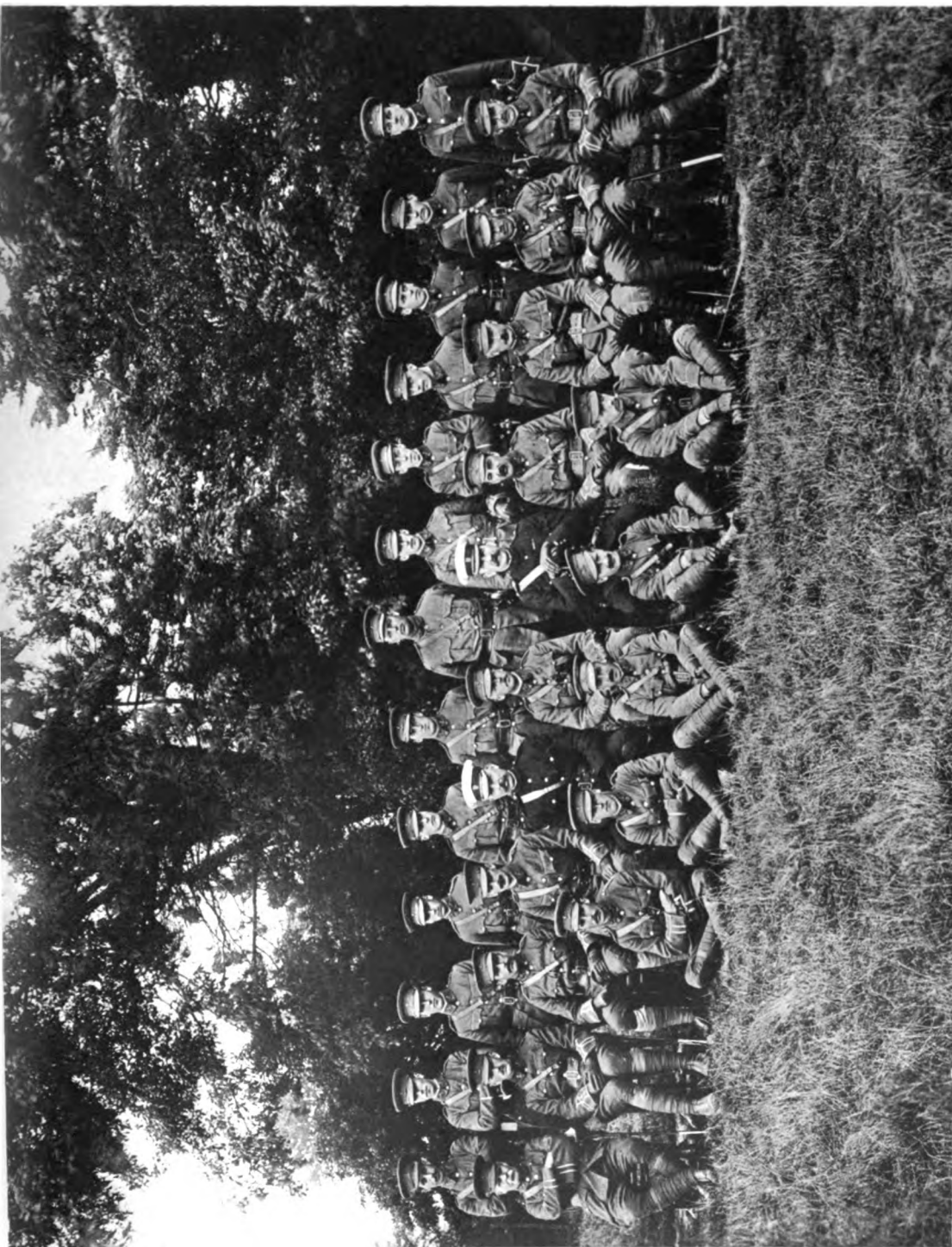
The Battalion assembled on July 13th, and proceeded to SHORNCLIFFE under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson. Preliminary musketry drill was carried out on St. Martin's Plain, and Table "B" of the musketry course on the Hythe ranges. Company training and manœuvres were carried out on the several manœuvre areas around Shorncliffe.

The Annual Inspection of the Battalion by Colonel N. Lumley, commanding No. 10 District, took place on August 5th, 1908. An outpost scheme was carried out in the morning, the camp, books, etc., being inspected in the afternoon. The strength of the Battalion (all ranks) was 664.

The Battalion returned to Maidstone for dismissal on August 8th, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel C. H. Farquharson.

On the following day, August 9th, 1908, all the Officers and 466 N.C.Os. and men consented to be transferred, on the abolition of the Battalion as Militia, to the Special Reserve, and became the Reserve Battalion of the Royal West Kent Regiment, its designation being altered to 3rd (Reserve) Battalion, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).

Our tale is now told and the curtain falls. The old West Kent Militia, after a useful and long career, exists no more as such. Let us trust that in the future the same spirit which animated the "Men of Kent" in days gone by may ever be conspicuous, no matter by what designation they are known, in the successors of the West Kent Militia.



Back Row, Left to Right CAPT. A. J. BONSON LIEUT. A. J. TROUSDELL LIEUT. A. R. BURNES LIEUT. J. S. N. SNEIGHROVE LIEUT. J. G. HERRING-COOPER LIEUT. C. F. TUFF
Second Row, Ditto CAPT. F. H. HITCHINS CAPT. E. A. FREEMAN LIEUT. J. K. HAY LIEUT. P. T. MILLS LIEUT. C. JACKSON LIEUT. H. N. B. WALKER
 CAPT. J. CORCH (Quartermaster) CAPT. G. WILSON CAPT. G. D. LISTER (Adjutant) MAJOR H. W. E. FINCH (Staff)

Photo. by H. Green, Chertion.

	937	938	
--	-----	-----	--

THE QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT).

Regimental District No. 50 [No. 10 District].

Regular and Militia Battalions.

Uniform—Scarlet. Footings—Blue. Agents—Messrs. Cox & Co.

1st Bn. (80th Foot
2nd „ (97th „
Depôt

Dover.
Singapore.

Mediterranean

3rd Bn. (West Kent MIL.)

Record Office

Mediterranean.

Honourable.

3rd Battalion

"Mediterranean, 1900-01."

Hon. Colonel.

✕ Field-Marshal H. R. H.

Arthur W. P. A., Duke

of Connaught and

Strathairn, K.G., K.T.,

K.P., G.C.B., G.O.S.L.,

G.O.M.G., G.O.I.R.,

G.O.V.O., Col. 6 Gds.

and A.S. Corps, and

Col.-in-Chief 8 Dns.,

High L.I., R. Dub.

Fus., and Inf. Brig.,

Personal A.D.O. to

the King, s. 23 Aug. 84

Lt.-Colonel.

✕ Farquharson, C. H.,

Major, ret. pay, (Maj.

Res. of Off.), p. s. c.

16 June 06

Major.

18 A pr. 96

p. s. ✕ Griffith-Boscawen,

A. R. T. 31 May 04

Burt, T. T. Capt. ret.

pay (Capt. Res. of

Off.), 17 June 05

Company. (18)

✕ Burbury, F. W., Capt.

ret. 30 May 06

✕ Wilson, G. (H) 1 June 06

p. s. ✕ Sattow, C. D. 16 Apr. 06

✕ Beeman, A. O. 11 May 06

✕ Alfrey, C. M. (H)

31 May 09

Hitchins, O. F. 7 Jan. 03

Bonsor, A. J. (H)

10 June 06

p. s. Hall, H. S. H. H. (H)

10 June 06

p. s. Masterman, J. S.

(H) a) (b) 10 June 06

p. s. decombe, G. (H), e. c.

17 June 06

p. s. Alcock, G. A. C. (H)

2 Apr. 07

Molony, C. V., Capt. ret.

pay 29 Oct. 07

p. s. Liebenrood, Fitz H. B.

(H.) 1 June 06

Lieutenants and 2nd Lieutenants (18)

Lieutenants.

Parker, B. W. 20 Feb. 04

(p. s.) Tull, O. T. 21 May 06

(p. s.) Mackenzie-Penderel,

A. M. (b) (H), I.

of M. 21 May 06

(p. s.) Mills, P. T. 16 Apr. 07

(p. s.) Bradley, P. W. 16 Apr. 07

p. s. Trousdell, A. J. 1 Apr. 06

2nd Lieutenants

Watt, G. A. 11 Aug. 06

(p. s.) Herring-Cooper.

J. G. 10 Dec. 06

(p. s.) Jackson, O. 22 Feb. 07

(p. s.) Snellgrove, J. S. N.

30 Feb. 07

(p. s.) Kay, J. K. 12 Mar. 07

Burness A. W. 19 Aug. 07

Bonham-Carter, B. M.

1 Feb. 06

Freeman E. A. 17 Feb. 06

Walker, H. N. B. 17 Feb. 06

1 Jan. of Munk.

Mackenzie-Penderel,

A. M., M. 6 May 07

Adjutant

✕ Lister, G. D., Capt.

R. W. Kent R. 28 Nov. 07

(Capt. in the Army 9 May 06)

Quarter Master

✕ Couch, J., hon. capt.

LAST RECORD OF WEST KENT MILITIA IN ARMY LIST, 1908.

APPENDICES
TO THE
HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE
WEST KENT MILITIA

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

	PAGE
APPENDIX A. CONCERNING AN ANCIENT PRIVILEGE OF THE MEN OF KENT	337
„ B1. KENTISH MUSTER ROLL, 1541	341
„ B2. KENTISH MUSTER ROLL, 1545	347
„ B3. CERTIFICATE OF MUSTERS IN KENT, 1560	368
„ C1. LORD-LIEUTENANTS OF KENT	370
„ C2. OFFICERS OF KENTISH FORCES, 1577	372
„ C3. CAPTAINS OF TRAINED BANDS OF KENT, 1584	372
„ C4. OFFICERS OF KENTISH FORCES, 1588	373
„ C5. COLONELS OF TRAINED BANDS OF KENT, 1639	376
„ C6. OFFICERS OF REGIMENT OF KENT MILITIA, 1639	376
„ C7. OFFICERS OF (PARLIAMENTARY) REGIMENT OF KENT MILITIA, 1650	377
„ C8. COMPLETE CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA, 1759-1908	379
„ C9. SUCCESSION OF COLONELS OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA FROM 1759	405
„ C10. SUCCESSION OF LIEUT.-COLONELS OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA FROM 1759	407
„ C11. SUCCESSION OF PAYMASTERS OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA	411
„ C12. SUCCESSION OF ADJUTANTS OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA FROM 1759	411
„ C13. SUCCESSION OF QUARTERMASTERS OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA	414
„ C14. SUCCESSION OF SURGEONS OF THE WEST KENT MILITIA FROM 1778	415
„ D. LIST OF OFFICERS PRESENT AT TRAININGS SINCE 1852	417
„ E1. STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT AT VARIOUS PERIODS	442
„ E2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGIMENT AT VARIOUS PERIODS	445
„ F. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF STATIONS	446
„ G. LIST OF MESS PLATE BELONGING TO THE OFFICERS	462
„ H. NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE 3RD (OR SUPPLEMENTARY) REGIMENT OF KENT MILITIA, 1798, 1799, WITH NAMES OF OFFICERS, STATIONS, &c.	465
„ I. GENEALOGICAL TABLES	471

APPENDIX A

"Of all the English shires be thou surnam'd '*The Free*'
And foremost ever plac'd when they shall reckon'd be."

DRAYTON'S "POLYALBION," Canto xviii.

IN referring to the important part which the men of Kent took in the battle of Hastings, mention was made of a privilege which has always been claimed by the military forces of this county, namely, that they have a right to the honour of being posted in the van or advanced guard in the day of battle. This honour seems to have been accorded to them in recognition of their valiant struggles against the Danish invaders in early times.

This custom was evidently well known to the Norman chronicler and poet Robert Wace, who, writing in 1160 in his account of the battle of Hastings, mentions it as follows :

"Dunc rova cels de Kent aler
Là ù Normandz durent joster
Kar ço dient ke cil de Kent
Deivent férir primierement ;
U ke li Reis ange en estor,
Li primier colp deit estre lor." ¹

Then he (Harold) ordered those of Kent to go to where the Normans were likely to attack, for they say that those of Kent have the right to strike first ; and that wherever the King goes forth to fight, the first blow by right is theirs.

Joannes Sarisburiensis about the same period, in the reign of Henry II., writes : "Edmūdus² quantâ virtute Anglorum, Dacos Danosque fregerit, motusque compescuerit Noricorum, vel ex eo perspicuum est, quod *ob egregiæ virtutis meritum, quam ibidem potenter et patienter exercuit Cantia Nostra, primæ cohortis honorem, et primos congressus hostium, usque in hodiernum diem in omnibus præliis obtinet.*" ³

How great the bravery of the English must have been by which Edmund ²

¹ "Le Roman de Rou et des Ducs de Normandie" par R. Wace. Pub. par Pluquet d'après les MSS., Rouën 1827, lines 12955-12960.

² It is uncertain who is meant, probably Edmund Ironsides ; other readings have "Cinidus," &c. It is evident some English king or great leader is alluded to.

³ "Joannis Sarisburiensis Policraticus," pub. 1513. Lib. vi. cap. xvii.

had overpowered the Germans and Danes and kept the Normans in check, is evident, for example, from the fact that our Kent has retained uninterruptedly to this present day in all battles the privilege of occupying the foremost rank and being the first to engage the enemy as a reward for the signal valour which the men of that county displayed so effectually and perseveringly in that same position, namely, the van of the Army.

Camden in his "Britannia" 1586-1607, speaking of the battle of Hastings, writes: "Harold placed in front the Kentish men with their battle-axes, the foremost rank being assigned to them by antient custom";¹ he also mentions the privilege elsewhere in his work.²

So in the poem written or copied by Chatterton, said by him to have been written by Turgot,³ a monk in the tenth century, and translated by Thomas Rowlie, parish priest of Johns in the city of Bristol in the year 1465.

Battle of Hastings—No. 2, v. 111-112, 115, and 185, 186. Duke Leofwine addresses the Saxons:

"Rowze yee, and forme the boddie tyghte.	111
The <i>Kentysh menne in fronte</i> , for strenght renownd,	112

* * * * * *

I and my <i>king be wyth the Kenters</i> found."	115
--	-----

And after describing the standard of "Sylke and jewells rare," the poet continues:

"This standard rych, endazzlynge mortal eyes,	185
Was borne <i>neare Harold's at the Kenters heade</i> ."	186

Jeremiah Milles, D.D., Dean of Exeter, in his commentary on the above passages, acknowledges that the poet had historical authority for placing the Kentish men in the front of the battle.

Lambarde, the celebrated antiquary, in his "Perambulation of Kent," written 1570, alludes to the custom,⁴ and states that it is mentioned by Gervasius Doro-bernensis, an ecclesiastic of Canterbury, who wrote about 1162.

¹ Camden's "Britannia." Translation of the edition of 1607 by Rich. Gough, second edition, 1806, vol. i p. clxxxii.

² *Ibid.* i. 307.

³ Turgot lived 1073-1115.

⁴ "A Perambulation of Kent," by William Lambarde, first pub. 1576—repub. 1826—p. 7 in edition of 1826.

It is also noticed by Sir F. Palgrave,¹ Thos. Robinson,² and many others. Hasted in his "History of Kent," pub. 1797, says: "There remains yet another privilege, formerly claimed by the Men of Kent, redounding much to the honour of their county, which is, that of being placed in the vanguard of the army, whenever they engaged in common with the rest of their neighbours; which right was granted to them on account of their gallant and noble behaviour in the encounters between the Saxons and Danes, long before the conquest, and I should suppose they would still have an equal title to this honour and am sure they would as well deserve it, was the national force of this kingdom at any time called out into actual service against the common enemies of this kingdom."³

Whether such a privilege could be accorded as a right at the present day under the altered circumstances of warfare may well be doubted, but of this there can be no question, that wherever they may be, whether in the van or elsewhere, the men of Kent when called upon to show their devotion in defence of their Sovereign and their country will prove themselves worthy of the glorious traditions of their county and ever ready, in common with all British subjects, to uphold the honour of England in a manner that will prove their proud motto "Invicta" to be no vain boast.

The origin of this motto being adopted by the county of Kent may be explained by the fact that the men of the county at the Conquest retained all their former freedom and privileges and were permitted to follow their old laws and customs, such as gavelkind, &c. Whether this was effected by means of the moving wood of Swanscombe or by a charter obtained in some more natural manner is doubtful. The story of the miraculous wood as related by Thomas Sprot, a monk of Canterbury about the year 1228, is as follows: When William the Conqueror, after the defeat of Harold, had subdued London, he marched towards Dover, expecting to reduce Kent by taking possession of that place; at Swanscombe he was met by all the people of Kent, fully armed, under Stigande, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Egelsine, Abbot of St. Augustine's. Each man bore large branches of trees, and William, on their approach, thought that it was a miraculous wood! However, when they were come together at a given signal, the men of Kent threw away their boughs of trees, and, at the sound of a

¹ "History of the Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth during the Anglo-Saxon Period," by Sir F. Palgrave—Part ii. proofs and illustrations, p.cclxxii.

² "Common Law of Kent; or the Customs of Gavelkind," by Thos. Robinson, p. 353.

³ "History of the County of Kent," by Edw. Hasted, Esq., F.R.S. and S.A., pub. 1797, i. 317.

trumpet, produced their arms and stood prepared for battle. They then sent forward a messenger who, addressing William, told him that they would receive him in peace, only on this condition, "that the whole people of Kent should ever enjoy freedom and be permitted to use the laws and customs of their county; otherwise he had better prepare at once for war, as they (the men of Kent) would rather die there and then than give up any of the laws and customs of their fatherland or submit to slavery, a state which they had never known."¹ The Duke, hearing this and seeing that the risk of denial was great and the request comparatively small, more wisely than willingly, granted it. Thus Kent received him for its ruler, and alone of all England retained its accustomed privileges and freedom. Such is the story, which savours more of romance than truth; nevertheless it is clear that William permitted the men of Kent to enjoy their own laws, &c., and these privileges were confirmed on many subsequent occasions in reply to claims, particularly in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. In one of these claims which was in the Surrenden library it is stated that Kent ought of right to enjoy these peculiar privileges inasmuch as the county was "*not conquered* with the rest of the kingdom, but surrendered itself up to the Conqueror by a peace made with him, and a saving to itself of all liberties and free customs before that time had and used."²

The horse in the arms of the county has probably some connection with Hengist (the name signifying "a horse"), said to have been the first king of Kent, A.D. 455.

¹ "Ut universus populus Kantiæ imperpetuum habita gaudeat libertate patriisque utatur legibus et consuetudinibus; alioquin tibi et tuis in præsentem bellum parati indicunt, volentes hic potius occumbere quam à patriis legibus et consuetudinibus aliquantulum recedere, aut inexpertæ se submittere servituti." *Cronica Guill. Thorn Monachi S. Augustini Cant.* (This portion of the "*Cronica*" was written by Thomas Sprot.)

² *Hasted i.* 318.

APPENDIX B_I

MUSTERS, VARIOUS. 1541.

KENT.

Kanč.

Certified by my } Thomas Culpeper twoo Jauelins horsses and vj bylmen and
lorde Warden. } vj bowes

B. Thomas Culpep

{ hor — ij wth Jauelyns
foot { arch — vj
byll — xii

S^r Withm ffynche

S^r Thomas Willoughbye x Arch and x bilmen furnished w^t
harnes

S^r Edward Boughton ij w^t Javelyns on horsbak vj Arch and
xij bilmen

hors — iiij
fote — lvj

Yet Kanč.

A. S^r Henry Isley xx bowmen xxx bilmen

B. S^r Henry Isley

{	hor — ij w ^t Javelyns
	foot { arch — xv bylt — xxij

S^r John Gyldeford claymed by my lord Warden as oon of the vij hundreds

S^r Wifftm Roper, Arch on horsbak iiij, Arch vij fote vj and xx bilmen, wherof ij principal Arch on fote and iiij bilmen.

Thomas Kempe

hors —	vj
foote —	lxiiij

Yet Kanč.

Wifftm Whaller vj hable men wherof ij principal Arch ij pryncipal Bilmen, ƒ ij other bilmen

Edward Monyn, ij good Archers a fote and ij bylmen wel furnyshed

Thomas Darrell de Skotney, iiij hablemen viz. ij principal Arch ƒ ij principall bilmen

Thomas Harlakenden his tennts claymed by my lord Warden and pcel of the vij hundrethes ƒ v ports

fote — xiiij

Yet Kanč.

Thomas Hardes ij

Anthony Sandes ij on horsbak w^t Javelyns iiij Archⁿ on fote,
bilmⁿ viij

B. Thomas Roydon	{ Arch ⁿ — ij
	{ byll — iiij

Walter Henley, Archers on foote iij, bylmen iij

hors —	ij
fote —	xxiiij

Yet Kanč.

James Hales S^cuiens ad Segem, ij Archers and iiij bylmen

Thomas Robte

S^r Thomas Moyle xij hable men wherof Archers vj bylmen
other six, principall men iiij, bowes bylles
and Almanryvet acording to the nomb.

Wittm Boys, vij hable men wherof j Javelyn ij Archers and
iiij bylmen, princypall Archers ij furnyshed ij
bylmen furnyshed and the fyfte w^t a payre of
almon Ryvetts and wel horsed

Thoms Wyot

hors —	j
fote —	xxiiij

Yet Kanċ.

Thomas Willford
John Boys
Henry Creps

- A. S^r Raginald Scott iiij on horsbak w^t Javelyns, Archⁿ on fote x,
bilmen xx

B. S^r Reginald Scott { hors — iiij w^t Javelyns
 { foote { archⁿ — x
 biſt — xx

hors — iiij
fote — xxx

Yet Kanċ.

- A. John ffogge iiij Archers on horsbak, Tenne archers on fote,
wherof viij principals, x bilmen wherof viij principal
- B. John ffogge, himself and twoo other on horsback bowmen vj
bylmen vj

John Manne Juñ vj viz. ij Archⁿ and iiij bilmen claymed by my
lord Warden and pcel of the vij hundreds

John Crayford
George Vane iiij bilmen and ij archers

hors — iiij
fote — xxiiij

Yet Kanč.

Nicholas Clifford de Sutton

Roger Horne

Henry Cutt

Thomas Grene one Archer and iiij bilmen on fote

fote — iiij

Yet Kanč.

Withm Syndley v Arch on fote and vij bilmen wherof princi-
palls iiij Arch ƿ v bilmen w^t Almayn Ryvets
Humfrey Style iiiij Arch ƿ ij bilmen harnesssed

A. Anthony Ager Of his houshold suith iiiij horsmen iiiij Arch and
ij bilmen his fermer ƿ vij bilmen harnesssed

hor { di launes — iiiij w^t him self
Javelyns — ij

B. Anthony Awcher fot { arch — xi
di hakes — vj
bytt — viij

John Drayner xxx men wherof ij principal Arch on fote and
ij bilmen

hors — vj
fote — lxxij

Yet Kanč.

George Whetonall v bowmen ƿ vij billmen wherof iij principal
Arch and ij bilmen

John Ingram

S^r Percyvall Harton x Archers and xx^u bylmen

Herbert ffynche

B. Edward Isaak

hors — n^t

fot { Arch — v
bilmē — v

fote lij

Yet Kanč.

ffrauncis Sydney one bowman and twoo bylmen

George Blage Pryncypall Arch lx Pryncypal bilmen lx

Wittm Wilde vj bilmen and ij Arch

James Coffyn xij Arch wherof iiij principals, bilmen xiiij
wherof iiij principal

B. John Culpep

{ hors — ij wth Jauelyns
{ foot { arch — iiij
bytt — xiiij

B. John Sybill

{ hor — n^t
{ foot { arch — v
bytt — v

hors — ij

fote — ciiij^{xx}v

APPENDIX B₂

MUSTERS, KENT. 1545.

CERTIFICATE OF MUSTERS for the Upper Division of the Lath of Sutton at Hone, in the County of Kent made 25th November 1545 (37 Hen. VIII.) Nominal roll of all men armed and fit for service specifying their various qualifications and distinguishing those specially selected (or "chosen men"). Also the numbers of all other men within that portion of the County above the age of 16, and the numbers of horses and arms, armour, &c., in the said portion which comprized the "Villey of Dertford" and the Hundreds of "Axton" "Litle & Leanes" "Blakheth" "Rokysley" and "Bromley and Bekenham."

(Original preserved at Record Office amongst Hen. VIII.
Exchequer, Q.R. Accounts. Bundle 61. No. 40.)

. . . AND BEKENHAM

. . . S^r Pcyvall Hart Knyght Sheryf of Kent S^r humfry Style Knyght S^r Edward Boughton . . . Withm . . . Sedley John Byer and Withm Harman Comissioners ther for the musters taken by v^otue of the Kynges Maiesties Comyssion and lett^os to them & other in the seid lymitt & Countye Addressed for the vewing & musteryng of the Kynges people wth all horses hernesses armoury & wepons wthin the seid hundreds & lymytt vpon which mustres & vewes so had & taken, wee the fornamed Comyssioners accordyng to the Articles made & devysed vpon the same, Doo s^otefye vnto the right hon^oable S^r Thoms Cheynye Knyght lorde Warden of the fyve Ports, and tresorer of the Kyngs most hon^oable housholde the xxv day of Nouēbr in the yere of the reign of our Sou^oayn Id Kyng Henry the viiith. As well the names & Surnames of all chosen men for their p^osonags, notid wth A A, as of all ablemen notyd wth A, and wth theyr Qualities. And also the Nomb^r of all horses hernesses Armoury & Wepons, And of all vnmete & vnable

mē above thage of xvi yere wthin the seid villey f^r hundreds, xxx^d of which chosen men her Aft^r notid w^t A. A. as p^rcell of CCC men accordyng to the Kyngs maiesties lett^r to be set forthe out of the seid Countye, Ratid f^r Appoyntid for the seid lymitt to s^rve his Grace vpon his Graces next lett^rs wthin one oures warnyng, As her Aft^r mor playnly ys declared.

THE VILLEY OF DERTFORD W^t WILMYNTON

	John Byer Gent		Xp ^r ofer Tweselton Gent
A bilman	Wit ^m Cayse	A bylman	John Assheley
Ab	John leuyngton	Ab	John Euerest
Ab	Hpofer Brett	Ab	John Brett
Ab	John Strangmā	Ab	John Walker
Ab	Robt Wall	Ab	Thoms Pellā
Ab	John Tompson	A Ab	John Browne
Ab	John Cowp alias Croke	Ab	Robt Darbye
Ab	John Crooke his son	A Ar	Alyxander Joneson
Ab	Henry Byrmyngton	Ab	John Cootman
A Ab	Ri ^c . frost	Ab	Rychard Hawle
Ab	Renolde Brett	Ab	Wit ^m low
A B	Ri ^c Stable	A Ab	John laurence
A B	Wit ^m Clowdisley	A B	Thoms Merydithe
A B	Thoms Symson	A B	Wit ^m Taylour
A B	Wit ^m Dowse	A A B	Wulstane Squyer
A Ar	John Smythe	A B	Rychard Stearne
A B	Henry love	A B	Gylbert Smythe
A B	Wit ^m lycorase	AA Ar	John Mase
A B	Wit ^m hardyng	A B	Thoms Churchgate
A B	Rog ^r Smyth	A B	John Hylles
A B	Thoms Jenkins	A B	Thoms Swetesyer
A B	Rog ^r Taylour	A B	Wit ^m taylour
A Ar	Wit ^m fuller	A B	Edmonde Beneshefe
A B	Thoms Robenson	A B	Richard Tayler
A Ar	Richard Prest	A Ar	Thoms Parker
A Ar	Wit ^m Vaughan	A B	John Kenworthe
A B	John Colygate	A B	Ri ^c Ifeld

A Ar	Witlm Atterbery	A B	Witlm Whetley
A B	Witlm Jordene	A B	Witlm Russell
A B	Riç Kelley	A B	Witlm Tumber
A Ar	Thoms Edwards	A B	Thoms Wattison
A B	Witlm Sunderland	AA B	John Walt
A B	Humfrey Yerdisle	AA B	Nicholas Wylkyns
A Ar	John Wyn	A B	Witlm burton
Gonn	Harman Strought	A B	John bulfynche
A B	Thoms Crooke	A B	Hpofer barber
A B	Thomas Marshall	A B	Witlm Covyld
A B	Witlm Drakes	AAgonn	Arnolde Wessell
A B	Thoms Cobbe	AAgonn	Robte lambe
A A B	Peter Brightwell	AA B	John Kempe
A B	Witlm Ap Thoms	AA B	Denys lambert
A B	Henry Alyn	A B	lewes Ap epham
A A B	Nicholas Tidman	A B	Wat Jaratt
A B	Peter Smythe	A B	Henry Kyne
A Ar	Witlm monke	A B	John Hobbe
A Ar	Robt Ebbis	A B	Rog Wryght
		A Ar	John frende

THE HUNDRED OF AXTON LULLYNGSTON

	S ^r pcyvall Hart	Knyght	A B	Witlm Marshall
	Shreyf of Kentt		A B	Hpofer Bullen
A Ar	James Waffer		A B	Robert Staple
A B	Stephen Swanne		A Ar	Richard Morrey
A B	Thoms Hutchins		A Ar	Nicholas Colgate
A Ar	Witlm Benett			
A Ar	Thoms notte			

SUTTON-AT-HONE

	Moresse Denes Gent	AA Ar	Withm Warner
A Archer	Symon Smythe	AA Ar	Richard Rogers
A Ar	Symon Gylis	AA Ar	Edward Tyler
A Ar	John gryne	A Ar	Riċ Eyls
AA B	Bryant tomson	AA B	Robt Wetton
AA Ar	Thoms herres		
A Ar	Thoms Mayow	A B	Hewe Adderfeld
A Ar	Withm Goodborowe	A B	Robt Erle
AA B	Edwarde Kettelwell	A B	Riċ Raullyng
A B	Vynsent batt	A B	Thoms Kyll yngwo'the
AA B	Georg paresse	A B	Thoms Alyn
A Ar	John Armchese	A B	Riċ Higham
A Ar	John not	A B	John Gamson
A Ar	John A man	A B	Robt Schote
A Ar	Nicolas baker	A Ar	Thoms marten
A B	George Alyn	A B	Riċ Rownney
A B	Withm breyggs	A Ar	Nycolas Dalley
A B	Eduñde fynche	AA B	Henry Ricarde
A B	John Norton	A B	Nicolas not
AA B	John Ricarde	A B	Withm note
A B	Withm Mowge	A B	Withm syltnā
A B	Withm Masse	AA Ar	Gabrell Welles
A Ar	John Wells	A B	Stephen James

AYNSFORDE

	Thoms Sibbell Gent	A B	Withm Souit to M ^o Marten
A bilman	Symonde Stede	A B	Artur Sybbynge
A B	John Sybbynge	AA B	John mog ^o
A B	Thoms Mog ^o	A Ar	Awsden ffayreman
A Ar	Nycolas locke	A Ar	John Aldregh
A B	Robt Smale	A B	John newyngton
A Ar	Withm Grene	A Ar	Thoms note
A B	Thoms Sibbyng	A Ar	John Rolfe
AA B	Withm lewkas	A Ar	John monke

A B	Thoms Schet	AA Ar	Thoms fysher
A B	John Mabsden	A Ar	Henry Clove
A Ar	Henry botley	A Ar	John not Jun ^r
A B	Riċ lese	A B	John Jeture
A B	John kynge	A B	Robt Randall
A Ar	John Alchorn	AA B	Riċ blont
A B	Thoms Rosse	A B	Robt Socky
AA B	Henry Rownde	A B	John Rownde
A B	Withm bedell	A B	Thoms mylgate
A B	Withm Streto ^r	A B	Thoms brichethe
A B	Marks Brande		

KYNGYSDOWNE W^t MAPSCOMBE

	John lovelas esquier	A B	H̃pofer Rompney
A bilmā	Robt Caryar	A B	John Jenyn
AA B	Riċ Hylles	A B	John Rompney
A B	Riċ Cockes	A B	Henry Stēynysman
A B	John Shortt		
AA B	Marten May ^o		

ASSHE

AA Ar	James launce	A B	John Esdon
AA B	John Browne	A B	John fuller Senior
A B	John fuller Jun ^r	AA B	Thomas Bulleyn
A B	Riċ Asshton	A B	Humfrey Kettell
A B	Thoms Kettell	A B	Withm Waven Jun ^r
A B	Withm Waven Senior	A B	Thoms taylou ^r
A B	Thoms Grenewell		

REDLEY

AA Billman	John Righ ^t	A B	Thoms Auerall
A B	John Maist ^o		

LONGFFELDE

A Bilman	John Myddelton Senior	AA B	John myddelton
A B	Riç Vynson	A B	John Shepe

FFERNYNGHAM

A bilmā	Lancelat Sybyll	A B	John Taylour
A B	George Redd	AA B	John Ewest
A B	Raufe John	A B	Withm Paysby
AA Ar	Withm Geyll	A Ar	John Jenyns
A Ar	Withm Colte	A B	Withm blaykeman
A B	Henry Sconos	A B	John Shott
A Ar	Nicolas lewit	A B	Henry lewers
A Ar	Henry Harmewodd	AA Ar	John Jermyn

HARTLEY

A Billmā	John Ouçey	AA B	Richard Ouçey
A B	James Cryspe	A B	Rycharde Smythe
A B	John Walker	A B	John mann
AA B	Barnard shyngilton		

SOUTHFLETE

	Withm Sedley Esquyer	A Ar	Riç Staple
A bilmā	Edmonde Pyen	A B	Riç Elys
A B	Henry Joneson	A B	John Godfrey
A B	Withm Goodwyng	A B	John Pustwell
AA Ar	Thoms monke	A B	Henry Dawson
A Ar	Withm Alcher	AA Ar	Robt Alcher
A B	Robt Daley	A B	Nicolas Yoman
A B	Robt Warde	A B	John Alcher
A B	Robt doffelde	A B	John Tomson
A B	Withm Hopkynson	A B	Thoms Wombwell Gent
AA Ar	John yoell	A B	John Capell

A B Nicolas Jesope
 A Ar John Brome
 A B John Jesope
 A Ar John Thorne
 A B Robt Gent
 A B Withm Maye
 A B Rič Pagett
 A B Withm Yonge
 A B Withm Pott
 A B Withm Whyt
 A B Rog^o Crismas

A B Hew Wilkenson
 A B Raff browne
 A B John Hudson
 A B John Payne
 AA B Thoms Browne
 AA B Henry fforde
 A B Robt Jesope
 A B Renolde Potte
 AA B Thoms Polle
 A B Rič Whit
 A B Thoms Crismas

HORTON

A Archer Edward Martyn
 A B Mathewe Jonson
 A B Robt ffrenlyn
 A B Andrewe Worme
 A B John Wyllet
 A B Alyn Beste
 A B Rič Palmer
 A Ar Withm best
 A Ar Robt Bocher
 A B John Reve
 A B Henry Monke
 A B Robt Tayler
 A B John Tayler
 A B John Skudder
 AA B Withm Adames
 A Ar Thoms Hobert
 A B Withm Kyttelwell
 A B Thoms Gale
 A Ar John Jonson

AA Ar John Howse
 A B John Mocke
 A B Henry Clement
 A B Thoms baker
 A B John Antell
 A Ar John beste
 A Ar Rič best
 A B John Rowehead
 A B John Stone
 A Ar Withm Cressell
 A Ar Rič Tomson
 A Ar Rič maynerd
 A B Withm Kyttell
 A Ar Edmond Barton
 A B John Plomme
 A B John Hobert
 A B Withm Richard
 A B Withm Wright
 A B Thoms Seale

SWANSTOM

A Billmā Rič Swane
 A B Rič Turke
 A B John Clement
 AA B Henry Cyett

AA Ar John bere Jun^r
 A B John Postwell
 AA B Rič Donmowe
 A B Robt Cleypole

A B Raffe monserd
 A B Wiłłm Webst
 A B Edward Knoldon
 AA B Joĥn Webbe
 AA B Thoms Jonson

AA B Rič Cheston
 A B Wiłłm Ascheve
 AA B Joĥn pkenson
 A B Richard Shepde

STONE

AA Bilmā Thoms lawnce
 A B Wiłłm Chesshire
 A B Rič blacwod
 AA B Joĥn Storgen
 A B Joĥn Daynes
 A B Henry Skedder

A Ar Robt Smythe
 AA Ar Wiłłm baker
 A B Joĥn Scudd
 A B Joĥn leke
 A B Joĥn Selton
 A B Joĥn Geblet

DERUTH AND SAYNT MARGARETT

A billmā Xpofor Draper Gent
 A B Rič Reve
 A Ar Nicolas frethe
 AA Ar Thoms Adyorre
 A B Joĥn mayoue
 A Ar Wiłłm burton
 A B Joĥn Kettyll
 A B Thoms Umfrey
 A B Wiłłm Pynden
 A Ar Jeffrey netlyngĥm
 A Ar Joĥn Crepeheye
 A B Joĥn Warton

AA Ar Donstone Vscher
 A B Thoms monke
 A B Wiłłm Adyorre
 A Ar Joĥn Due
 A B Thoms Edward
 AA B Rič Walles
 A Ar Henry Kettylwell
 A Ar Robt Umfrey
 A B Wiłłm Crepeheye
 A B Joĥn Picton
 A B Rič Wallis Junr

FFACAM

A bilmā George Dewe
 A B Wiłłm Kettell
 AA B Thoms lysney
 A Ar Rič A Ware

A B Alexandr Whithedd
 A B Wiłłm Penden
 AA B Rič Walt

**THE HUNDREDE OF LITL AND LESNES
CRAFFORDE**

	Joĥn lenarde Genĥ	A B	Robt Hastlynge
A bilmā	Joĥn Goodwyn Genĥ	A B	Wiĥm Sewell
A B	Robt lampart	A B	Joĥn Stevens
A B	Riĥ Edwardes	A B	Stephen Daysey
A B	Wiĥm Brecher	A B	Wiĥm hooċe
A B	Riĥ Speke	A B	Henry bowyn
A B	Wiĥm Strounge	A B	Riĥ byrde
A Ar	Robt Powill	A B	Xpōfer barkedett
A B	Wiĥm Dawton	A B	Joĥn Jonesn
A B	Elys Elyott	A B	Robt Judde
A B	Ric gamon	A B	Robt brett
AA B	Ric mylles	A B	Riĥ hychen
AA B	Joĥn foxe	A B	Robt Andrewe
A B	Joĥn hudson	A B	Riĥ franke
A B	Henry Ase	A B	Thōme Wade
A Ar	Joĥn Payne	A B	Wiĥm Awuoye
A B	Wiĥm Roysse	A B	Wiĥm bedyll
A B	Riĥ bent	A B	Robt Skotson
AA B	Henry Grey	A B	Henry Clerke
A B	Thoms hervy	AA B	Thoms nott
A B	Riĥ maydson	A B	Phelipp Tylour
A B	Joĥn Corffe		

PLUMSTED

A Bilmā	Joĥn Occley	A B	Joĥn genyngs
A Ar	Joĥn Stede	A Ar	Joĥn hylton
A Ar	Joĥn Deane	A Ar	Thoms Carpent
A B	Wiĥm Walton	A B	Gylbert Chapman
A B	Wiĥm Nycolson	A B	Edunde litley
A B	Wiĥm tompson	AA B	Wiĥm lymbey
A Ar	Wiĥm Wynbusshe	AA B	Robt Sergaunt
A B	Edward genyngs	A B	Robt Sympton
A Ar	John Whight	A Ar	Marten gryffen

ESTWYKHAM

A bilmā	Thom̃s hynde	A B	Riċ Dorys
A B	Robt Erlyche	A Ar	John Pele
A B	Riċ Cooke	A B	Edward Dunemowe
A B	Wit̃m halle	A B	John Godhelpe
A B	Robt lyst	A B	John James

ERYGHE

A Archer	John Sutred	A Ar	John Taylour
A B	Robt lybyke	A B	Geffery Turn
A B	Thom̃s Wales	A B	Thoms Berde
A B	Wit̃m Pākes	A B	James Tann
AA B	Ric Gilford	A B	Adam Pookewell
AA B	Wit̃m ffynche	A B	Henry Whittope
A B	Wit̃m Toulkyn	AA B	Thoms marshe
A B	Thoms Dalym	A B	Davy Taylour
gonn	Edward manby	A Ar	Riċ forker
A Ar	John Stafford	A B	Martyn Dawsy
A Ar	Riċ Covyll	A B	Wit̃m Wynnall
A B	Thoms Kyrton	A Ar	John Darkes
A B	John garden	A B	John barons
A B	Pet Genyngs	A B	John Wilson
A B	Riċ Toulkyn		

LESONHETH

A bilmā	John Abell	A B	Riċ Swyft
A Ar	Thom̃s lamboole	A B	John Holbourne
A B	John Sandder	AA B	Thoms Naysseborowe
A B	John legatt	A B	Riċ moyg
A AB	Robt blakbery	AA Ar	John hewys
A B	Stephyn schosmythe	A B	Rog Wetton
A B	John Dotton	A Ar	John Gambyn
A Ar	Riċ brynkeley		

THE HUNDERID OF BLAKHETH
GRENWYCHE

A bilmā	Hugh Proves	A B	mathewe Davethe
A B	Wifm Bower	A Ar	Thoms Welles
A B	Antony Dawson	A B	Robt Hede
A Ar	James Ratcliffe	A Ar	myghell Wilson
A Ar	Hugh Hundrell	A Ar	John lyblū
A B	Thoms mason	A B	Wifm Anger
A B	Thoms Walker	A B	John Symons
A B	John ffyerne	A B	Cutberde Skelton
AA B	ffraunces barber	A B	Renolde Pownesley
A Ar	Petō baite	A Ar	John Wheller
A B	John Sone	A B	Robt ffisher
A Ar	Thomas Hawle	A B	Olyuō Coup
A B	James blakewell	AA B	Thoms lyllyke
A B	Robt Cottm	A B	Thoms burtley
AA B	Petō Payne	A B	Alexander Pattynson
A B	James Randowlle	A B	Riċ Heweth
AA Ar	James Richardson	A B	Thoms Whightō
A B	John Heywarde	AA B	Rafe Geynkes
A B	Henry longboton	A B	John Thoms
A B	John myllyr	A B	Thoms Warren
A Ar	Richard Rugge	A B	John Toley
A B	Wifm Hole	A B	Wifm ffurken
A B	Riċ Stokes	A B	Thoms nyckson
A B	Wifm Dryner	A B	Wifm Kenett
A B	John Smythe	A B	Wifm Pace
A B	John Enderbye	A B	Peter Pressyke
A B	Robt Wryghtō	A B	Wifm noves
A B	Thoms Wetherbey	A B	Thoms Silbing

DEPFORDE

AA Archer	Davye Sampson	A B	Wifm myllis
A B	John Turke	A B	Hþofer Garnett
A Ar	John myllis	A B	James batteler
A B	Riċ Dawson	A B	Wifm Dawby

A B	Stephen foxxe	A B	Davy Cooke
A B	Ric Cooke	A B	Wifm fysher
A B	John torner	A B	Thoms Tompson
A B	Rog ^o Bedle	A B	Wifm Steves
A B	Edward brytts	A B	Robt tasse
A B	John Asston	AA B	Robt Awsten
AA Ar	Robt blasells	A B	Stephen Parrat
A Ar	Ienarde Hawken	A Ar	Thoms Beste
A Ar	John Haynes	A Ar	John monforde
A B	John Packe	A B	Robt haulte
A B	George Tompson	AA B	Thoms borowe
AA Ar	John mower	AA Ar	Xpofer Smythe
A Ar	Raffe moudye	AA B	John bryttyn
A B	John laulson	A B	Edward Joneson
A B	Wifm Horton	AA B	Robt Combe
A Ar	Wifm mase	AA Ar	Rychard marwod
A B	John smalle	A Ar	John Whaytt
A B	John bett	A Ar	Gylbard Pynyon
A B	Riċ Wallsh̄m	A Ar	Nicolas Waker
A B	Wifm byddle	A B	Hewe Walker

WOLWICHE

	Sjr. Edwarde boughton knyght	A B	Thoms lynsse
A bilmā	Henry taplyn	AA Ar	John Sharpe
A Ar	John butteler	A B	Robt Parker
A B	John Haryson	A B	Robt Edyn
A B	John Clerke	AA B	Wifm Clerke
A B	Wifm Clerke	A B	Wifm butsell
A B	Richard lodlowe	A B	Henry moorman
A B	Riċ Brochett	A B	Wifm grasse
A B	Riċ A Schelley		

LEWSHAM

A bilmā	Riċ Grene	A B	Wifm Batt senior
AA B	John mergery	A B	Riċ Batt
A B	John Batt Jun ^r	A Ar	Wifm Coker

A B	John Twyst	A B	Withm Baker
A B	Thoms bankyn	A B	Robt Caloway
A B	Antonye lysteny	A B	John Croften
A B	Watᵒ goodson	A B	Withm gildowne
A B	Robt batt	A B	Thoms fontt
A Ar	ffraunces A Powell	A B	Rogᵒ Savyge
A Ar	Hᵒfofer Dokke	AA B	Henry brounyᵒ
A B	John goldesbery	A B	Robt lowys
A Ar	Watᵒ Dodesworthe	A Ar	Thoms ellery
A B	Robt Glouer	A B	Riċ Recles
A Ar	Riċ Chaukeley	A B	Thoms Ward
A Ar	Robt Shriparowe	A B	George lamkyn
A B	Robt Asten	A Ar	John Cooke
A B	Robt Clerke	A Ar	John Presbery
A B	Edwarde Isarde	A B	Symon Sycyley
A B	John baker	A Ar	Thoms Dodsworthe
A Ar	George Edmūde	A B	Thoms Davye
A B	Garrat Smythe	A B	Thoms Hunt
A B	Riċ Kychell	gonnᵒ	Nicolas Coremā
A B	James Jenkynson	A B	Riċ Portᵒ
gonnᵒ	Nicolas Hadfelde	A B	Thoms Knolles
A B	Thoms Heyley	A Ar	Robt Russhferde
A Ar	Riċ Hewet	A B	Edward Malkyn
A B	John Brokhouse	A B	Thoms Cosworth
gonnᵒ	John Acton		

LEYGH

A bilmā	Richard Erneton	A B	John Webstᵒ
A B	Thoms Denys	A B	Riċ Decarson

ELTHAM AND PTE OF FOTIS CRAY

A Archer	Hewe Tenche	A B	Withm Russell
A B	John A leygh	A Ar	Withm Cyley
gonnᵒ	Nicolas moygᵒ	A Ar	Withm Sampson
A B	Robt Castylmā	A Ar	John haynger
A B	Thoms beley	A B	Riċ geitᵒ

A B	Wifm Shortt	A Ar	Xp̃ofer Clerke
A Ar	John helden	A B	Rog̃ Sylle
A Ar	Hewgh Jamys	A B	Robt Clarke
AA B	John Sherlocke	A B	John humfrey
A B	Robt Edūnde	A B	Henry guston
A Ar	Thoms Warran	A B	Robt Weley
A B	John guston	A B	Rbot garbett
A B	John gyner	A Ar	Henry Stubbes
A Ar	John Stubbes	A Ar	Riç Hale
A Ar	John Smythe	A B	Robt barker
A B	Wifm Dane		

MOTYNGHAM

A bilmā	Wifm londole	A B	Wifm Grene
A B	Wifm Monfelde		

CHARLETON AND KYDBROK

AA Archer	Edward Wilkynson	A Ar	Riç Holden
A B	Thoms Newport	A Ar	John byngham
A B	mores Tether	AA B	John Yonge
A B	John frensham	AA Ar	John mores
AA Ar	Robt Dakebam	A B	myghell Wystowe
A Ar	John Olyu	A B	James landes
A B	Wifm Richardson	A Ar	John Woddylsay
A B	John Combe		

THE HUNDRED OF ROKYSLEY

LYNKHILLE

A Billmā	Wifm medderst	A Billman	John Hoggett
A B	Rog̃ Clerke	A B	Henry Kyng
AA B	Robt medderst	A B	Thoms bemonde
AA B	Andrewe Wat̃	A B	Rog̃ Crocher
AA Ar	George Woodgate	AA B	Thoms Wodgate

A B John lowen
 A Ar Gregory napton
 A B Riċ Stratfylde
 A B John Awstyn

A B Withm Snatt
 A B John Coup
 AA B Thoms Stratfyld

BEXLEY

James Goldwell Genť
 AA Bilmā M^r Scharlet
 A B Riċ barber
 AA Ar Watō bexley
 A B Withm yfelde
 A B Riċ Holden
 AA B Thoms Sedcope
 A B Riċ Eton
 A Ar Thoms maynōde
 A Ar Thoms banester

AA B John borne
 AA Ar John Come
 AA B Rogō fuller
 A Ar Alexander Cooke
 AA B Riċ Coup
 AA Ar Withm Payne
 A B Thoms Hall
 A B John Colyn
 A B Henry Wallet
 A B John prett

NORTHCRAV

A bilmā Hewegh Clerke

FFARNBOROUGH

AA Bilmā Richard Harman
 A Ar Ric Hobbes
 A B Phelipe Rumyn
 A B John Barton
 A B Henry thorneton
 A B John eyton

AA B John Wren
 AA Ar Arnold bedyll
 A B Thoms Castelforde
 AA B Riċ Whytley
 A B Riċbeylye

NOKKOLL

A billmā John Tothe
 A B Arnolde Rondell
 A B Withm Waller
 A B Riċ Stephen

A B Withm Tothe
 A B Thoms Sharman
 A B Riċ Peysse

WESTWYCKHM

A bilmā	Withm Caustyn Senior	A Ar	Withm Caustyn Juñ
A Ar	Henry Caustyn	A Ar	Robt Caustyn
A Ar	Withm Wodwarde	A B	Withm ownstyd
A B	John Blancherd	A B	John bankes
A B	Withm bankes	A B	John marden
A B	Henry Pace	A B	John momforde

PAULIS CRAY

A bilmā	Withm Skelton	A B	Riċ lane
A B	John Hayte	A B	Thoms bugberd
A B	Symon Delber	A Ar	Withm Clerke
A B	Riċ Spenser	A B	Thoms Sadler
A B	Nicolas Edward	A B	Henry Stowe

CHELESFELDE

A Billmā	John bendall	A B	John Cakett
A B	John hettō	A B	John Brasyar
AA B	John Causten	A Ar	Riċ brasyar
AA B	John mychell	AA Ar	Riċ Cookyatt
AA Ar	Thoms Brasyar	AA Ar	John brasyar
A B	Nicolas marcyall	A B	John Harman
AA B	John letcott	A B	John mace Juñ
AA Ar	Robt Colgate	AA Ar	Withm Wallyne
A B	John Jonson	A B	John Awode
A B	Nicolas Svrtes	AA B	Thoms Harman

ROXLEY

A Bilman	Richard marchalle	A Ar	Withm Richmonde
AA B	John Grant	A B	Thoms Delwer
A B	Riċ Perkynson		

CHESSELHERST

A bilmā	John Heryne Gent	A Ar	John Comforde Jun
A Ar	John leferydge	A B	Edwarde Stake Senior
A B	Thoms Stake Jun	A Ar	John meyr
A B	Riċ Crocher Senior	A Ar	Riċ Crocher Jun
A B	John mylis	A B	Thoms Joyner
A B	Hugh foster	A B	Thoms Jenyn
A B	Riċ Roscell	A B	Withm vescell
AA B	Riċ Caubnā	AA Ar	Thoms Rapkyng
A B	Thoms Grene	A B	James estebroke
A B	John Dowener	AA B	Riċ Neweman
A B	John Goodynowgh	A B	Petȝ ydyn
A Ar	Withm Hen	AA B	Riċ Harfeld
A B	Withm mylles	A B	James Pratt
A B	Withm mañ	A B	John graungȝ

ORPYNGTON

A Bilmā	Andrew Shott	A Ar	Watȝ Staple
AA B	Robt Whithed	AA B	Withm netlyngħm
AA Ar	Robt Rigbey	AA B	John Staple
A B	Vynsent Iden	AA Ar	Withm taylor
A B	Dauye Portȝ	A Ar	James larke
A Ar	Hȝofer Pope	A B	Edward Kechell
A B	Withm Baker	A B	John Comȝ
A B	John Croke	A B	Raffe Alocke
A B	Withm Wryght	A B	Withm Walker

KESTONE

A Bilmā	John Woddyn	AA B	Thoms Comfort
A Ar	Mychaell Staple	AA Ar	Thoms lancvadge
AA Ar	John Kyng		

CODAM

	John Walles Genť	AA Ar	John Comfort
A B	John langryge	A B	John Andrew Senñ
AA Ar	John Andrew Juñ	AA Ar	Robt Andrewe
AA B	Willm Grey	AA B	Henry Wodyn
AA Ar	Thoms glouo	A B	Thoms Stephen
A B	Thoms Wysen	A B	John Glouo Juñ
AA B	Willm Bogyn	AA B	Thoms Westoñ
AA B	John Toller	A B	Willm Isake
AA B	John Derlyng	AA B	John Bedyll
AA B	Willm Bigmor	A B	Wat Sexton
AA B	Richard Sexton	AA Ar	Willm Sexton
AA B	Thoms Somer		

DOWNE

A bilmā	George mañyng	AA B	Gyles Coup
A B	John Coup	AA B	Thoms ffrythe
A B	John Cotteman	AA Ar	John Coker
A B	John farrance	AA Ar	Willm Andrewe
AA B	Riċ Hochen	AA B	Thoms Stephen
AA B	Willm Stephen	A B	Austen Crocher
AA Ar	Nicolas Godmā		

SAYNT MARY CRAY

A Archer	John Bagthwayt	A B	Thoms mañyng
A Ar	Willm mañyng	AA B	Peto taylour
AA B	John Holonde	A B	Riċ mog
A Ar	Thoms Hethe	AA B	Riċ bentley
A B	George Smythe	A Ar	Robt Wyborn
AA B	Thoms mog	AA Ar	John Wyllm
A B	Thoms Smale	A Ar	Riċ mychaell
AA B	Nicolas Colgate	A B	Henry horton
AA B	Thoms Stable	A B	John lanam
A B	John haselwod	A Ar	Olyu Bagthwayt
		AA Ar	Henry letcote

HEYSE

A billmā	Withm ffrenche	AA B	Thoms Adams
A B	James Smythe	AA B	Withm Shott
A B	mychaell Shott	A B	Riċ Garlonde
A Ar	Withm Rudlonde	AA Ar	John Wood
AA B	John Crocher	A B	John Harman
A B	Riċ broke	A B	Robt ledyll
A B	John Adams	A B	Robt Wodward
A Ar	Edmnde Wodward		

FFOTTIS CRAY

A billmā	Riċ Swetsyer	A B	John Worlyngton
A B	John Wodd	A B	Withm Kynse
A B	Withm Cooke		

THE HUNDREDE OF BROMLEY AND BEKENHAM

BROMLEY

	Robt Knyght Gent	A B	Withm Drap Gent
A billmā	Henry batt	A B	Riċ syzewekes
A Ar	Riċ Topley	A B	Wat ^o ferde
A B	John Herd	A B	Withm Powdale
AA Ar	Withm payce	A B	John Smythe
AA B	Thoms longe	AA B	Withm Pynchest ^o
A Ar	Withm Dampert	A B	Withm Parker
A B	John longe	A B	John Pledge
A B	John Halpeny	A B	Withm hudson
A B	H ^o pofer Tanner	A B	John Saley
A Ar	Riċ london	A B	Robt monseld Jun
A B	Withm Sharlocke	A B	John monseld
A B	George Whelpley	A B	Henry Causten
A B	John Erlyche	A B	Withm brisley
A B	Henry Alen	A Ar	John brydde
A B	Withm mūdeforde	A Ar	Robt Shot
A B	John Watts	A B	Robt bowmā

A B Wifflm mogȝ
 A Ar Wifflm Richbell
 A B Johñ bedle
 A B James Hobbis
 A Ar Johñ Sander
 A Ar Riċ Topsell
 A B Andrewe beche

A Ar Robte Wodstocke
 A B Willm Newman
 A B Symon bedle
 A B Thoms Pope Juñ
 A B James Whight
 A Ar James Coke
 A B Henry burbage
 A B Robt mason

BEKENHAM

 Sir Humfrey Style Knyght
 A Archer James Anderton
 A B Johñ Robenson
 AA Ar James Pledge
 AA B Wifflm Causten
 A Ar Rendlle Snowe
 AA Ar Robt Kynge
 A B Johñ Dawe
 AA Ar Wifflm Dawe
 A B Thoms Wodde Senior
 A B Henry lowyne
 A B Johñ lucas
 A B Johñ farthyng
 A Ar Henry Kynge
 A B Rogȝ betts

A B Robt leygh Genť
 A Ar Wifflm Ryley
 A Ar Johñ Warren
 AA Ar Richard Herman
 A B Robt bothe
 AA Ar Robt brokett
 AA Ar Henry Staynsmore
 A B Thomas Adcocke
 A Ar Henry mvscrope
 A Ar Johñ Kempysall Juñ
 A B Robt Waller
 A Ar Rogȝ Higson
 A B Johñ Skelton
 A B Riċ Coyse
 A Ar Johñ Cooke

The nombr of All Chosen men notyde w^t AA w^t their qualities } ^{xx}c iiij xi
 Aboue expressid wⁱⁿ the seid villey hundreds e lymytt
 The Nombre of All the Ablemen notyd w^t A, w^t their qualities } ^cvii ^{xx}iiij ij
 Aboue expressid wⁱⁿ the seid villey hundreds and lymytt
 The Number of All the vnmete mē not able to s^{ue} the Kynge }
 Aboue thage of xvi yeres wⁱⁿ the seid villey hundreds and } ^{xx}vj ^{xx}iiij xii
 lymytt }

The Nombre of All Horses Hernesses Armury and Wepons w^tin the seid
villey hundreds and lymytt, That ys to saye

Horses . . . xxxix

Splents . . . xl

Bowes . . . cx

Billes . . . ^{xx}ccciij ij

Dagg^{es} . . . xlvj^u

Hernesfurnessed ccccxiiij^u

Saletts . . . lviiij

Sheffarowes . . . ^{xx}iiij xvij

Swerds . . . xxxiiiij

APPENDIX B₃

"CERTIFICAT OF MUSTERS OF THE COUNTIE OF KENT"

JULY 31ST, 1560

(STATE PAPERS, ELIZ. DOM. xiii. 16)

COM. KANT.	The townes and hundredes.	Ablemen, viz. Archers, Gonners, pikemen and Byllmen.	Light Hor'es wt ye dagge worthe staves and other furniture.	Cor/elette wt ye pike.	harquebuzes furnijffhed.	Armure and furnytur for Archers.	Almaine rivettes Jack and Cotes of plate for Billmen.
	Civitas Cantorbury . . .	99ccxxiiij	xxv	iiij ^{xx} xviiij	cLiij	lxvij	iiij ^{xx}
	The hund of Hinxsell . . .	clxxix	none	xxij	xx	lxix	lxvij
	The hund of Wye . . .	ccxij	ij	xxix	xxij	lxxj	lxxxvj
	The hund of Longborough . . .	clij ^{xx} xj	none	xxj	xxxviiij	lxx	lxvij
	The hund of fol/ton . . .	clxij	none	xxij	xix	xxxix	lxxxij
	The Isles of Harty and Shepey . . .	cl	ij	xxij	xlviij	L	xxxvlii
	The hund of Newchurch . . .	lxxv	none	?	iiij	xxij	xlxx
	The hund of Hame . . .	xxxix	none	iiij	vi	xv	xv
	The hund of Worth . . .	xxxiiij	none	i	iiij	ix	xxi
	The hund of Hamvet . . .	xxx	none	i	iiij	xj	xliii
	The hund of Selbrekenden . . .	lxxxvij	none	iiij	viiij	xxxvij	xlviij
	The hund of Bovelden . . .	iiij ^{xx} xv	none	iiij	vij	xlviij	xli
	The hund of Blackborne . . .	ccclxij	vj	xviiij	xxvij	cxliij	cxl & xi
	The hund of Gret barnefield . . .	lxxxvj	i	iiij	iiij	xxvij	xlviij
	The hund of Marden . . .	ccclviiij	vij	v	xxiiij	lx	cxlix

A Brief demon- tracon of the faid countie af well for able- men ; as for other furnytur of force and arnes to resitte outward power and forsin in- vasion, &c. Made the last day of July 1560. By order from the Lord Cobham ; L. Warden of the v. portes and the Queenes Mats Lieutennt of the faid countie.	The hund of Crambroke . . The hund of Tenhem boughton Mydleton and feversham . Ville Assheford . . . The hund of Chart . . . The hundrede of Chelmington Biffhoprik . . . The hund of Calehill . . . The Ile of Oxney . . . The hund of St Martens . . The hund of Alowbridge . . The Lath Shepway . . . The lath of St Augustines . . The hund of filborough . . The hund of Ayhome . . . The towne and hund of Made- ston . . . Civitas Rochester . . . The hund of Hoo Shamell, Tol- bingtrough, Gillingam, and Chatham . . . The moyte of the Lath of Sutton at hone . . . The other moyte of the lath of Sutton at hone . . . The cinq porte w th their members	iiij ^o xj v ^e lxxvij lxxxvij c cxvij ccxxxiiij lxxxvij Lv iiij ^{xx} iiij iiij ^o xvij ^o ccvij cccxvj ccclxxxiiij iiij ^{xx} vii ccclxvj m ^e ccclxxxx m ^e m ^e ccxxij m ^e m ^e m ^e vij ^o Men xvm th clviiij	vj vj i ij ij none none none i x ^{adi} xxij xvj iiij none none none xxv xvij xxxiiij horfes ciiij ^{xx} xiij	xxviij Lij vij xiij xvij xj i ij vj Lviiij iiij ^{xx} viiij xxiiij xxxiiij lxxxv lxxxv lxiiij lxxxv cviiij iiij ^o Corfelette m ^e iiij ^o lx	xxx cxiiij xxxiiij xxiiij xix xxxiiij xvj ix xj lxxxiiij cxvij lx Lij xxxj xxxj xiij cij cxlij v ^o lxxx harque- buzes m ^e ix ^o ij	cvij ccix xxvij xxvj xxxv lxx xxxviiij xxj xxvij lxxxiiij c lxxij lxxx lx xx cxliij ccxij vii j ^e xiij m ^e cc Armure for Archers iiij ^{me} j ^o xlj	ccxxvj cxxxij xlvij L clxxij xxxij xxvj xlx clxxiiij iiij ^o xij iiij ^{xx} clx Lvij Lvj cxxxv iiij ^o xlviij iiij ^o Liiij vj ^o xx Armure for billmen iiij ^{me} xix
Som. totalis							

APPENDIX C_I

LORD-LIEUTENANTS OF KENT

LORD ABERGAVENNY	1539	—
SIR THOMAS CHEYNE, K.G.	—	Feb. 1558
SIR HENRY "JERNEGAN" (? JERNINGHAM)	1558	—
SIR WILLIAM BROOKE, LORD COBHAM, K.G.	1559	Died 1597
HENRY BROOKE, LORD COBHAM, K.G.	1598	Attainted 1603
EDWARD, LORD WOTTON	1609 (?)	1619
JAMES, DUKE OF LENNOX	1621	—
PHILIP, EARL OF MONTGOMERY	17 Mar. 1624	—
HENEAGE, 2ND EARL OF WINCHILSEA	10 July, 1660	1667
JOHN, EARL OF MIDDLETON	1667	—
CHARLES, DUKE OF RICHMOND AND LENNOX, K.G.	1672	1672
CHRISTOPHER, LORD TEYNHAM	16 Jan. 1687	1687
HENEAGE, 2ND EARL OF WINCHILSEA	1687	Removed Nov. 1687
——— LORD STRONGFORD	Nov. 1687	—
——— LORD FEVERSHAM	17 Oct. 1688	—
CHARLES, 3RD EARL OF WINCHILSEA	Mar. 1689	—

LORD-LIEUTENANTS OF KENT—*continued*

VERE, EARL OF WESTMORELAND	24 Mar. 1692	{ Died 1693
HENRY, VISCOUNT SIDNEY		—
DANIEL, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM	May 1702	Res. 17 Apr. 1704
CHARLES, EARL OF WINCHILSEA	1704	1705
LEWIS, LORD (afterwards 1st Earl of) ROCKINGHAM	16 Apr. 1705	Died 19 Mar. 1784
JOHN, EARL OF LEICESTER	5 May, 1724	Died 27 Sept. 1737
LEWIS, 2ND EARL OF ROCKINGHAM	12 Jan. 1737	Died Dec. 1745
THOMAS, 3RD EARL OF ROCKINGHAM (brother)	Dec. 1745	Died Feb. 1746
LIONEL CRANFIELD, DUKE OF DORSET	July 1746	Died 9 Oct. 1765
CHARLES, DUKE OF DORSET (son)	10 Feb. 1766	Died 6 Jan. 1769
JOHN FREDERICK, DUKE OF DORSET (nephew)	1769	Res. 13 June, 1797
CHARLES, LORD (afterwards Earl) ROMNEY	1797	Died 1 Mar. 1811
JOHN JEFFREYS, EARL (afterwards Marquis) CAMDEN	25 May, 1808	1840
HENRY, EARL OF THANET	1841	1845
GEORGE AUGUSTUS, EARL COWPER	14 Nov. 1846	1852
JOHN ROBERT, VISCOUNT SYDNEY	10 June, 1856	Died 14 Feb. 1890
ARTHUR PHILIP, EARL STANHOPE	10 Mar. 1890	1905
JOHN CHARLES, MARQUIS CAMDEN	1905	

APPENDIX C₂

OFFICERS OF KENTISH FORCES, 1577

(State Papers, Eliz. Dom. cxvi. 19)

THOMAS BULMER, Esq.
 THOMAS ENGHAM, Esq.
 FRAUNCIS WYLFORD, Gent.
 THOMAS NEVYNSON, Gent.
 THOMAS BOYES, Gent.
 WILLIAM CRAYFORD, Gent.
 WILLIAM HARMYNGTON, Gent.
 HENRY OXENDENNE.
 WILLIAM LYNCH.
 RICHARD HARDRES, Esq.
 EDMONDE GAYE, Gent.
 JOHN JOHNSON, Gent.
 WILLIAM PARKER.
 JOHN FYNEUX, Esq.
 GEORGE MEYCOTE, Gent.
 CHARLES HALES.
 GEORGE MAYE, Gent.
 THOMAS BLECHENDEN.
 WILLIAM HAYMAN.
 RAPHE HAYMAN, Esq.
 CHRISTOPHER HONYWOOD, Gent.

THOMAS HONYWOOD, Esq.
 WILLIAM HAMON, Esq.
 THOMAS SCOTT KNIGHT.
 THOMAS BRENT, Esq.
 ROBERT MOYLE, Gent.
 JOHN COLLYER, Gent.
 DANYELL BETTENHAM, Gent.
 JOHN GOLDEWELL, jun., Gent.
 THOMAS COLEPEPER, Gent.
 WILLIAM CLERKE, Gent.
 DANYEL WYLLARDE.
 GEORGE MANNYNG.
 WILLIAM WYBARNE, Gent.
 THOMAS TUTTESHAME, Gent.
 HENRY BROCKEHYLL.
 EDMONDE STYLE, Esq.
 GEORGE MARLOW, Gent.
 JUSTINIAN CHAMPNEYES, Esq.
 JAMES AUSTEN, Gent.
 GYLES CROWE, Gent.

APPENDIX C₃
 “CAPTAYNES” OF THE TRAINED MEN
 OF KENT, AUGUST 1584

(State Papers, Eliz. Dom. clxxii. 99)

SIR GEORGE HART.
 THOMAS WILLOUGHBYE.
 SIR THOMAS FANE.
 THOMAS FANE.
 THOMAS WOTTON.

JOHN COBHAM.
 SIR RICHARD BAKER.
 SIR THOMAS SCOTT.
 SIR JAMES HALES.
 HENRY PALMER.

APPENDIX C4

OFFICERS OF THE KENTISH FORCES, 1588

Embodied to repel threatened invasion by Spanish Armada.

(State Papers, Eliz. Dom. ccviii. 25)

LIEUTENANT OF KENT : Lord Cobham.

"LORD MARTIAL" AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF FORCES IN KENT : Sir John Norris.

COMMANDERS : Sir Thomas Scott (Coast Army).

Sir James Hales (Horse).

Sir Henry Cobham (West Kent Reserve Army).

Sir Thomas Fane (West Kent Reserve Army).

COMMANDER OF A REGIMENT COMPOSED OF 2000 MEN OF KENT AND 800 SURREY
MEN, forming part of the Army for the defence of the Capital and the
Queen's person under Lord Hunsdon : Sir Thomas Cecill.

CAPTAINS OF HORSE :

Lances (64) : Captain Sir James Hales (see above).

Lieutenant Henry Fane.

Light Horse (263) : Captains Thomas Palmer.

Thomas Scott.

William Cromer.

Roger Twysden.

Samson Leonard.

Argoletiers or
Harquebusiers (300) } Captains Edward Hamond.

Lawrence Rooke.

Henry Clyfford.

Anthony Mayney.

William Sedley (see below).

Petronels (84) : Captain —

CAPTAINS OF FOOT :

Captains of Trained Men (2958), including *Calivers and Musketeers*
(1172), *Archers* (567), *Corsletts or Pikemen* (1108), *Halbardiers or*
Billmen (111) :

Sir Henry Palmer.

Henry Crispe.

Edward Boyse.

Erasmus Fynch.

OFFICERS OF THE KENTISH FORCES, 1588—*continued*CAPTAINS OF FOOT—*continued**Captains of Trained Foot—continued*

Sir Thomas Scott (see above).
 Sir Richard Baker.
 John Cobham.
 Sir Thomas Fane (see above).
 Thomas Fane.
 John Leveson.
 Justinian Champneys.
 Edward Style.
 Thomas Willoughby.

Captains of Pioneers (1077 trained and untrained):*Captains of Men of the Cinque Ports* (1000 trained and untrained, armed and unarmed):*Captains of Untrained Foot* (7908, including 4166 armed and 3742 unarmed), as follows:

Calivers and Musketeers (armed, 1358; unarmed, 1489; total, 2847):

Archers (armed, 1094; unarmed, 541; total, 1635):

Pikemen (armed, 634; unarmed, 1438; total, 2072):

Halbardiers or Billmen (armed, 1080; unarmed, 274; total, 1354):

John Fyneux.
 William Parterige.
 Richard Hardres.
 Charles Hales.
 John Seal.
 Thomas Whetenhal (of St. Augustine's Lath).
 Thomas Ingram.
 William Crayford.
 Thomas Payton.
 Edward Netherfall.
 William Claybroke.

OFFICERS OF THE KENTISH FORCES, 1588—*continued*

CAPTAINS OF FOOT—*continued*

Captains of Untrained Foot—continued

Thomas Smyth.
 Richard Deering.
 Ralph Haymond,
 Charles Scott.
 Reyn. Scott.
 Thomas Blechenden.
 William Hamond.
 Thomas Brent.
 Robert Moyle.
 John Darrell.
 Richard Coste.
 John Blechenden.
 John Deering.
 John Ascough.
 Thomas Roberts.
 George Scott.
 George Dentra.
 Thomas Fynch.
 Gabriell Gyles.
 William Ramsey.
 Henry Cutt.
 George Rivers.
 Thomas Duke.
 Thomas Whetenhall (of Aylesford Lath).
 George Page.
 Thomas Wynnall.
 Fra. Golde Smyth.
 William Selyard.

PROVOST-MARTIAL: William Sidley (or Sedley).

APPENDIX C5

COLONELS OF KENTISH REGIMENTS OF FOOT
(TRAINED BANDS), 1689

Sir George Sondes.
Sir Humfrey Tufton.
Sir Edward Hales.
Sir Francis Barnham.
Sir Thomas Walsingham.

APPENDIX C6

OFFICERS OF A REGIMENT OF (KENTISH) MILITIA¹

Selected from the above Regiments, and embodied and sent to Scotland on the expedition against the Covenanters, 1639.

Colonel: Sir Thomas Morton.
Lieut.-Colonel: ——— Waytes.
Sergeant-Major: ——— Gibson.
Quartermaster: ———
Provost-Marshal: ———
Chirurgeon: ———
Preacher: ———
13 Captains: ———
13 Lieutenants: ———
13 Ensigns: ———

And 27 Sergeants, 39 Corporals, 27 Drummers, and 1500 Privates.

¹ Only two-thirds of this Regiment were taken from the Militia of Kent.

APPENDIX C7

OFFICERS OF THE (PARLIAMENTARY) MILITIA
OF KENT, 1650, 1651**HORSE.** Colonel: William Kennerick (or Kendrick), July 8th, 1650.

Captains: Edward Peake, August 22nd, 1650; died 1650 or 1651.

Charles Bowles, " "

Richard Bowen, " " killed August 1651.

George Kadwell, December 19th, 1651, "*vice* Peak, dead."**FOOT**—*Colonel Dixwell's Regiment (East Kent).*

Colonel and Captain: John Dixwell, June 27th, 1650.

Lieut.-Colonel and Captain: Edward Scott, " "

Major and Captain: Michel Belke, " "

Captains: Bedingfield, August 21st, 1650.

Richard Bate, " "

Jacob Turner, " "

John Boys (in Sandwich), " "

Fras. Butcher, August 22nd, 1650.

Edward Owre, " "

Jeremy Masterson, " " (see below).

George Knowler, " "

Nath. Sharpy, " "

Philip Lane, " "

Thomas Sterry, " "

Edward Prescot (for Dover), " "

William Deeds (Supernumerary Co. in Hythe), September 6th, 1650.

William Lancaster (in Romney), November 7th, 1650.

John Pollen, November 7th, 1650, "*vice* Masterson."*Colonel Twistleton's Regiment (West Kent).*

Colonel and Captain: John Twistleton, June 27th, 1650.

Lieut.-Colonel and Captain: John Selliard, " "

Major and Captain: Edward Sharpe, " "

Captains William Smith: August 21st, 1650.

Thomas Plummerfield, August 21st, 1650

Roger Goldstone, " "

Phineas Pett, " "

OFFICERS OF THE (PARLIAMENTARY) MILITIA OF KENT,
1650, 1651—*continued*

Foot—*Colonel Twistleton's Regiment (West Kent)—continued*

Captains—*continued*

Thomas Plummer (in Tenterden), August 21st, 1650.

Silam Callant, August 22nd, 1650.

Gervas Maplisden, " "

Nicholas Francklyn, " "

Israel Spencer, " "

William Cullen, " "

Robert Joseph, September 6th, 1650 (see below),

William Rolfe, " "

Martin Pike, November 7th, 1650.

Francis Cooper of "Westram" (? Westerham), August 20th,
1651, "*vice Joseph.*"

Captain-Lieutenant : — Burgess.

APPENDIX C8

COMPLETE CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE WEST
KENT MILITIA FROM 1759 TO 1908With the Dates of their Commissions ¹

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Capt.-Lieut.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned, &c.
Robert, Lord Romney	—	—	—	—	—	Col., p. 405; Lt.-Col., p. 407
Robert Fairfax .	—	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Col., see p. 407
Charles Whitworth .	—	—	—	—	June 1759	1763
Sir John Filmer .	—	—	—	June 1759	—	1763
Charles Style .	—	—	—	June 1759	—	1763
William James .	—	—	—	June 1759	—	1763
Nicholas Haddock .	—	—	—	June 1759	—	1763
John Austen .	—	—	—	June 1759	—	1763
John Weston .	—	—	—	June 1759	—	1763
Henry Champneis .	—	—	June 1759	—	—	1763
William Champneis .	—	June 1759	—	—	—	1763
Thomas Morland .	—	June 1759	—	11 Mar. 1765	—	Lt.-Col., p. 407
William Dalison .	—	June 1759	Adj't., p. 411	—	—	1777
Edward Fage .	—	June 1759	—	—	—	1763
James Whatman .	—	June 1759	—	—	—	1763
John Dumole Mercer	—	June 1759	—	11 Apr. 1769	—	1783 ?
Robert Salmon .	—	June 1759	QrMr., p. 414	—	—	1763
John Groombridge .	—	June 1759	—	—	—	1763
Edward Stevenson .	—	June 1759	—	28 Feb. 1774	—	Feb. 1779
John Luck .	—	June 1759	—	—	—	1763
John Cole .	June 1759	—	—	—	—	1763
John Weston, jun. .	June 1759	—	—	—	—	1763
James Chapman .	June 1759	—	—	—	—	1763
Robert Stace .	June 1759	—	—	—	—	1763
Stephen Hanfield .	June 1759	—	—	—	—	1763

¹ For Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Staff, see pp. 405-416.

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—continued

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Capt.-Lieut.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned.
Thomas L. Richards	—	1 June, 1772	Surg., p. 415	—	—	June 1793
William Robert Taylor	—	3 June, 1772	—	—	—	Before 1781
Ralph Robert Carter	—	3 May, 1773	—	13 Apr. 1778	—	23 June, 1782
Petley	—	4 June, 1774	—	13 Apr. 1778	2 May, 1785	Lt.-Col.—Col. 1783
Richard James	—	2 Dec. 1779	—	—	—	—
George Wood	4 June, 1774	—	—	—	—	—
Rt. Hon. Chas. Stanhope, Viscount Mahon	—	13 Dec. 1774	—	13 Apr. 1778	—	Before 1781 21 Aug. 1781
William Stacey Coast	27 Sept. 1775	—	—	—	—	—
William Stacey Coast	—	5 Aug. 1794	—	—	—	Appointed to 20th Regt. 29 July, 1796
reappointed (see p. 382)	—	—	—	—	—	22 Feb. 1796 3 Jan. 1783
John Campbell	6 Aug. 1777	21 Jan. 1778	10 Mar. 1785	Adit., p. 411	—	—
Henry Streatfield	21 Jan. 1778	6 Apr. 1778	13 Apr. 1787	19 Feb. 1780	—	—
Sir John Brewer	—	—	—	6 Apr. 1778	—	1 May, 1781
Davis	—	—	—	—	—	Colonel
J. Fred. Sackville,	—	—	—	—	18 Apr. 1778	2 May, 1785
Duke of Dorset	—	—	—	—	—	Before 1781
Hon. Chas. Marsham	—	—	—	13 Apr. 1778	—	2 Nov. 1781
Peter Burrell	—	13 Apr. 1778	20 Feb. 1779	2 Dec. 1779	—	Before 1781
William Geary	—	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Colonel
John Simmons	13 Apr. 1778	—	—	—	—	Lieut.-Colonel
Geo. Finch Hatton	—	14 Apr. 1778	19 Feb. 1780	7 May, 1781	24 Oct. 1791	Between 1782 and 1793
Multon Lambard	—	14 Apr. 1778	7 May, 1781	22 Aug. 1781	25 June 1795	24 May, 1795
John Tempest	—	29 Apr. 1778	22 Aug. 1781	3 Nov. 1781	—	1 Nov. 1795
Thomas Best	—	29 Apr. 1778	3 Nov. 1781	23 June, 1782	—	—
John Borrett	—	13 May, 1778	23 June, 1782	4 Jan. 1783	—	—

John Thomas Amhurst . . .	24 June 1778	11 Sept. 1778	—	—	—	15 July 1779
Robert Vigeon . . .	July 1778	11 Sept. 1778	4 Jan. 1783	—	—	1782-93
John Foote . . .	6 Feb. 1779	3 May 1779	—	—	—	15 Feb. 1781
Hon. John Jeffreys Pratt . . .	11 Mar. 1779	10 May 1779	—	—	—	27 June 1782
Francis Markett . . .	21 Apr. 1779	26 Dec. 1779	—	—	—	1781 or 1782
Francis Tadman . . .	10 May 1779	28 Mar. 1781	—	26 Nov. 1785	—	Before 1793
Richard Goodwin . . .	7 Aug. 1779	—	—	—	—	30 June 1782
Hon. Jacob Marsham . . .	5 Nov. 1779	7 May 1781	—	—	—	23 Dec. 1782
Francis Lill . . .	5 Nov. 1779	22 Aug. 1781	—	—	—	Before 1793
Thomas Groombridge . . .	5 May 1781	—	—	—	—	1781 or 1782
Hugh Watson . . .	1 Nov. 1781	3 Nov. 1781	—	23 Apr. 1787	—	Before 1793
— Dodge . . .	14 Feb. 1782	—	—	—	—	Before 1793
Thomas Dyke . . .	13 May 1782	23 June 1782	—	16 May 1788	27 June 1798	Before 1793
George Best . . .	13 May 1782	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Col.—Col. Before 1793
John Edie . . .	15 May 1782	18 Dec. 1782	—	—	—	—
William Polhill . . .	20 May 1782	27 June 1782	—	—	—	Before 1793
David Campbell . . .	26 Aug. 1782	—	—	—	—	Before 1793
William Evelyn, Jun. . .	—	27 Feb. 1783	—	—	—	Before 1793
John Benjafield . . .	—	9 Jan. 1784	—	19 May 1789 (Paymaster)	—	Before 1793
Thomas Dalton . . .	—	6 May 1785	—	12 Feb. 1791	22 Aug. 1798	Before 1793
Thomas Adams . . .	—	6 May 1785	—	24 Oct. 1791	—	27 April 1798
Samuel Durant . . .	6 May 1785	—	—	—	—	Lt.-Col.—Col. 1 July 1795
Clement Taylor . . .	—	24 Sept. 1785	—	—	—	Before 1793
George Taylor . . .	24 Sept. 1785	—	—	—	—	Before 1793
— Goodere . . .	—	7 Sept. 1786	—	—	—	Before 1793
John Calcraft . . .	—	7 Sept. 1786	—	—	—	Before 1793
Nicholas Gilbee . . .	—	2 Apr. 1787	—	—	—	8 March 1793
Peter Noaille . . .	—	25 May 1789	—	25 May 1795	—	24 Dec. 1796
John Birch . . .	—	24 Dec. 1789	—	—	—	24 Dec. 1794
William Alex. Morland . . .	—	21 Sept. 1790	—	25 June 1795	—	Before 1793
Hon. Eardley Eardley . . .	—	22 Sept. 1790	—	11 July 1795	—	9 June 1796
Robert Heron . . .	—	22 Oct. 1791	—	—	—	24 May 1794

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—continued

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Capt.-Lieut.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned.
Charles Milner .	16 Apr. 1791	—	—	—	—	Before 1793
Jas. Money Penny, Jun. .	19 May 1791	30 May 1791	—	—	—	24 May 1794
Thos. Money Penny .	19 May 1791	30 Jan. 1792	—	—	—	28 April 1795
Joseph Maddocks .	—	31 Jan. 1792	—	—	—	3 Feb. 1794
Hon. Geo. Melville .	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leslie .	31 Jan. 1792	—	—	—	—	1 Sept. 1793
Richard Davies .	—	1 Dec. 1792	22 Aug. 1795	31 July 1805	(Qr. master)	1806?
Richard Davies, reappointed .	—	14 Oct. 1806	(Paymaster)	—	—	Suspended Sept. 1815
Edward Robert Mas-call .	1 Dec. 1792	9 Mar. 1793	—	—	—	1794
Simeon Barwell Adams .	14 Dec. 1792	7 June 1793	—	—	—	25 Nov. 1793
Benjamin Cobb .	18 Dec. 1792	25 Dec. 1793	—	14 Nov. 1795	—	23 Feb. 1797
John Edie .	24 Dec. 1792	—	—	—	—	4 Nov. 1795
Alexander Campbell .	12 Jan. 1793	5 Feb. 1794	Brevet	21 Feb. 1797	(Adjutant)	June 1798
John Martin .	3 Apr. 1793	1 Apr. 1795	(Surg. Mate)	—	—	14 June 1803
Andrew Huggan .	22 June 1793	4 June 1794	(Surgeon)	—	—	March 1803
— Darell .	26 Dec. 1793	—	—	—	—	1793
William Wightman .	14 Apr. 1794	—	—	—	—	1794
Vandeleur Mills .	7 June 1794	1 May 1795	31 May 1798	—	—	Apptd. Capt.-Lieut. in Sup. Mil. 6 June 1798
Vandeleur Mills, reappointed .	—	—	16 Dec. 1799	—	—	1 Sept. 1803
John Frederick Sackville .	—	11 June 1794	—	—	—	31 March 1795
William Stacey Coast	—	5 Aug. 1794	—	—	—	Apptd. to 20th Regt. 29 July 1796
Thomas Rider .	—	2 Jan. 1795	—	10 Aug. 1796	—	24 Dec. 1797
Joseph Franks .	16 July 1795	—	—	—	—	1795
Will. Jas. Hammond	—	25 July 1795	—	30 Jan. 1797	—	1799
John Campbell .	—	25 Aug. 1795	—	—	—	9 Aug. 1796

Christopher Pickard	—	3 Sept. 1795	—	—	23 Feb. 1797
Richard Landon	—	26 Sept. 1795	—	—	17 Oct. 1796
Robert Phillips	27 Feb. 1796	6 Apr. 1796	—	—	30 April 1797
Henry Hawley	1 Mar. 1796	10 Aug. 1796	—	24 Feb. 1797	Lt.-Col.
Francis Leonard Austen	30 June 1796	12 Aug. 1796	—	26 Dec. 1797	24 Oct. 1804
William Adamson	—	30 Sept. 1796	—	—	—
Robert Perial Butcher	25 Nov. 1796	29 Mar. 1797	—	—	21 Dec. 1799
John Blakeman	7 Jan. 1797	30 Mar. 1797	—	—	14 Jan. 1805
Edward Cavannah	11 Jan. 1797	—	—	—	10 Aug. 1797
John Morton	14 Jan. 1797	—	—	—	6 Sept. 1797
— Blackiston	—	26 Jan. 1797	—	—	1 April 1797
James Mearnes	26 Apr. 1797	—	—	—	8 July 1797
Francis Market	—	—	—	—	Before 1799
Richard Birch	—	27 Apr. 1797 (Paymaster)	—	—	Dismissed by sentence of Court-martial 9 July 1806
Peter Dent	30 Aug. 1797	22 Mar. 1798	—	—	Apptd. to 9th Regt. 9 Aug. 1799
William Lawrence	—	23 Nov. 1797	—	—	Apptd. to 82nd Regt. 4 Dec. 1799
M. W. J. Dixon	23 Nov. 1797	—	—	—	25 Aug. 1798
Thankful Wilmot	2 Dec. 1797	23 Nov. 1798	—	—	1 Aug. 1801
Edward Kemp	20 Dec. 1797	7 Apr. 1803	—	—	1803
Edward Kemp, reappointed	—	18 Dec. 1804 (Qr-master)	—	—	24 April 1805

By Act 42 Geo. III. c. 90, rank of Captain-Lieutenant abolished June 26th, 1802.
Circular dated July 15th, 1802.

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—*continued*

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned, &c.
William Cumming	31 Jan. 1798	4 Aug. 1798	—	—	14 Feb. 1805
William Daykin	—	20 Feb. 1798	—	—	12 Oct. 1803
Thomas Francis	1 Mar. 1798	19 Apr. 1803	—	—	Apptd. to 9th Regt. 27 Aug. 1807
Hon. Chas. (afterwards Viscount) Mar sham	—	—	1 Mar. 1798	15 July 1803	19 March 1807
— Pearce	22 Mar. 1798	—	—	—	Never joined
Peter Brown	22 Mar. 1798	17 May 1799	—	—	Apptd. to 82nd Regt. 7 Dec. 1799
Dunbar Jameson	4 Apr. 1798	—	—	—	Never joined
Thomas Law Hodges	—	—	9 May 1798	24 Oct. 1804	24 Dec. 1805
William T. Clements	12 May 1798	—	—	—	25 Aug. 1798. Probably never joined; or perhaps to R. Marines
Roger Remmer (late Adjut. 102nd Regt.)	—	7 July 1798	(Adjutant)	—	25 July 1804
Walter Roberts	—	19 July 1798	27 Apr. 1799	—	25 April 1801
Thomas Salmon	11 Sept. 1798	—	—	—	Apptd. to 9th Regt. 26 Aug. 1799
Benjamin Siborn	10 Nov. 1798	—	—	—	Apptd. to 9th Regt. 29 Aug. 1799
Oliver Long	11 Feb. 1799	—	—	—	Apptd. to 82nd Regt. 9 Dec. 1799
Oliver Long, reappointed	13 Apr. 1803	19 Aug. 1803	—	—	Apptd. to 17th Regt. 9 Sept. 1803
Richard Waring	18 Sept. 1799	—	—	—	11 Jan. 1801
George Gibbons	18 Oct. 1799	—	—	—	7 July 1800. To Royal Marines 14 Jan. 1801
William Thompson (late 39th or 68th Regt.)	7 Dec. 1799	5 Mar. 1800	Brevet 19 Apr. 1803	—	24 March 1809
William Thompson, reappointed	—	—	(Adjutant)	—	—
Isaac Rutton (Capt. 3rd)	Kent Mil. 19	May 1798	14 Sept. 1810	—	11 July 1817
Thos. Rutton (Capt. 3rd)	Kent Mil. 9	May 1799	16 Dec. 1799	—	24 April 1806
J. Claringbold (Lt. 3rd Kt. Mil. 18 Sept. 1799)	—	16 Dec. 1799	16 Dec. 1799	—	Apptd. to 57th Regt. 25 Aug. 1807
				—	25 Oct. 1800

Francis Hubble Douce (late Capt.-Lt. 3rd Kent Militia .	25 Dec. 1799	24 Jan. 1801	16 July 1801	—	25 June 1805 31 Jan. 1801 To 6th Dragoons 5 May 1800
Charles Dering .	25 Dec. 1799	—	—	—	—
Cliffe Hatch .	5 Mar. 1800	—	—	—	—
Edward Chamber- layne .	30 May 1800	3 Mar. 1802	17 June 1803	—	1803
William Gilder .	10 June 1800	4 Mar. 1802	—	—	3 June 1803
Robert Shelley .	24 Jan. 1801	3 June 1803	1 Aug. 1805	2 July 1808	April 1815
William Larkham .	22 Sept. 1801	19 Aug. 1803	—	—	12 Feb. 1805
John Hazzard .	15 Oct. 1801	14 July 1803	—	—	1803
John Kenward Shaw	—	—	15 May 1802	19 Feb. 1806	Lieut.-Colonel
John Alex. Claring- bould .	21 May 1802	—	—	—	1803
James Best .	—	—	18 Oct. 1802	30 Mar. 1807	Lieut.-Colonel
Edward Dering .	—	—	11 Apr. 1803	—	10 Aug. 1805
John George Children	—	—	18 May 1803	—	24 Oct. 1804
Francis Mills Thomas	30 Mar. 1803	—	—	—	July 10 1809
Demetrius Grevis .	2 May 1803	—	—	—	1803. Probably never joined; was an Officer of Royal Marines
Stephen Hooker .	18 May 1803	—	3 June 1803	—	25 June 1805. ? to 8th Regt. 1803
William Bishop .	19 May 1803	4 Oct. 1803	—	—	Dismissed by sentence of Court- martial 9 July 1806
Joseph Jno. West .	3 June 1803	21 Feb. 1804	(Surgeon)	—	1 Jan. 1809
Edward Hussey .	—	—	5 July 1803	—	14 Nov. 1804
Robert Talbot .	—	—	5 July 1803	—	24 July 1805
Chas. Monthien Bur- gees .	—	—	26 July 1803	—	24 Sept. 1807
John Henry Davis .	—	29 July 1803	—	—	1 Nov. 1804. 1st Life Guards
William Ramsden .	29 July 1803	21 Feb. 1804	—	—	Dismissed by sentence of Court- martial 9 July 1806
William Ramsden, reappointed .	16 Feb. 1809	21 May 1809	—	—	Apptd. to 4th Regt. 29 March 1810
Ralph F. Atkins .	—	5 Dec. 1803	—	—	Dismissed by sentence of Court- martial 9 July 1806

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—continued

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned, &c.
Thos. Colville . — Harvey . Henry Nicholl .	— — —	16 Mar. 1804 ? 3 May 1804	— — —	— — —	Before 1808 ? Dismissed by sentence of Court- martial 9 July 1806 9 July 1804. To 46th Regt. 29 June 1804
F. A. Whitaker .	3 May 1804	30 May 1804	—	—	Dismissed by sentence of Court- martial 9 July 1806
William Bath .	25 June 1804	15 Aug. 1805	—	—	6 Nov. 1805 Apptd. to 9th Regt. 14 Sept. 1807 25 Dec. 1804
Charles Sinclair John Richardson Will. N. Lucas William Chamber- layne .	6 Aug. 1804 25 Aug. 1804 — 28 Aug. 1804	15 Aug. 1805 15 Aug. 1805 28 Aug. 1804	(2nd Adjt.) — (Asst. Surg.)	— — —	Sept. 1825 1807 or 1808 19 Nov. 1805
Thomas Jones . Thomas Waller . Robert Williams Henry Hodson (Hud- son or Hodgson) .	28 Aug. 1804 7 Nov. 1804 29 Nov. 1804 (Qr. master)	— — 6 Nov. 1805 —	18 Mar. 1807 24 Apr. 1815 10 Feb. 1807 — —	— — — —	Dismissed by sentence of Court- martial 9 July 1806 13 July 1807
Thankful Wilmott John Alexander Wil- mott .	15 Aug. 1805 15 Aug. 1805	6 Nov. 1805 15 Oct. 1806	— —	— —	17 June 1807 Apptd. to 77th Regt. 14 Sept. 1807 25 June 1806 9 Sept. 1809 11 March 1806 Before 1807 1 July 1807 14 Dec. 1808 To 68th Regt. 26 April 1809 7 March 1808
Edward Jones . Courtney Honeywood John Lewis . Thos. Flinn Smith George Mitchell John Studdart . George Slade . John Woodham William Stiles .	15 Aug. 1805 15 Aug. 1805 20 Aug. 1805 30 Aug. 1805 6 Nov. 1805 24 Sept. 1806 11 Oct. 1806 11 Oct. 1806 27 Oct. 1806	15 Oct. 1806 15 Oct. 1806 15 Oct. 1806 15 Oct. 1806 20 Jan. 1807 22 Oct. 1807 22 Oct. 1807	20 Aug. 1805 (Surg. Mate) — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	

George Pope . . .	10 Nov. 1806	22 Oct. 1807	—	—	To 50th Regt. 27 April 1809
John Summerfield .	24 Nov. 1806	22 Oct. 1807	—	—	14 March 1809
Edward Watts Harris .	—	25 Dec. 1806	—	—	23 Feb. 1807
William Brooks . . .	—	20 Jan. 1807	—	—	13 Dec. 1807
Thomas Thurston . .	20 Jan. 1807	22 Oct. 1807	—	—	24 July 1809
Richard Brittain (from Robert Grey James .	Durh. Mil.)	—	—	10 Feb. 1807	To 20th Lt. Dragoons 13 April 1809
Thomas Harman . . .	—	18 Mar. 1807	—	10 Feb. 1807	8 Jan. 1810
Charles Thurston . .	18 Mar. 1807	22 Oct. 1807	—	7 July 1808	Died 11 Feb. 1811
Henry Wall	7 July 1807	22 Oct. 1807	—	20 Aug. 1808	Before 1820
Henry Wall, reappoin- ted	—	—	—	—	To 4th Regt. 25 Dec. 1813
Joseph Warde	—	—	—	1 June 1815	1826?
Thomas Sediard . . .	—	—	—	26 Aug. 1807	26 Jan. 1813
Thos. W. McDougall .	—	—	—	22 Oct. 1807	—
R. Henry Parsons . .	22 Oct. 1807	4 June 1808	—	22 Oct. 1807	—
Sackville Ball	—	23 Dec. 1807	—	(Surg. Mate)	Cashiered 17 May 1809
John Eley	(Qr-master)	(Adjutant)	—	—	11 March 1808
George Head	—	—	—	—	—
B. M. Collins	13 Apr. 1808	10 Oct. 1808	—	4 Apr. 1808	26 Dec. 1809
J. H. Collins	13 Apr. 1808	10 Oct. 1808	—	—	To 4th Regt. 27 April 1809
Edward Young	13 Apr. 1808	10 Oct. 1808	—	—	June 1809
George Jackson	—	4 June 1808	—	—	To Hertford Militia 12 Jan. 1809
James Coveney	10 Oct. 1808	20 May 1809	—	2 July 1808	9 May 1812
Thomas Winslow . . .	—	—	—	—	To Roy. Waggon Train 25 Dec. 1813
R. W. Spragge	—	—	—	1 Mar. 1809	—
Edward Lacey	—	—	—	1 Mar. 1809	Died 4 Sept. 1811
Francis Pope	10 Apr. 1809	1 July 1809	—	—	24 April 1809?
T. B. Wall	14 Apr. 1809	3 July 1809	—	—	To 34th Regt. 16 May 1811
William Triggs	21 May 1809	10 July 1809	—	—	To 1st Regt. 26 Aug. 1809
Thomas Bennett	20 May 1809	8 July 1809	—	—	24 Aug. 1810
G. A. Pook	10 June 1809	26 Aug. 1809	—	—	Never joined
Julius Bourillion . . .	1 July 1809	27 Aug. 1809	—	—	To 73rd Regt. 9 May 1811
Julius Bourillion, re- appointed	—	1 May 1815	—	—	To 4th Regt. 25 Dec. 1813
					April 1831

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—continued

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned, &c.
John Burgess .	—	—	1 July 1809	—	10 Oct. 1811
Robert Page .	3 July 1809	28 Aug. 1809	12 Apr. 1811	—	To 4th Regt. 25 Dec. 1813
James French .	4 July 1809	(Surg. Mate)	—	—	To 4th Regt. 6 Feb. 1810
Alexander Riddock .	8 July 1809	26 Oct. 1809	—	—	To 44th Regt. 16 June 1812
I. W. Preston .	10 July 1809	27 Oct. 1809	—	—	To 19th Regt. 16 June 1812
Phillip Button .	7 Aug. 1809	26 Oct. 1809	20 Sept. 1810	—	9 Feb. 1813
C. E. Banfell .	—	—	26 Aug. 1809	—	16 July 1810
Chas. D. W. Terry .	—	29 Aug. 1809	19 Jan. 1810	—	5 Dec. 1813
William Riddock .	26 Oct. 1809	6 Feb. 1810	—	—	To 4th Regt. 8 April 1813
John Thomas .	27 Oct. 1809	11 Feb. 1811	(Surg. Mate)	—	10 Sept. 1811
Francis Hawood .	—	—	—	—	—
Brown .	11 Dec. 1809	12 Feb. 1811	—	—	To 4th Regt. 25 Dec. 1813
Henry Ketchley .	24 Mar. 1810	13 Feb. 1811	—	—	To 95th Regt. 25 Dec. 1813
Henry Ketchley, re-	—	—	—	—	—
appointed .	21 Sept. 1815	—	—	—	1825-1830
Edward Hinde .	17 May 1810	12 Apr. 1811	—	—	To 95th Regt. 25 Dec. 1813
Edward Hinde, re-	—	—	—	—	—
appointed .	—	2 May 1815	—	—	1853
George Griffiths .	1 Apr. 1810	—	—	—	To Roy. Waggon Train 25 Dec. 1813
George Pillow .	17 Aug. 1810	—	—	—	24 July 1811
William Winder .	20 Sept. 1810	1 June 1810	—	—	Before 1815
— Twisden .	—	—	—	—	Never joined
Richard Sexty .	19 Nov. 1810	13 Aug. 1811	21 Sept. 1810	—	1829
Henry Woodcock .	11 Feb. 1811	21 Oct. 1811	(Surgeon)	—	To 44th Regt. 22 April 1813
John Bungay .	14 May 1811	31 Dec. 1811	—	—	30 June 1832
James Buckland .	31 May 1811	27 June 1812	—	—	1814
James Pearson .	1 June 1811	29 June 1812	—	—	To Commissariat Dept. 25 Dec. 1812
John McGregor .	28 Aug. 1811	18 Feb. 1813	—	—	To . . . Regt. . . . Jan. 1816
John McGregor, re-	—	—	—	—	—
appointed .	—	25 Mar. 1816	—	—	—
Ewen McGregor .	29 Aug. 1811	28 May 1813	—	—	To 5th Regt. 25 Dec. 1813

John Amherst Long	—	—	21 Oct. 1811	—	To 52nd Regt. 25 Dec. 1813
Richard Henry Croft	—	—	11 Nov. 1811	—	To 52nd Regt. 23 Oct. 1815
William Prickett	—	—	22 Nov. 1811	—	To Royal Waggon Train 25 Dec. 1813
— Terry	—	—	10 Sept. 1811	—	—
James Watson	11 Nov. 1811	29 May 1813	—	—	To Royal Waggon Train 25 Dec. 1813
Fred. Æmilius Hodgson	31 Dec. 1811	—	—	—	To 9th Regt. 25 Dec. 1813
Fred. Æmilius Hodgson, reappointed	6 Dec. 1815	—	—	—	1853
Joseph Hales	—	—	15 June 1812	—	1816-1820
Henry Johnson	27 June 1812	—	—	—	23 Oct. 1813
Henry Johnson, reappointed	24 June 1815	—	—	—	1852
M. Hammond	—	—	18 Feb. 1813	—	Took name of Dalison, 1816. (See below, p. 390)
David Edwards	18 Feb. 1813	—	—	—	10 July 1813
Ambrose Spong	19 Feb. 1813	—	—	—	To 60th Foot Sept. 1813
Joseph Wakeford	28 May 1813	7 Feb. 1814	—	—	1832-1852
William Guy	31 Aug. 1813	8 Feb. 1814	—	—	1832-1852
Isaac Beer	6 Dec. 1813	—	—	—	To 4th Regt. 21 April 1814
T. Vyvyan	13 Dec. 1813	—	—	—	To 50th Regt. 21 April 1814
Thomas Stephens	26 Jan. 1814	—	—	—	1814
Robert Turbeville	—	—	—	—	15 Jan. 1846
Bingham	—	—	6 Feb. 1814	—	1825-1831
John MacGregor	6 Feb. 1814	—	—	—	1853
Charles MacGregor	25 Mar. 1814	—	—	—	1832-1852
Thomas Charles Evans	—	—	28 Dec. 1814	—	1832-1852
Henry Howe	1 May 1815	21 Sept. 1815	—	—	1821-1824
Edmund Faunce-Chapman	—	—	31 May 1815	—	To 41st Regt. 21 Sept. 1815
C. L. Kennett	31 May 1815	—	—	—	1831
G. H. Dansey	1 June 1815	29 Nov. 1815	—	—	1832-1852
W. A. Ramsay	17 June 1815	14 Aug. 1819	—	—	Died 21 May 1821
Jas. Bishop Brenchley	26 June 1815	—	—	—	1832-1852
John Hodges	27 June 1815	—	—	—	—

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—*continued*

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned, &c.
R. H. C. Rycroft .	—	—	4 July 1815	—	1821-1825
William Gilbee .	—	—	21 Sept. 1815	—	1816-1820
William Bishop .	1 Jan. 1816	—	—	—	1832-1852
Edward Chamberlayne .	—	8 Mar. 1816	(Paymaster)	—	24 June 1829 (but served during training 1831)
Max. Dud. Dig. Dalison (late Hammond; Rt. Hon. Geo. C., Earl of Brecknock .	see above)	—	18 Feb. 1813	Sept. 1825	15 Jan. 1846
Hon. John Bligh .	—	—	27 June 1817	—	1825-1831
Percival Hart Dyke .	—	—	19 July 1819	—	1821-1825
Thos. G. Monypenny	(late 30th Foot)	—	6 Dec. 1822	—	1825-1831
Marquis Camden .	—	—	(1825)	—	Lieut.-Colonel
Thos. Turner Alkin .	—	—	—	—	Colonel
Will. W. T. Baldwin .	—	—	(1831)	—	Before 1852
Thos. Twisden Hodges	—	—	(1831)	—	"
W. G. T. D. Tyssen .	—	—	(1831)	—	"
Jno. Whitehead .	—	—	(1831)	—	"
Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson .	—	—	(1831)	(1852)	Colonel
Decimus Woodgate .	—	(1831)	—	—	Before 1852
John Farnaby Cator .	—	—	—	(1852)	To Kent Art. Militia 12 May 1853
James Whatman .	—	—	15 May 1838	—	Dec. 1855
Will. Peel Croughton	—	—	26 Jan. 1839	—	Dec. 1855
William Allen .	7 Aug. 1839	—	—	—	Before 1852
G. Perkins .	—	—	22 Jan. 1846	—	"
Montague Herbert Jenner .	—	—	23 Jan. 1846	—	Oct. 1853
Frederick W. Thompson .	7 Feb. 1846	—	—	—	To 1st Foot 10 April 1855

[illegible]

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—continued

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned, &c.
D. Dunn (Bt. Major, late 69th Foot)	—	—	—	(Paymaster)	—
S. H. Dering .	—	—	13 Jan. 1855	—	10 Nov. 1855
G. R. M. Waldo .	—	29 Jan. 1855	—	—	Aug. 1855
C. Ashburnham .	—	Jan. 1855	—	—	To 2nd Batt. 60th Rifles Mar. 1855
L. R. Willoughby .	30 Jan. 1855	—	—	—	Died 12 Feb. 1856
J. Jervis .	—	—	31 Jan. 1855	—	Died 8 July 1860
F. H. Penfold .	31 Jan. 1855	31 Jan. 1855	7 June 1861	—	4 Feb. 1869
R. Ker .	11 Feb. 1855	—	—	—	13 April 1856
I. Harris .	—	—	—	—	1858
P. A. Derbshire .	—	8 Mar. 1855	—	—	Oct. 1855
E. Parker .	—	14 Mar. 1855	—	—	June 1855
G. R. Mascal .	7 Apr. 1855	—	—	—	1857
E. A. Lynch (late Berks. Militia)	—	—	—	(Adjutant)	9 Dec. 1859
T. A. Farrell .	—	2 Aug. 1855	1 July 1855	—	20 Jan. 1868
F. J. A. Dunn .	6 Oct. 1855	—	8 June 1861	—	1858
H. G. Pratt .	(Qr. master)	10 Nov. 1855	—	—	28 July 1856
M. C. Garsid .	21 Dec. 1855	—	—	—	1858
F. H. Sams .	22 Dec. 1855	—	—	—	1858
R. M. Kelson .	20 Feb. 1856	—	—	—	1858
J. J. Tookie .	7 Mar. 1856	—	—	—	1858
William W. Gwillim .	29 Mar. 1857	—	—	—	1858
Benjamin Dawson	—	—	—	—	—
Beales .	12 Jan. 1858	—	—	—	1859
Morgan Dalrymple	—	—	—	—	—
Treherne .	26 July 1858	26 July 1858	10 June 1861	24 Sept. 1873	Lieut.-Colonel, &c. Hon. Colonel
Henry J. Goodwin	—	—	—	—	13 Oct. 1883
Robinson .	2 Feb. 1859	4 Sept. 1860	—	—	1862
G. A. Webb .	—	28 Mar. 1859	—	—	15 Oct. 1859
Markland Barnard .	—	29 Mar. 1859	22 Mar. 1864	—	1864
Jas. Gordon Vinter .	28 June 1859	27 June 1860	—	—	1864
B. M. Roberts (late 7th Roy. Lancs Militia)	—	—	10 Dec. 1859	(Adjutant)	22 Jan. 1872

Chas. G. Whittaker, Jun.	—	15 Oct. 1860	9 Jan. 1865	—	1870
P. W. West	—	16 Oct. 1860	—	—	1864
Geo. Lannoy Hammer Starr	—	26 Feb. 1861	—	—	1867
John Tilden	—	28 Apr. 1863	—	—	1865
J. Drummond (late 10th Hussars) Edw. Fra. W. . . .	—	—	9 Jan. 1865	—	1870
Thwaites	—	27 Dec. 1864	—	—	20 May 1869
Cuthbert Larking (late 15th Hussars and 13th Light Inf.)	—	23 Feb. 1865	18 May 1867	30 Sept. 1874	Lieut.-Colonel. Hon. Colonel 10 Apr. 1886
Jos. G. Eardensohn .	—	2 Mar. 1865	—	—	1866
Edgar Edwin Larking	—	14 July 1865	—	—	Feb. 1867
Edgar Edwin Lark- ing, reappointed .	—	19 Nov. 1867	14 Aug. 1869	29 July 1876	Lieut.-Colonel. Hon. Colonel 18 June 1887
T. H. Howe	—	15 Aug. 1867	—	—	20 May 1869
R. H. Hare	—	19 Nov. 1867	14 Aug. 1869	—	28 June 1872
W. F. P. Dadson (late Roy. Mar.)	—	—	23 Mar. 1869	—	22 Jan. 1873
A. H. Tanner	—	30 Mar. 1869	30 Dec. 1870	—	8 Oct. 1875
T. Darell Blake . .	—	3 Dec. 1869	28 June 1871	20 June 1877	7 May 1887
S. R. Lewis (late Roy. Mar.)	—	—	22 Mar. 1870	—	14 Mar. 1873
H. R. Beattie (late 52nd Light Inf.)	—	31 Jan. 1871	28 June 1871	—	7 Mar. 1873
J. B. W. E. Lam- barde	—	4 Mar. 1871	7 May 1873	—	3 Feb. 1875
A. M. Brookfield . .	—	4 Mar. 1871	—	—	To 13th Hussars 12 Nov. 1873
F. R. Spry	—	4 Mar. 1871	9 Apr. 1872	—	19 Dec. 1877
E. C. Hill	—	14 Mar. 1871	—	—	To 62nd Regt. 2 Dec. 1874
T. J. P. Evans . . .	—	5 Apr. 1871	—	—	Resigns 22 Aug. 1874. To Roy. Mar. Light Inf. 1 July 1874
Murray Robertson .	—	12 Apr. 1871	7 May 1873	—	18 Oct. 1879
G. T. Gillam	—	10 June 1871	—	—	28 May 1873
E. H. Hooper	—	13 July 1871	7 May 1873	—	18 Apr. 1874
R. Cardwell (from 1st Lancs Mil.)	—	28 July 1871	—	—	17 Aug. 1872

Appointment of Ensigns of Militia suspended from July 1860.

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—continued

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned, &c.
H. J. Conant .	—	12 Aug. 1871	7 May 1873 (Adjutant)	—	6 Apr. 1881
C. W. Cragg .	—	—	—	—	—
G. B. R. Riddell .	—	20 Mar. 1872	—	—	To 60th King's R. Rifles 20 Nov. 1875
R. W. Curteis .	—	23 Mar. 1872	—	—	6 Sept. 1873
A. J. Lushington .	—	9 Apr. 1872	—	—	To 19th Hussars 28 Feb. 1874; to 54th Regt. 11 May 1874
Everard T. Luck (late 39th Kent Rifle Vols.)	—	25 Sept. 1872	15 Aug. 1874	<i>hon.</i> 12.1.1884 21 May 1887	<i>Hon. Lieut.-Colonel</i> 25 June 1887. <i>Lt.-Colonel. Hon. Colonel</i> 14 Dec. 1889
SUB-LIEUT. ¹					
A. G. J. Stewart .	23 July 1873	23 July 1873	—	—	8 Mar. 1876
E. A. C. Hosmer .	14 Mar. 1874	14 Mar. 1874	—	—	31 Jan. 1877
J. C. Moore (late Rifle Brigade)	1 July 1874	—	13 June 1874	—	18 Apr. 1877
H. Streatfeild .	1 July 1874	1 July 1874	—	—	To 24th Regt. 26 Aug. 1876
H. Vaughan Friend .	1 July 1874	—	—	—	11 Dec. 1875
A. Thomas Heddy .	4 July 1874	4 July 1874	—	—	20 Mar. 1878
A. H. A. Smith (late 15th Foot)	22 July 1874	22 July 1874	24 June 1876	—	10 June 1882
G. C. Harvey .	22 July 1874	—	—	—	24 Feb. 1875
C. W. White (late Mdlsx. R.V.)	10 Oct. 1874	—	—	—	26 Feb. 1876
J. D. Cameron (late 2nd Roy. Chesh. Mil. and formerly R.A.)	—	—	25 Nov. 1874	—	23 Feb. 1884
Lord J. E. S. Douglas	17 Feb. 1875	—	—	—	29 Jan. 1876
J. J. Parland .	3 Apr. 1875	—	—	—	3 Mar. 1877
E. D. Thornburgh Cropper .	20 May 1875	20 May 1875	20 Mar. 1878	—	29 Jan. 1881
E. Christy .	17 July 1875	17 July 1875	—	—	To 8th Hussars 8 Dec. 1877
Hon. H. C. Hardinge	29 Jan. 1876	29 Jan. 1876	—	—	To Rifle Brigade 30 June 1877
Lord George M. Nevill	19 Feb. 1876	—	—	—	1 Feb. 1879
Stephen Frewen .	29 Feb. 1876	29 Feb. 1876	—	—	To 16th Lancers 24 July 1878
G. M. Williams .	1 Mar. 1876	—	—	—	25 Apr. 1877

¹ Rank of Ensign abolished and Sub-Lieutenants first appointed May 1873.

E. W. Grevis Bailey .	17 Mar. 1876	17 Mar. 1876	17 Mar. 1876	24 Apr. 1881	hon. 6.5.1891 6 Feb. 1892	Hon. Lieut.-Colonel 11 Apr. 1896. Lieut.-Colonel 22 Mar. 1884
H. E. Yardley .	19 July 1876	19 July 1876	19 July 1876	24 Apr. 1881	—	—
C. W. Hume (late Rifle Brig., and for- merly 48th Regt.)	—	—	—	12 Aug. 1876	20 May 1887	Hon. Lt.-Col. 11 June 1887. Lieut.- Colonel. Hon. Colonel 27 Feb. 1892
H. H. Burney .	20 Sept. 1876	20 Sept. 1876	20 Sept. 1876	—	—	7 Feb. 1877
Sidney G. Crosse .	20 Sept. 1876	20 Sept. 1876	20 Sept. 1876	—	—	To Channel Islands Militia 8 May 1878
Roland Winn .	6 Dec. 1876	6 Dec. 1876	6 Dec. 1876	—	—	To Antrim Artillery Militia 9 Sept. 1878
W. H. Barker .	—	—	—	(Adjutant)	—	—
E. G. B. Meade-Waldo	17 Feb. 1877	17 Feb. 1877	17 Feb. 1877	—	—	4 May 1881
J. W. Leicester .	9 May 1877	9 May 1877	9 May 1877	24 Apr. 1881	—	4 Jan. 1885
Bernard Byrne (late 4th Middlesex, 2nd Glamorgan Militias)	E. York and Lanark, and Royal	—	—	20 June 1877	—	22 Dec. 1880
E. D. J. O'Brien .	18 June 1877	18 June 1877	18 June 1877	—	—	20 Mar. 1878
R. J. Dallin (late 1st and formerly 1st W. T. Townshend .	2ND LIEUT. 1 King's Dra- goon Grds. Batt. 22nd Regt.)	8 Sept. 1877	23 Oct. 1878	5 Sept. 1877 24 Apr. 1881	—	5 Jan. 1881 18 Mar. 1882
A. H. Tylden Patten- son .	15 Sept. 1877	15 Sept. 1877	15 Sept. 1877	—	—	To 1st Derby Militia 19 Dec. 1877
E. H. Vaughton (late and formerly of War- wick Militia, 1st Batt. 11th, 89th, and 94th John Bonhote (late and formerly 57th	1st Batt. 10th wick Militia, 1st Batt. Regts.)	—	—	26 Sept. 1877	hon. 4.12.1878	4 Feb. 1882
W. M. C. White .	6 Oct. 1877	7 Aug. 1878	7 Aug. 1878	6 Oct. 1877	4 May 1889	Hon. Lt.-Col. 6 Feb. 1895. Lieut.- Colonel. Hon. Colonel 24 June 1896
J. W. H. West .	13 Oct. 1877	7 Aug. 1878	7 Aug. 1878	—	—	To 59th Regt. 21 Aug. 1878
W. E. Peel .	15 Oct. 1877	23 Oct. 1878	23 Oct. 1878	—	—	To 13th Regt. 21 Aug. 1878 To 58th Regt. 17 Apr. 1880

¹ From July 1877 the designation 2nd Lieutenant was substituted for Sub-Lieutenant.

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—continued

Name.	2nd Lieut.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned, &c.
E. C. Walsh	23 Jan. 1878	11 June 1879	9 May 1882	<i>hon. 15.7.1893</i>	24 Feb. 1894
R. Leigh Pemberton	(late Lieut.	Gren. Guards)	18 Feb. 1878	—	26 Nov. 1886
C. M. Churchill	—	—	(Adjutant)	—	—
E. L. Lucas	5 Mar. 1878	—	—	—	22 May 1878
J. Hart	—	—	(Qr. master)	—	—
W. J. Woodruffe	—	—	(Qr. master)	—	—
P. Wildman Lushington	28 Sept. 1878	7 July 1880	—	—	To 25th Regt. 23 Oct. 1880
C. C. Ross	11 Dec. 1878	7 July 1880	—	—	To 60th King's Roy. Rifles 26 Sept. 1883
F. H. Thomas	14 Dec. 1878	7 July 1880	—	—	20 Apr. 1881
F. A. Barton	22 Jan. 1879	7 July 1880	—	—	To 7th Dragoon Gds. 19 Feb. 1881
C. B. Little	25 Jan. 1879	7 July 1880	—	—	To 29th Regt. 23 Oct. 1880
H. L. B. M'Calmont.	8 Feb. 1879	7 July 1880	—	—	To 102nd Regt. 23 Apr. 1881
A. F. H. Cox	8 Mar. 1879	4 May 1881	16 Aug. 1884	—	To 1st Batt. Roy. Inniskilling Fus. 13 Feb. 1886. Dep. Asst. Com-missary at Suakin 1885
Lord William B. Nevill	14 Mar. 1879	4 May 1881	—	—	15 Apr. 1882
A. P. Cox	5 May 1879	4 May 1881	—	—	12 May 1883
R. W. Coombs	11 June 1879	9 June 1881	27 Sept. 1884	<i>hon. Maj. 1894</i>	19 May 1896
E. O. H. Wilkie	12 June 1879	9 June 1881	—	—	To 1st Batt. Worcestershire 18 Mar. 1882
H. S. Swiney (late and formerly 69th)	Capt. W. Suffolk Militia, Regt. and 1st Roy. Drags.)	4 Feb. 1880	—	—	28 Oct. 1882
Charles H. Halford	24 Apr. 1880	1 July 1881	—	—	24 Sept. 1881
A. W. Cotton	12 Jan. 1881	—	—	—	9 Feb. 1881
E. W. Jaffray	12 Jan. 1881	1 July 1881	—	—	To 3rd Dragoon Gds. 12 May 1883
E. N. Curteis	26 Feb. 1881	1 July 1881	—	—	7 Feb. 1883
P. H. Rogers	12 Mar. 1881	1 July 1881	—	—	To the King's Own Lt. Inf., South Yorks. Regt., 30 Jan. 1884
C. J. Helbert Helbert	23 Apr. 1881	1 July 1881	—	—	To 1st Batt. Roy. Welsh Fus. 2 Jan. 1886

P. A. Butler	29 Apr. 1881	1 July 1881	—	—	30 Jan. 1884
O. Harris	23 May 1881	1 July 1881	—	—	To Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt. 30 Jan. 1884
R. G. E. Locke	2 June 1881	1 July 1881	7 Mar. 1885	—	8 Dec. 1888
J. P. Dalison	8 June 1881	1 July 1881	—	—	To 1st Batt. Roy. West Kent Regt. 19 Dec. 1883
W. A. W. Lawson	—	21 Oct. 1881	—	—	3 Oct. 1883
C. J. Oakeley	—	5 Nov. 1881	4 May 1885	—	16 Feb. 1889
M. A. Humphrys	—	11 Feb. 1882	—	—	To 1st Batt. Loyal N. Lancs Regt. 14 May 1884
R. W. P. Nevill	—	26 Apr. 1882	—	—	To 13th Hussars 25 Nov. 1885
F. M. W. Stratford	—	28 June 1882	—	—	8 Mar. 1884
F. M. W. Stratford, reappointed	—	4 May 1885	—	—	5 May 1887
W. V. Hopegood (late 97th Regt.)	—	—	16 Aug. 1882	—	Hon. Major on retirement, 6 May 1893
R. C. Style	—	7 Oct. 1882	—	—	To 1st Batt. Roy. West Kent Regt. 28 Feb. 1885
E. J. Wingfield Stratford (late Scots Fusilier Guards)	—	—	7 Feb. 1883 (Adjutant) (Qr. master)	—	13 April 1887
M. Wynyard	—	—	—	—	—
J. Clifford	—	7 Mar. 1883	—	—	—
W. N. Peareth	—	—	—	—	To 1st Batt. Roy. West Kent Regt. 23 Feb. 1885
H. C. Vesey	—	26 Sept. 1883	—	—	To 2nd Batt. Lincolnshire Regt. 25 Nov. 1885
E. E. W. Lawson	—	19 Jan. 1884	—	—	21 June 1884
J. G. H. Whylock (late Rifle Brigade)	9th Batt. —	19 Jan. 1884	—	—	To 2nd Batt. Gloucestershire Regt. 25 Nov. 1885
J. H. Platt (late 4th Batt. Roy. Merioneth	—	Welsh Fus., Militia)	29 Mar. 1884	—	Retired with hon. rank of Major 7 Feb. 1895
Roy. Denbigh and	—	—	—	—	To East Yorkshire Regt. 10 Nov. 1885
H. G. Benn	—	11 Oct. 1884	—	—	8 Jan. 1890
F. Walter	—	24 Dec. 1884	—	—	To Middlesex Regt. 10 Nov. 1885
C. E. Green	—	14 Feb. 1885	—	—	To 4th Dragoon Guards 28 May 1887
W. E. Parkinson	—	28 Feb. 1885	—	—	—

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—continued

Name.	2nd Lieut.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned, &c.
D. D. Davidson .	—	10 Mar. 1885	—	—	21 May 1890
C. O. O. Tanner .	—	17 Mar. 1885	—	—	To North Staffs Regt. 10 Nov. 1886
A. P. Davison .	—	25 Mar. 1885	—	—	10 Apr. 1888
N. T. Nickalls .	—	27 Mar. 1885	—	—	To 17 Lancers 10 Nov. 1886
A. E. Dicks .	—	30 Mar. 1885	—	—	2 Feb. 1889
J. H. B. Hotham .	—	20 Apr. 1885	—	—	24 July 1886
J. E. Thompson .	—	23 Apr. 1885	—	—	4 June 1887
R. J. Roche .	(Qr. master)	—	—	—	—
W. E. G. Connolly .	—	24 Feb. 1886	—	—	To Roy. Mar. Light Inf. 1 Sept. 1886
J. C. Wilmot .	—	27 Feb. 1886	—	—	To 5th Dragoon Guards June 1889
P. Umfreville .	—	6 Mar. 1886	—	—	To 2nd Batt. Q. O. Roy. W. Kent Regt. 16 Nov. 1887
E. H. Ward .	—	8 Mar. 1886	—	—	30 July 1887
J. S. Dallas .	—	8 Mar. 1886	—	—	To 1st Batt. Q. O. Roy. W. Kent Regt. 9 May 1888
A. FitzR. W. H. Somers-et-Leeke	—	18 Aug. 1886	20 Feb. 1889	—	To Portsmouth Div. Sub. Miners, Eng. Mil. 8 Mar. 1890
P. Yardley .	—	18 Sept. 1886	—	—	26 May 1888
C. D. Hohler (late L. Regt.; Lieut. 27 May 1885)	3rd Y. and May 1885)	28 Dec. 1886	11 Feb. 1888	—	10 Feb. 1897
E. B. Cook .	12 Feb. 1887	1 June 1890	—	—	To 1st Life Guards 9 July 1890
H. M. Le Fleming .	15 Mar. 1887	—	—	—	To 1st Batt. Dorsetshire Regt. 21 Dec. 1889
R. Alexander .	16 Mar. 1887	—	—	—	To 2/ Q. O. Roy. W. Kent Regt. 23 Jan. 1889; thence to 1/ Rifle Brigade 8 May 1889
H. L. Kemball .	22 Mar. 1887	1 June 1890	—	—	Resigned 18 Oct. 1890. To Punjab Police

The appointment of 2nd Lieutenants, which was suspended in July 1881, was resumed at the commencement of 1887.

C. L. Parmiter .	3 Sept. 1887	—	—	—	To 8th King's Liverpool Regt. 17 Jan. 1891
P. Pedley .	10 Sept. 1887	—	—	—	25 Feb. 1891
C. H. Turner .	24 Sept. 1887	—	—	—	To 1st Batt. The Suffolk Regt. 21 Dec. 1889
R. B. Edwards .	15 Oct. 1887	1 May 1891	—	—	2 June 1894
F. N. Fane .	3 Dec. 1887	1 May 1891	—	—	18 Feb. 1893
O. J. Daniell .	—	—	(Adjutant)	—	—
R. W. N. Larking .	25 Feb. 1888	1 May 1891	—	—	To 1st Batt. Scots Guards 5 Dec. 1891
M. O. N. Rees-Webbe	15 Apr. 1888	1 May 1891	—	—	To Northamptonshire Regt. 10 Oct. 1891
W. Bradish (late 4th ters (Derbyshire Regt.); Capt. 21 May 1879))	Batt. Sherwood Fores.	16 June 1888	—	—	<i>hon. Lt.-Col. 22 July 1896.</i> Retired
C. Simmons .	23 June 1888	—	—	—	2 July 1898
H. Cleve .	28 July 1888	—	—	—	6 May 1891
C. F. Beeching .	9 Feb. 1889	28 May 1892	28 Apr. 1894	—	To South Wales Borderers 9 Apr. 1892
A. T. Penny .	16 Feb. 1889	28 May 1892	—	—	Employed in British Central Africa from 4 Apr. 1896
W. O. F. Sergeant .	23 Mar. 1889	28 May 1892	—	—	To Hampshire Regt. 9 Sept. 1893
E. R. Hodgson .	22 June 1889	—	—	—	13 Mar. 1895
T. M. S. Pitt .	11 Jan. 1890	28 May 1892	—	—	17 Jan. 1891
A. J. P. Annesley .	11 Jan. 1890	28 May 1892	6 Mar. 1895	—	To 1st Dragoons 20 June 1894
E. A. Plunkett .	1 Feb. 1890	—	—	—	28 May 1902 Employed with Gold Coast Constabulary from 31 Jan. 1894 till 16 Dec. 1896, and Imp.
G. Wilson .	29 May 1890	29 Apr. 1893	1 June 1896	—	Yeo. 4 Dec. 1901 to 28 May 1902
W. E. Jennings-Bramly .	9 Aug. 1890	—	—	—	To Dorsetshire Regt. 9 Apr. 1892
F. K. Gascoyne .	22 Nov. 1890	29 Apr. 1893	—	—	To Special Reserve 9 Aug. 1908
C. E. I. McNalty .	7 Apr. 1891	29 Apr. 1893	—	—	24 Mar. 1891
J. S. D. Gage .	14 Apr. 1891	28 May 1892	22 Sept. 1897	—	2 June 1894
F. Adams .	17 Apr. 1891	29 Apr. 1893	—	—	To 3rd Dragoon Guards 31 Jan. 1894
					Employed with Egyptian Police from 1 May 1893 to 10 May 1898. To A. S. Corps in S. A. 6 June 1900
					27 Feb. 1895. Prob. for Ind. St. Corps 2 June 1894

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—continued

Name.	2nd Lieut.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned, &c.
C. D. I. Gardiner .	6 May 1891	—	—	—	3 May 1893 (cancelled 21 July 1893)
S. S. Williams .	14 May 1891	5 Dec. 1894	—	—	To 5th Lancers 7 Dec. 1895
J. H. Kennedy (Capt. 2nd Batt. R. W. Kent Regt.) .	—	—	24 June 1891	—	7 Jan. 1903
W. M. Fenning .	15 Aug. 1891	—	—	—	Prob. Ind. Staff Corps 23 Dec. 1893
A. C. Edwards .	19 Dec. 1891	5 Dec. 1894	31 May 1897	—	5 Oct. 1901
R. Whitehead .	9 Apr. 1892	5 Dec. 1894	—	—	19 Mar. 1904. Employed in Niger Protectorate from 9 Oct. 1895
H. K. Umfreville .	9 Apr. 1892	5 Dec. 1894	—	—	To 1st West Riding Regt. 7 Dec. 1895
E. Fleming (late 3rd Fusiliers) .	—	—	—	—	Retired with hon. rank of Major 25 Oct. 1901
J. J. Edwards-Heath- cote .	13 Mar. 1893	5 Dec. 1894	5 Oct. 1889	—	18 Mar. 1896
W. James-Gordon (late Lt. 1st The Welsh Regt.)	—	—	6 Aug. 1892 (Adjutant)	—	19 Dec. 1894
L. Brock-Hollinshead	1 June 1893	11 Apr. 1896	—	—	—
F. E. Swainson .	20 Jan. 1894	11 Apr. 1896	—	—	To 2nd Middlesex Regt. 9 Dec. 1896
C. L. Harford .	17 Feb. 1894	11 Apr. 1896	—	—	To King's Livpl. Regt. 15 May 1897
E. H. Reeves .	21 Apr. 1894	11 Apr. 1896	—	—	To West India Regt. 23 Feb. 1898
H. C. Nisbet .	12 May 1894	11 Apr. 1896	—	—	To Oxfordshire L. I. 4 May 1898
J. H. S. Annesley .	29 Sept. 1894	11 Apr. 1896	—	—	24 May 1899
W. B. Molony .	28 Nov. 1894	11 Apr. 1896	13 July 1900	—	To K. O. Roy. Lancaster Regt. 15 May 1897
G. S. T. Fenning .	12 Dec. 1894	11 Apr. 1896	—	—	To R. W. Kent Regt. 4 May 1901
A. Cameron .	30 Jan. 1895	11 Apr. 1896	—	—	To West India Regt. 23 Feb. 1898
H. B. W. Gardiner .	6 Mar. 1895	11 Apr. 1896	—	—	To 2nd Devon Regt. 9 Dec. 1896
C. E. Martin .	13 Mar. 1895	1 June 1896	—	—	To Leinster Regt. 24 March 1897
F. W. B. Willett .	4 Jan. 1896	31 May 1897	—	—	To Roy. Sussex Regt. 15 May 1897
R. W. Grant .	5 Feb. 1896	31 May 1897	—	—	16 Feb. 1901
T. S. Treanor .	18 Mar. 1896	31 May 1897	—	—	To R. W. Kent Regt. 4 May 1898
R. J. Grewing .	25 Mar. 1896	31 May 1897	—	—	To 1st Dragoon Guards 1 Dec. 1897
J. T. Twistleton- Wykeham-Fiennes	—	—	—	—	To R. W. Kent Regt. 9 Dec. 1899

3rd and 4th Battalions united, forming one (3rd) Battalion of twelve Companies, April 1st, 1894.

[illegible]

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—continued

Name	2nd Lieut.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned, &c.
J. Bazley-White	29 Mar. 1899	7 June 1900	—	—	To Q. O. W. Kent Yeo. 28 Nov. 1900
E. W. Brown	—	—	Qr-master	—	—
Chas. Herbert Farquharson (late Maj. 3rd Dgn. Gds.)	—	—	—	15 Apr. 1899	Hon. Lt.-Col. 20 July 1902. Lieut. Colonel
A. C. Pine (late 20th)	Mdlx. R. Vol.	Artists)	29 Apr. 1899	hon. 2.11.01	4 June 1904
H. D. Belgrave	3 May 1899	—	—	—	To R. W. Kent Regt. 21 Apr. 1900
A. C. Beeman	20 Sept. 1899	22 June 1900	31 May 1902	—	To Special Reserve 9 Aug. 1908. Served with M.I. in S. A. 11 Apr. 1902 to 13 May 1902
K. L. Cameron	27 Sept. 1899	22 June 1900	—	—	31 Oct. 1903
A. H. Pullman	11 Dec. 1899	22 June 1900	—	—	To 2nd R. W. Kent Regt. 5 Jan. 1901
S. S. Hayne	11 Dec. 1899	22 June 1900	—	—	To Northampton Regt. 5 Jan. 1901
A. Blair	25 Nov. 1899	—	—	—	Mar. 1900
H. T. Thornhill	27 Dec. 1899	22 June 1900	—	—	To King's R Rifles 25 Feb. 1901
A. P. Stone	21 Mar. 1900	2 Nov. 1900	—	—	7 June 1905
C. M. Allfrey	21 Mar. 1900	2 Nov. 1900	31 May 1902	—	To Special Reserve 9 Aug. 1908. Served in S. A. 12 Apr. 1902 to 4 Aug. 1902
C. W. Case-Morris	5 July 1900	7 Mar. 1901	—	—	To R. W. Kent Regt. 4 Dec. 1901
A. I. Irons	5 July 1900	7 Mar. 1901	—	—	8 Feb. 1905
H. A. Waring	21 Jan. 1901	—	—	—	To R. W. Kent Regt. 7 May 1902
A. C. K. S. Clarke	28 Jan. 1901	—	—	—	20 Sept. 1902
W. C. Owen Phillips	5 Apr. 1901	—	—	—	To R. W. Kent Regt. 7 May 1902
Henry F. Faudel-Phillips	29 May 1901	—	—	—	To 5th Lancers 26 Mar. 1902
A. Martyn	—	—	—	(Adjutant)	—
Alfred B. Pembroke (1st Dgn. Guards)	ate Capt. 2nd	V.B.R.W.K.)	26 Oct. 1901	—	6 Dec. 1902
Herbert B. W. Ma-ling	21 Dec. 1901	—	—	—	To E. Surrey Regt. 24 Feb. 1902
R. J. Grewing (late p. 400)	1st Dgn. Guards	(see	31 May 1902	—	11 Jan. 1908
Richard Whitehead	(see p. 400)	—	16 Apr. 1902	—	19 Mar. 1904

Thos. J. Carron-Roberts	4 Jan. 1902	8 Nov 1902	—	—	20 June 1903
Thos. P. Aldworth	5 Mar. 1902	4 Mar. 1903	—	—	30 April 1905
Alex. J. Bonsor	5 Mar. 1902	(Qr. master)	10 June 1905	—	To S. R. 9 Aug. 1908
J. Forest	—	late R. W.	Kent Regt.)	2 Aug. 1902	—
John P. Dalison (Maj. (see p. 397))	Res. of Off.;	late R. W.	—	—	5 Mar. 1904. <i>Hon. Lt.-Col. on retirement</i>
J. Couch	—	—	(Qr. master)	—	—
Harry S. H. H. Hall	25 Oct. 1902	8 June 1903	10 June 1905	—	To S. R. 9 Aug. 1908
Edric K. Hume	6 Dec. 1902	8 June 1903	—	—	25 June 1904
John S. Masterman	6 Dec. 1902	8 June 1903	10 June 1905	—	To S. R. 9 Aug. 1908
William F. G. Willes	6 Dec. 1902	8 June 1903	—	—	To Dorsetshire Regt. 2 Dec. 1904
Chas. G. L. Elverson	13 Dec. 1902	8 June 1903	—	—	28 May 1904
Chas. F. Hitchins (late W. Kent Regt.)	Capt. 2nd	Vol. Batt. R.	—	—	—
Eric M. Battersby	7 Jan. 1903	8 June 1903	7 Jan. 1903	—	To S. R. 9 Aug. 1908
Geo. Seccombe	17 Jan. 1903	20 Feb. 1904	17 June 1906	—	22 Feb. 1906
Bertram W. Parker	14 Feb. 1903	20 Feb. 1904	—	—	To S. R. 9 Aug. 1908. Seconded for service in N. Nigeria 18 Aug. 1906
Henry A. de F. Furber	21 Mar. 1903	30 July 1904	—	—	To S. R. 9 Aug. 1908
Hugh B. Wheeler	24 Mar. 1903	30 July 1904	—	—	To Shropshire L. Inf. 6 July 1907
Chas. F. Nunneley	22 Apr. 1903	14 Jan. 1905	—	—	22 Apr. 1905
Geo. G. Morris	25 May 1903	—	—	—	To Northumbld. Fus. 20 May 1905
FitzHardinge H. Liebenrood	6 Jan. 1904	24 June 1905	1 June 1908	—	29 March 1905
Richard B. L. Bazley-White	23 Jan. 1904	24 June 1905	—	—	To S. R. 9 Aug. 1908
Thos. T. Burt (Capt. R. W. Kent)	ret. pay, Res. of Off.; late	—	—	—	To R. W. Kent Regt. 23 May 1906
W. H. Annesley	—	—	21 Sept. 1904 (Adjutant)	17 June 1906	To S. R. 9 Aug. 1908
Sidney E. L. Baddeley	3 Dec. 1904	—	—	—	—
Cecil D. Young	3 Dec. 1904	21 May 1906	—	—	23 Dec. 1905
Edward M. Allfrey	18 Feb. 1905	21 May 1906	—	—	8 Dec. 1907
					To Roy. Berkshire Regt. 16 Feb. 1907

CHRONOLOGICAL ROLL OF OFFICERS—continued

Name.	2nd Lieut.	Lieutenant.	Captain.	Major.	Resigned, &c.
Alex. D. Frazer .	18 Feb. 1905	21 May 1906	—	—	To Roy. Irish Regt. 11 Dec. 1907
A. W. G. Brooke .	25 Feb. 1905	21 May 1906	—	—	To Border Regt. 6 July 1907
Cecil T. Tuff .	25 Mar. 1905	21 May 1906	—	—	S. R. 9 Aug. 1908
Alan M. Mackenzie-Penderel .	26 Apr. 1905	21 May 1906	—	—	S. R. 9 Aug. 1908
Percy T. Mills .	3 May 1905	16 Apr. 1907	—	—	S. R. 9 Aug. 1908
Walter T. M. Buller	26 May 1905	16 Apr. 1907	—	—	To A. S. Corps 10 Dec. 1907
Harold Willis Collett	12 July 1905	—	—	—	4 Oct. 1907
Herbert H. Withers	11 Nov. 1905	16 Apr. 1907	—	—	To S. Lanc. Regt. 10 Dec. 1907
P. W. Bradley .	3 Mar. 1906	16 Apr. 1907	—	—	S. R. 9 Aug. 1908
A. J. Trousdell .	30 June 1906	1 Apr. 1908	—	—	" " "
G. A. Watt .	11 Aug. 1906	—	—	—	" " "
J. G. Herring-Cooper	10 Dec. 1906	—	—	—	" " "
C. Jackson .	22 Feb. 1907	—	—	—	" " "
J. S. Snelgrove .	22 Feb. 1907	—	—	—	" " "
J. K. Kay .	12 Mar. 1907	—	—	—	" " "
A. R. Burness .	12 Aug. 1907	—	—	—	" " "
G. D. Lister .	—	—	(Adjutant)	—	—
Geo. A. C. Alcock	(from	—	—	—	—
Thames Div. R. E.	Mil.)	1 Apr. 1907	2 Apr. 1907	—	S. R. 9 Aug. 1908
C. V. Molony (Capt.	ret. pay)	—	29 Oct. 1907	—	" " "
B. H. Bonham-Carter	1 Feb. 1908	—	—	—	" " "
E. A. Freeman	17 Feb. 1908	—	—	—	" " "
H. N. B. Walker .	17 Feb. 1908	—	—	—	" " "

APPENDIX C9

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS

ROBERT, LORD ROMNEY, Colonel 1759 to 1763 (also Lieut.-Colonel 1778 to 1780 —see p. 407). Second Baron Romney of Romney, co. Kent.

(Lord Romney's eldest surviving son, the Hon. Charles Marsham, served with the West Kent as Major April 13th, 1778, to May 2nd, 1785. He succeeded his father as 3rd Baron Romney in 1793; entertained his Majesty George III. at his seat in Kent in 1799; advanced to the dignities of Viscount Marsham of the Mote and Earl of Romney 1801, and appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Kent. Lord Romney's other surviving son, the Hon. Jacob Marsham, also served in the West Kent. He was appointed Ensign November 5th, 1779, Lieutenant May 7th, 1781, and resigned December 23rd, 1782. He became D.D., Canon of Windsor, and Prebendary of Rochester and Wells. Lord Romney's grandson, the Hon. Charles Marsham, only son and heir of the first Earl, was appointed Captain in the West Kent Militia March 1st, 1798; became Viscount Marsham on his father's advancement 1801; promoted to Major July 15th, 1803; resigned March 15th, 1807. Succeeded his father as second Earl Romney 1811.)

JOHN FREDERICK, DUKE OF DORSET, Colonel April 13th, 1778, to June 25th, 1795, with rank of Colonel in the Army from March 14th, 1794.

Third Duke of Dorset. His Grace was for many years Ambassador to the Court of Versailles.

RICHARD JAMES, 1795 to 1803. Joined the West Kent Militia as Lieutenant June 4th, 1774; promoted to Captain April 13th, 1778, Major May 2nd, 1785, Lieut.-Colonel October 24th, 1791, and Colonel June 25th, 1795, with rank of Colonel in the Army from July 8th, 1795. Resigned May 22nd, 1803.

THOMAS DYKE, 1803 to 1807. Ensign May 13th, 1782, Lieutenant June 23rd, 1782, Captain May 16th, 1788, Major June 27th, 1798, Lieut.-Colonel October 18th, 1799, Colonel May 25th, 1803. Resigned June 13th, 1807.

Colonel Thomas Dyke was the eldest son and heir of Sir John Dixon Dyke, Bart., of Horsham, co. Sussex, and Lullingstone Castle, Dartford, co. Kent. He succeeded his father in 1810, and became fourth Baronet. He died in 1831, and was succeeded by his brother Percival Hart Dyke, who was appointed Captain West Kent Militia December 6th, 1822.

THOMAS DALTON, 1807 to 1827. Lieutenant May 6th, 1785, Captain February 12th, 1791, Major August 22nd, 1798, Lieut.-Colonel October 18th, 1799; reverted to Major on reduction of establishment 1800; Lieut.-Colonel June 3rd, 1803, Colonel June 20th, 1807. Resigned June 1827.

JOHN JEFFREYS, MARQUIS CAMDEN, K.G., 1827 to 1832. Appointed Colonel June 1827. Resigned March 1832.

Second Earl Camden. Created Earl of Brecknock and Marquis Camden 1812. Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland 1798. Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, &c. &c.

(George Charles, Earl of Brecknock, son of the above, who succeeded to the Marquisate on the death of his father in 1840, was appointed Captain in the West Kent June 27th, 1817.)

SIR JOHN KENWARD SHAW, 1832 to 1853. Captain May 15th, 1802, Major February 19th, 1806, Lieut.-Colonel June 29th, 1807, Colonel March 15th, 1832. Resigned 1853.

He was the eldest son of Sir John Gregory Shaw, Bart., of Eltham, co. Kent, whom he succeeded as sixth Baronet October 1831. He died in 1857, and was succeeded by his nephew Sir John Charles Kenward Shaw.

SIR THOMAS MARYON WILSON, 1853 to 1869. Captain 1831, Major 1852, Colonel April 4th, 1853. Died May 5th, 1869.

Eldest son of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, of Eastbourne, Sussex, and Charlton House, Kent, whom he succeeded in July 1821 as eighth Baronet. He was grandson of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Lieut.-General and Colonel of the 50th (West Kent) Regiment. (The 50th bore the county title of "West Kent" from 1782 to 1827.) He was succeeded in the Baronetcy by his brother Sir John Maryon Wilson.

(From 1853 the rank of full Colonel in the Militia was honorary. This did not apply to full Colonels already appointed, as in the case of Sir T. M. Wilson. *Vide* circular dated March 29th, 1853. See p. 251.

GEORGE BYNG, VISCOUNT TORRINGTON, 1869 to 1884. Appointed Lieut.-Colonel West Kent Militia February 27th, 1854. Resigned June 6th, 1861. Appointed Honorary Colonel May 22nd, 1869. Died April 27th, 1884.

Seventh Viscount. Succeeded his father 1831. Served in 7th Foot. Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon 1847 to 1850, &c. &c.

H.R.H. ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT. 1884 to 1908. Appointed Honorary Colonel of 3rd and 4th Battalions Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment (West Kent Militia) August 23rd, 1884.

APPENDIX C10

SUCCESSION OF LIEUT.-COLONELS

ROBERT FAIRFAX, 1759 to 1763. Appointed Lieut.-Colonel West Kent Militia June 1759, and held that appointment until it was disembodied December, 1762.

Third son of Thomas, fifth Lord Fairfax, of Leeds Castle, &c. &c. His elder brothers having predeceased him, he succeeded in 1782 to the title and estates, and became seventh Lord Fairfax. Entertained his Majesty George III. at Leeds Castle in 1779. Was sometime M.P. for Maidstone. Was appointed Exempt. 1st Troop of Horse Guards July 13th, 1739, and Cornet and Major October 1743. He died in 1793.

ROBERT, LORD ROMNEY, 1778 to 1780. Appointed Lieut.-Colonel April 13th, 1778. Resigned February 18th, 1780.

Lord Romney served with the West Kent as Colonel during the embodiment 1759-63.

(See "Succession of Colonels," p. 405.)

WILLIAM DALISON, 1780 to 1791. Lieutenant June 17th, 1759, Captain March 11th, 1765, Lieut.-Colonel February 19th, 1780. Resigned October 24th, 1791.

Eldest son and heir of Thomas Dalison, of Manton, Lincolnshire, and Hamptons, near Tunbridge, co. Kent, whom he succeeded in 1741.

RICHARD JAMES, 1791 to 1795. Lieutenant June 4th, 1774, Captain April 13th, 1778, Major May 2nd, 1785, Lieut.-Colonel October 24th, 1791. Promoted to Colonel June 25th, 1795.

(See "Succession of Colonels," p. 405.)

GEORGE FINCH HATTON, 1795 to 1799. Lieutenant April 14th, 1778, Capt.-Lieutenant February 19th, 1780, Captain May 7th, 1781, Major October 24th, 1791, Lieut.-Colonel June 25th, 1795. Resigned October 18th, 1799.

MULTON LAMBARD, 2nd Lieut.-Colonel 1798 to 1799. Lieutenant April 14th, 1778, Capt.-Lieutenant May 7th, 1781, Captain August 22nd, 1781, Major June 25th, 1795, 2nd Lieut.-Colonel (on increase of establishment) July 19th, 1798. Resigned October 18th, 1799.

THOMAS DYKE, 1799 to 1803. Ensign May 13th, 1782, Lieutenant June 23rd, 1782, Captain May 16th, 1788, Major June 27th, 1798, Lieut.-Colonel October 18th, 1799. Promoted to Colonel May 25th, 1803.

(See "Succession of Colonels," p. 405.)

THOMAS DALTON, 2nd Lieut.-Colonel 1799 to 1800, and Lieut.-Colonel 1803 to 1807. Lieutenant May 6th, 1785, Captain February 12th, 1791, Major August 22nd, 1798, 2nd Lieut.-Colonel October 18th, 1799; reverted to Major (on reduction of establishment) February 1800. Became Lieut.-Colonel June 3rd, 1803. Promoted to Colonel June 20th, 1807.

(See "Succession of Colonels," p. 406.)

HENRY HAWLEY, 2nd Lieut.-Colonel 1803 to 1805. Ensign March 1st, 1796, Lieutenant August 10th, 1796, Captain February 24th, 1797, Major September 29th, 1801, 2nd Lieut.-Colonel July 15th, 1803. Resigned August 24th, 1805.

SIR JOHN KENWARD SHAW, BART., 1807 to 1832. Captain May 15th, 1802, Major February 19th, 1806, Lieut.-Colonel June 29th, 1807. Promoted to Colonel March 15th, 1832.

(See "Succession of Colonels," p. 406.)

JAMES BEST, 1832 to 1849. Captain October 18th, 1802, Major March 30th, 1807. Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel March 15th, 1832. Died 1849.

Eldest son of Thomas Best, of Park House, Boxley, Kent, who served in the Regiment 1778 to 1795, and was afterwards Major in the 3rd (or Supplementary) Kent Militia, 1797, 1798 (see p. 380 and Appendix H). Lieut.-Colonel Best's uncle, George Best, of Chilston Park, Kent, sometime M.P. for Rochester, was also in the West Kent Militia, 1782.

THOMAS GYBBON MONYPENNY, 1852 to 1854. Captain between June 1821 and September 29th, 1825. Served as Captain in the trainings of 1825 and 1831. Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel April 13th, 1852. Resigned in January 1854.

Lieut.-Colonel Monypenny served as a Lieutenant in the 30th Regiment during the campaigns of 1814 and 1815 in Holland and the Netherlands, and was present at the blockade of Antwerp, battle of Quatre Bras (where he carried the King's Colour), retreat on the following day, battle of Waterloo (wounded), and capture of Paris (Waterloo medal).

VISCOUNT TORRINGTON, 1854 to 1861. Appointed Lieut.-Colonel February 27th, 1854. Resigned June 6th, 1861, but reappointed as Honorary Colonel May 22nd, 1869.

(See "Succession of Colonels," p. 406.)

R. T. G. GYBBON MONYPENNY, 1869 to 1877. Captain August 20th, 1852, Major June 7th, 1861, Lieut.-Colonel May 22nd, 1869. Granted the honorary rank of Colonel May 10th, 1873. Retired January 1st, 1877.

Colonel Monypenny was formerly in the 86th Regiment.

MORGAN DALRYMPLE TREHERNE, Lieut.-Colonel 1876 to 1877, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant 1877 to 1889. Appointed Lieutenant July 26th, 1858; Captain June 10th, 1861, Major September 24th, 1873. Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel on the formation of the Regiment into two Battalions July 29th, 1876. Became Lieut.-Colonel Commandant on the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel Monypenny March 3rd, 1877. Granted the honorary rank of Colonel October 13th, 1883. Retired April 13th, 1889.

CUTHBERT LARKING, Lieut.-Colonel 1877 to 1887. Appointed Lieutenant February 23rd, 1865, Captain May 18th, 1867, Major September 30th, 1874, Lieut.-Colonel March 3rd, 1877. Granted the honorary rank of Colonel April 10th, 1886. Retired May 20th, 1887.

Colonel Larking formerly served in the 13th Light Infantry and 15th Hussars. He was Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, and Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber.

EDGAR EDWIN LARKING, Lieut.-Colonel 1887 to 1889, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant 1889 to 1891. Appointed Lieutenant July 14th, 1865; resigned February 1867. Reappointed Lieutenant November 19th, 1867; Captain August 14th, 1869, Major July 29th, 1876, Lieut.-Colonel May 20th, 1887. Granted the honorary rank of Colonel June 18th, 1887. Became Lieut.-Colonel Commandant on the retirement of Lieut.-Colonel Treherne April 13th, 1889. Resigned December 30th, 1891.

EVERARD T. LUCK, Lieut.-Colonel 1889 to 1892, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant 1892 to 1896. Appointed Ensign 39th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps January 12th, 1861, Lieutenant do. do. June 22nd, 1869. Transferred as Lieutenant to the West Kent Militia September 25th, 1872, Captain August 15th, 1874, Major May 21st, 1887. Granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel June 25th, 1887. Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel May 4th, 1889. Granted honorary rank of Colonel December 14th, 1889, Lieut.-Colonel Commandant January 9th, 1892. Resigned May 12th, 1896.

CHARLES WHEELER HUME, Lieut.-Colonel 1892 to 1894. Appointed Captain August 12th, 1876, Major May 21st, 1887. Granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel June 11th, 1887. Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel February 6th, 1892. Granted the honorary rank of Colonel February 27th, 1892. Became supernumerary on the amalgamation of the 3rd and 4th Battalions April 1st, 1894. Resigned September 19th, 1894.

Colonel Hume was formerly in the Rifle Brigade and 48th Regiment, and was appointed to the Royal Bodyguard January 9th, 1888.

JOHN BONHOTE, Lieut.-Colonel 1896 to 1901. Appointed Captain October 6th, 1877, Major May 4th, 1889. Granted the honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel February 6th, 1895. Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel May 30th, 1896. Granted the honorary rank of Colonel June 24th, 1896. (Local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in Army during embodiment.) Retired May 30th, 1901.

Colonel Bonhote was formerly in the 57th (West Middlesex) and 84th (York and Lancaster) Regiments.

E. W. GREVIS BAILEY, Lieut.-Colonel 1901 to 1906. Appointed Sub-Lieutenant March 17th, 1876, Lieutenant March 17th, 1876, Captain April 24th, 1881. Granted the honorary rank of Major May 6th, 1891. Promoted to Major February 6th, 1892. Honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel April 11th, 1896. Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel May 30th, 1901. (Local rank of Major in the Army during embodiment and honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army June 10th, 1901.) Retired May 30th, 1906.

CHARLES HUBERT FARQUHARSON, Lieut.-Colonel 1906 to 1908. Appointed Major April 15th, 1899. Promoted to Lieut.-Colonel June 16th, 1906. (Local rank of Major in the Army during embodiment and honorary rank of Major in the Army June 10th, 1901.)

Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson was formerly a Major in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and was posted to the Reserve of Officers as Major September 5th, 1892.

On the abolition of the Militia Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 3rd (Special Reserve) Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment, August 9th, 1908, having consented to be transferred thereto.

APPENDIX C₁₁

SUCCESSION OF PAYMASTERS

- J. BENJAFIELD, Captain. Appointed 1784? Resigned September 1798.
- RICHARD BIRCH, Lieutenant. Appointed September 1798. Dismissed by sentence of Court-martial July 9th, 1806.
- RICHARD DAVIES, Lieutenant. Appointed December 14th, 1806. Suspended September 1815.
- EDWARD CHAMBERLAYNE, Lieutenant. Appointed March 8th, 1816. Retired on allowance June 24th, 1829 (but did duty during training 1831).
- D. DUNN, late Brevet-Major 69th Foot. Appointed January 1st, 1855.

APPENDIX C₁₂

SUCCESSION OF ADJUTANTS

- EDWARD FAGE, Lieutenant. Appointed June 22nd, 1759. Resigned 1764-77.
- JOHN CAMPBELL, Lieut., late R.A. Appointed August 6th, 1777. Resigned February 4th, 1794.
- ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Lieutenant. Appointed February 5th, 1794. Resigned June 1798.
- ROGER REMMER, Lieutenant. Appointed July 7th, 1798. Resigned December 1799. Supernumerary Adjutant December 1799 to July 1803. 2nd Adjutant: Appointed July 7th, 1803. Resigned July 25th, 1804.
- WILLIAM THOMPSON, Ensign. December 6th, 1799, to March 24th, 1809. Reappointed September 14th, 1810. Resigned July 11th, 1817.
- CHARLES SINCLAIR, Ensign. 2nd Adjutant. Appointed August 6th, 1804. Resigned December 24th, 1805.
- JOHN ELEY, Quartermaster. Acting Adjutant March 1809 to September 1810. Appointed Adjutant July 12th, 1817. Resigned August 31st, 1852.

- ROWLAND B. CODD, Captain, late 17th Regiment. Appointed September 1st, 1852. Resigned July 1st, 1855.
- A. V. BOND, Captain. Acting Adjutant July 1855 to January 1856.
- E. A. LYNCH, Captain ; late Captain and Adjutant Berkshire Militia, and formerly Captain 13th Foot. Appointed July 1st, 1855. Resigned December 9th, 1859.
- B. M. ROBERTS, Captain, late Captain and Adjutant 7th Royal Lancashire Militia. Appointed December 10th, 1859. Resigned January 22nd, 1872.
- C. W. CRAGG, Captain Rifle Brigade. Appointed January 22nd, 1872. Resigned February 6th, 1877.
- W. H. BARKER, Captain 50th Regiment. Appointed February 6th, 1877. Resigned February 2nd, 1878.
- CHARLES M. CHURCHILL, Captain 50th Regiment. Appointed February 20th, 1878. Resigned February 19th, 1883.
- MONTAGUE WYNYARD, Captain 1st Batt. R. W. Kent Regt. Appointed February 20th, 1883. Resigned December 18th, 1887.
- O. J. DANIELL, Captain 2nd Batt. R. W. Kent Regt. Appointed December 19th, 1887. Resigned 1893.
- L. BROCK-HOLLINSHEAD, Captain R. W. Kent Regt. Appointed April 26th, 1893. Resigned April 25th, 1898.
- E. F. VENABLES, Captain R. W. Kent Regt. Appointed April 26th, 1898. Resigned 1901.
- A. MARTYN, Brevet-Major R. W. Kent Regt. Appointed October 14th, 1901. Resigned October 13th, 1904.
- W. H. ANNESLEY, Captain R. W. Kent Regt. Appointed October 14th, 1904. Resigned August 13th, 1907.
- G. D. LISTER, Captain R. W. Kent Regt. November 26th, 1907, to August 9th, 1908.

ACTING ADJUTANTS TO THE 2ND BATTALION WEST KENT MILITIA OR
4TH BATTALION ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT

During the Train-
ing of

- 1878. T. H. BROCK, Lieutenant 50th Regt.
- 1879. " " "
- 1880. C. W. H. EVANS, Lieutenant 50th Regt.
- 1882. H. W. OZANNE, Lieutenant 2nd Batt. R. W. Kent Regt. (97th).
- 1883. C. C. DOUGLAS, Lieutenant 1st Batt. Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)
 (26th).
- 1884. W. ADYE, Lieutenant 1st Batt. Royal Irish Rifles (83rd Regt.).
- 1885. C. E. STRACEY, Lieutenant 1st Batt. Manchester Regt. (63rd).
- 1886. H. C. SOMERSET, Captain 2nd Batt. East Kent Regt., the Buffs
 (3rd).
- 1887. W. G. B. WESTERN, Captain 2nd Batt. R. W. Kent Regt. (97th).
- 1888. " " " "
- 1889. F. STREET, Lieutenant 2nd Batt. R. W. Kent Regt.
- 1890. " " "
- 1891. " " "
- 1892. L. BROCK-HOLLINSHEAD, Lieutenant 2nd Batt. R. W. Kent Regt.

APPENDIX C13

SUCCESSION OF QUARTERMASTERS

- ROBERT SALMON.** Appointed September 18th, 1758. Lieutenant June 1759. Captain April 11th, 1769. Resigned . Reappointed May 13th, 1778. Retired 1783.
- RICHARD DAVIES.** Appointed December 1st, 1792. Lieutenant December 1st, 1792, Capt.-Lieutenant August 22nd, 1795 (Captain July 31st, 1805). Resigned 1803 (subsequently Paymaster, *q.v.*). Died 1816.
- EDWARD KEMP.** Appointed July 23rd, 1803. Ensign December 20th, 1797, Lieutenant April 7th, 1803. Resigned appointment February 1805. Retired April 24th, 1805.
- ROBERT WILLIAMS.** Appointed February 13th, 1805. Cashiered Jan. 12th, 1808.
- JOHN ELEY.** Appointed March 21st, 1808. Appointed Adjutant July 12th, 1817.
- THOMAS FAUCETT.** Appointed April 29th, 1818. Reverted to rank of Sergeant-Major on the establishment being reduced, June 24th, 1829. Discharged September 6th, 1852.
- HENRY GEORGE PRATT.** Appointed June 4th, 1855. Lieutenant November 10th, 1855; resigned Lieutenancy July 28th, 1856; reappointed Quartermaster July 29th, 1856. Retired on a pension March 31st, 1878, with honorary rank of Captain.
- JOHN HART.** Appointed April 1st, 1878. Temporary Quartermaster in Army April 1st, 1878. Retired March 31st, 1883.
- WILLIAM J. WOODRUFFE,** late Quartermaster Brigade Depot. Appointed April 1st, 1878. Temp. Quartermaster in Army Nov. 2nd, 1855. Hon. Captain July 1st, 1881. Retired Nov 1885, with hon. rank of Major.
- JOHN CLIFFORD,** late 97th Regiment. Appointed April 1st, 1883. Temp. Quartermaster in Army Nov. 2nd, 1855. Hon. Captain. Retired April 5th, 1899.
- R. J. ROCHE,** late 1st Batt. R. W. Kent Regt. Appointed November 24th, 1885. Transferred to 4th Batt. Norfolk Regt. August 7th, 1889. Honorary Lieutenant.
- E. W. BROWN.** Appointed April 5th, 1899. Retired April 23rd, 1902, but served during 1902 training. Honorary Captain.
- J. FOREST,** late King's Shropshire Lt. Inf. Appointed April 23rd, 1902. Retd. on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Oct. 15th, 1902. Hon. Lieut.
- J. COUCH.** Appointed 1902. Honorary Captain.

APPENDIX C14

SUCCESSION OF SURGEONS

THOMAS L. RICHARDS. Appointed March 26th, 1778. Lieutenant June 1st, 1772. Resigned June 1793.

ANDREW HUGGAN. Appointed June 25th, 1793. Ensign June 22nd, 1793, Lieutenant June 4th, 1794. Retired March 1803.

WILLIAM ROBERTS. Appointed May 2nd, 1803. Resigned October 24th, 1805.

J. J. WEST. Promoted from Surgeon's Mate November 10th, 1806. Ensign June 3rd, 1803, Lieutenant February 21st, 1804. Resigned January 1st, 1809.

WILLIAM HAWKER. Appointed June 10th, 1809. Resigned September 24th, 1815.

EDWARD EDWARDS. Appointed November 29th, 1815. Resigned February 24th, 1819.

RICHARD SEXTY. Promoted from Surgeon's Mate November 7th, 1820 (*London Gazette*, February 10th, 1821, p. 368). Ensign November 19th, 1810, Lieutenant August 13th, 1811. Retired on reduction of Staff June 24th, 1829, but did duty during training of 1831.

GEORGE ELGAR. Appointed September 23rd, 1852. Resigned 1854.

RICHARD J. PECKHAM. Appointed September 6th, 1854. Died March 17th, 1875.

The medical charge of the Regiment subsequently fell to the lot of the Officers of the Army Medical Department doing duty at the station where the Battalions (or men belonging thereto) were quartered (*vide* Royal Warrant July 12th, 1876).

SURGEON'S MATES AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS

RICHARD GODWIN, Ensign. Surgeon's Mate August 7th, 1779. Resigned June 30th, 1782.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Ensign. Surgeon's Mate August 26th, 1782. Resigned before 1793.

JOHN MARTIN, Ensign. Surgeon's Mate February 13th, 1793. Resigned June 14th, 1803.

J. O'NEILL. Surgeon's Mate July 24th, 1798. Resigned December 1799.

- J. J. WEST, Ensign. Assistant Surgeon June 3rd, 1803. Promoted to Surgeon November 10th, 1806.
- W. N. LUCAS, Lieutenant. Assistant Surgeon August 28th, 1804. Resigned December 25th, 1804.
- HENRY HODSON, Ensign. Surgeon's Mate February 26th, 1805. Dismissed by sentence of Court-martial July 9th, 1806.
- JOHN LEWIS, Ensign. Surgeon's Mate July 10th, 1806. Resigned September 9th, 1809.
- R. HENRY PARSONS, Ensign. Surgeon's Mate August 22nd, 1807. Cashiered May 17th, 1809.
- JAMES FRENCH, Ensign. Surgeon's Mate June 25th, 1809. To 4th Regiment February 6th, 1810.
- JOHN THOMAS, Ensign. Surgeon's Mate October 27th, 1809. Resigned September 10th, 1811.
- RICHARD SEXTY, Ensign. Surgeon's Mate November 19th, 1810. Promoted to Surgeon November 7th, 1819.
- RICHARD HODGES. Surgeon's Mate November 23rd, 1811. Resigned 1831.
- SAMUEL KIDWELL. Surgeon's Mate 1831. Resigned 1831.
- R. V. SKINNER. Assistant Surgeon May 17th, 1853. Resigned 1855.
- [G. ELGAR, Civilian. Acting Assistant Surgeon 1866.]
- [H. BARHAM, Civilian. Acting Assistant Surgeon 1867.]

APPENDIX D

NAMES OF OFFICERS PRESENT AT PRELIMINARY DRILLS OR TRAININGS SINCE 1852

The names of those present at trainings previous to 1852, and also during
Embodiment, are given in the text.

Those officers whose names are in *Italics* were on leave.

Honorary Rank is also shown in Italics.

1852			
Colonel	<i>Sir J. K. Shaw</i>	Adjutant	R. B. Codd, Captain
Lieut.-Col.	T. G. Monypenny	Qr. master	R. B. Codd (acting)
Majors	Sir T. M. Wilson	Surgeon	G. Elgar
	J. F. Cator	Paymaster	Codd (acting)
Captains	<i>J. Whatman</i>		
	W. P. Croughton		
	M. H. Jenner		
	R. T. G. G. Monypenny		
	J. Robinson		
Lieuts.	G. R. Stephenson		
	T. M. M. Weller		
	E. Hinde		
	<i>H. Johnson</i>		
	F. A. Hodgson		
	H. S. Shrapnel		
	George French		
	H. Finch		
Ensigns	<i>W. Allen</i>		
	J. Macgregor		
	F. Thompson		
		1853	
		Colonel	Sir T. M. Wilson
		Lieut.-Col.	T. G. Monypenny
		Major	G. R. Stephenson
		Captains	J. Whatman
			W. P. Croughton
			<i>G. Perkins</i>
			R. T. G. G. Monypenny
			J. Robinson
			T. M. M. Weller
			E. Montresor
		Lieuts.	H. S. Shrapnel
			<i>J. Stewart</i>
			G. French

Lieuts. (*cont.*) H. Finch
J. Macgregor
 R. C. Stileman
 Ensigns *W. Allen*
 F. Thompson
 H. S. Hodges
 R. G. Grey
 G. S. Weld
 Adjutant Codd
 Qr. master Codd (acting)
 Surgeon G. Elgar
 Asst. Surgeon R. V. Skinner
 Paymaster Codd (acting)

1854

Colonel Sir T. M. Wilson
 Lieut.-Col. Viscount Torrington
 Major G. R. Stephenson
 Captains *J. Whatman*
W. P. Croughton
 R. T. G. G. Monypenny
 J. Robinson
 Weller
 F. M. Godden
 G. French
 R. S. Sorrell
 Lieuts. *H. S. Shrapnel*
J. MacGregor
 Stileman
 R. G. Grey
 Weld
 A. H. Ross
 J. S. Keeling
 Ensigns *Allen*
 Thompson

Ensigns (*cont.*) Hodges
 H. F. Sprye
 J. S. Ramsay
 E. B. Wimberley
 Adjutant Codd
 Qr. master Codd (acting)
 Surgeon Elgar
 Asst. Surg. Skinner
 Paymaster Codd (acting)

1858

Colonel Sir T. M. Wilson
 Lieut.-Col. *Viscount Torrington*
 Major Stephenson
 Captains R. T. G. G. Monypenny
 Robinson
 Weller
Sorrell
 Stileman
 Bond
 Weld
 Jervis
 Ross
 Lieuts. *Keeling*
 Monypenny
 Popplewell
 Penfold
 Farrell
Beales
 Treherne
 Ensigns J. S. Ramsay
 G. O. Ramsay
Harris
 Tookie
 Gwillim

Adjutant Lynch, Capt.
 Qr.master Pratt
 Surgeon Peckham
 Asst. Surg. Skinner
 Paymaster Lynch (acting)

1859

Colonel Sir T. M. Wilson
 Lieut.-Col. *Viscount Torrington*
 Major Stephenson
 Captains Monypenny
 Robinson
 Weller
 Sorrell
 Stileman
 Bond
 Weld
 Jervis
 Ross
 Monypenny
 Lieuts. Popplewell
 Penfold
 Farrell
 Treherne
 Webb
 Barnard
 Ensigns J. S. Ramsay
 G. O. Ramsay
 Tookie
 Gwillim
 Robinson
 Vinter
 Adjutant Lynch, Capt.
 Qr.master Pratt
 Surgeon Peckham
 Paymaster Lynch (acting)

1860

Colonel Sir T. M. Wilson
 Lieut.-Col. *Viscount Torrington*
 Major Stephenson
 Captains R. T. Monypenny
 Robinson
 Weller
 Stileman
 G. V. Bond
 Weld
 Jervis
 A. H. Ross
 R. T. G. G. Monypenny
 Lieuts. Popplewell
 Penfold
 Farrell
 Treherne
 Barnard
 Webb
 Ensigns J. S. Ramsay
 G. O. Ramsay
 Robinson
 Vinter
 Adjutant Roberts
 Qr.master Pratt
 Surgeon Peckham

1861

Colonel Sir T. M. Wilson
 Major Stephenson
 Captains Monypenny
 Robinson
 Weller
 Stileman
 A. H. Ross
 W. Monypenny
 Popplewell

Lieuts.	Penfold
	Farrell
	Treherne
	Barnard
	<i>J. S. Ramsay</i>
	<i>G. O. Ramsay</i>
	Vinter
	Robinson
	Whittaker
	West
	Starr
Adjutant	Roberts
Qr.master	Pratt
Surgeon	Peckham

1862

PRELIM. DRILL	TRAINING
Colonel	Sir T. M. Wilson
Majors	Stephenson
	R. T. Monypenny
Cpts. Popplewell	Robinson
	Weller
	Stileman
	Ross
	W. Monypenny
	Popplewell
	Penfold
	Farrell
	Treherne
Lieuts. Starr	<i>J. S. Ramsay</i>
	<i>G. O. Ramsay</i>
	Vinter
	Robinson
	Whittaker
	West
	Starr

PRELIM. DRILL	TRAINING
Adjt. Roberts	Roberts
Qr.mr. Pratt	Pratt
Surg. Peckham	Peckham

1863

Colonel	Sir T. M. Wilson
Majors	R. T. Monypenny
	J. Robinson
Cpts. Popplewell	Weller
	Stileman
	Ross
	W. Monypenny
	Popplewell
	Penfold
	Farrell
	Treherne
Lieuts. Starr	<i>Barnard</i>
	<i>J. S. Ramsay</i>
	<i>G. O. Ramsay</i>
	Whittaker
	West
	Starr
	Tilden
Adjt. Roberts	Roberts
Qr.mr. Pratt	Pratt
Surg. Peckham	Peckham

1864

Colonel	Sir T. M. Wilson
Majors	R. T. Monypenny
	Weller
Cpts. Popplewell	Stileman
	Ross
	<i>W. Monypenny</i>

PRELIM. DRILL		TRAINING	
Cpts. (<i>cont.</i>)	Popplewell Penfold Farrell Treherne		
Lieuts. Starr	G. O. Ramsay Whittaker Starr Tilden		
Adjt.	Roberts		
Qr.mr.	Pratt		
Surg.	Peckham		
1865			
Colonel	Sir T. M. Wilson		
Majors	R. T. Monypenny Weller		
Cpts.	Stileman Ross <i>W. Monypenny</i> Popplewell Penfold <i>Farrell</i> <i>Treherne</i> Whittaker Drummond		
Lieuts.	G. O. Ramsay Starr Thwaites <i>C. Larking</i> <i>Eardensohn</i> <i>E. Larking</i> Roberts		
Adjt.	Pratt		
Qr.mr.	Peckham		
Surg.	G. Elgar (civ.)		
1867			
Colonel	Sir T. M. Wilson		
Majors	Monypenny Weller		
Cpts.	Stileman Ross Popplewell Penfold Farrell Treherne		

PRELIM. DRILL	TRAINING	PRELIM. DRILL	TRAINING
Cpts. (<i>cont.</i>)	Barnard Whittaker Drummond <i>G. O. Ramsay</i> <i>Starr</i> <i>Thwaites</i> C. Larking Roberts Pratt Peckham Barham (civ.)	Colonel Majors Cpts. Lieuts. Adj. Qr.mr. Surg. Surg.	1869 <i>Sir T. M. Wilson</i> Monypenny Weller Stileman Ross Treherne <i>Whittaker</i> Drummond C. Larking Dadson Foley <i>G. O. Ramsay</i> <i>Thwaites</i> <i>Howe</i> E. Larking Hare Roberts Pratt Peckham
	1868		
Colonel Majors Cpts.	Sir T. M. Wilson Monypenny Weller Stileman Ross <i>Popplewell</i> Penfold Treherne <i>Barnard</i> Whittaker Drummond C. Larking G. O. Ramsay <i>Thwaites</i> Howe E. Larking <i>Hare</i> Roberts Pratt Peckham Barham (civil)		
Lieuts.			
Adj. Qr.mr. Surg. Asst. Surg.			
			1870
		<i>Hon. Col.</i> Lt.-Col. Majors Cpts.	<i>Viscount</i> <i>Torrington</i> Monypenny Weller Stileman Ross Treherne C. Larking Dadson E. Larking <i>Hare</i> Lewis

PRELIM. DRILL		TRAINING
Lieuts.		G. O. Ramsay
		Tanner
		Blake
Adj. Roberts		Roberts
Qr.mr. Pratt		Pratt
Surg. Peckham		Peckham

1871

<i>Hon. Col.</i>		<i>Viscount</i>
		<i>Torrington</i>
Lt.-Col.		Monypenny
Majors		Weller
		Stileman
Cpts.		Ross
		Treherne
		C. Larking
		Dadson
		E. Larking
		Hare
		Lewis
		Tanner
Lieuts. Beattie		<i>Ramsay</i>
		Blake
		Beattie
		Lambarde
		Brookfield
		Spry
		Hill
		Evans
		Robertson
Adj. Roberts		Roberts
Qr.mr. Pratt		Pratt
Surg. Peckham		Peckham

PRELIM. DRILL TRAINING

1872

<i>Hon. Col.</i>		<i>Viscount</i>
		<i>Torrington</i>
Lt.-Col.		Monypenny
Majors		Weller
		Ross
Cpts.		Treherne
		C. Larking
		Dadson
		E. E. Larking
		<i>Hare</i>
		<i>Lewis</i>
		Tanner
		Blake
		Beattie
		Spry
Lieuts.		Lambarde
	Brookfield	Brookfield
		Hill
		Evans
	Robertson	Robertson
		Gillam
		Hooper
		Cardwell
		Conant
		Riddell
		Curteis
		Lushington
Adj. Cragg		Cragg
Qr.mr. Pratt		Pratt
Surg. Peckham		Peckham
Asst. Surg.		Newland

PRELIM. DRILL		TRAINING	
1873			
<i>Hon. Col.</i>	<i>Viscount</i>		
	<i>Torrington</i>		
Lt.-Col.	Monypenny, <i>Col.</i>		
Majors	Weller		
	Ross		
Cpts.	Treherne		
	<i>C. Larking</i>		
	<i>E. Larking</i>		
	Tanner		
	Blake		
	Spry		
	Lambarde		
	Robertson		
	Hooper		
	Conant		
Lieuts. Brookfield	Brookfield		
	Hill		
	Evans		
	<i>Gillam</i>		
	Riddell		
	<i>Curteis</i>		
	Lushington		
	Luck		
Adj.	Cragg		
Qr.mr.	Pratt		
Surg.	Peckham		
Asst. Surg.	Barham		
1874			
<i>Hon. Col.</i>	<i>Viscount</i>		
	<i>Torrington</i>		
Lt.-Col.	Monypenny, <i>Col.</i>		
Majors	Ross		
	Treherne		
Cpts.	<i>C. Larking</i>		
	<i>E. Larking</i>		
1875			
	<i>Viscount</i>		
<i>Hon. Col.</i>	<i>Torrington</i>		
Lt.-Col.	Monypenny, <i>Col.</i>		
Majors	Treherne		
	<i>C. Larking</i>		
	<i>E. Larking</i>		
Cpts. Moore	Tanner		
	Blake		
	Spry		
	<i>Robertson</i>		
	Conant		
	Moore		
	Luck		
	Cameron		
Lieuts. Riddell	Riddell		
PRELIM. DRILL		TRAINING	
Cpts. (<i>cont.</i>)		Tanner	
		Blake	
		Spry	
		Lambarde	
		Robertson	
		Conant	
Lieuts. Riddell		Hill	
		Evans	
		Riddell	
		Luck	
Sub-Lts. Stewart		Stewart	
		Hosmer	
Adj. Cragg		Cragg	
Qr.mr.		Pratt	
Surg. Peckham		Peckham	
Asst. Surg.		Barham	
		<i>Attached</i>	
I. of M.		Day, Capt. 99th	
		Regt.	

PRELIM. DRILL	TRAINING
Lts. (<i>cont.</i>) Smith	Smith White
Sub-Lts. Lord	Stewart Douglas Hosmer
	Streatfeild Streatfeild
	Friend Friend
	Parland Heddy
	Ld. Douglas Parland Cropper
Adj. Cragg	Cragg
Qr.mr. Pratt	Pratt
Surg. Peckham	(<i>died March 17th</i>)
A.Surg. Barham	Barham

1876

Hon. Col.	Viscount <i>Torrington</i>
Lt.-Col.	Monypenny, Col.
Majors	Treherne C. Larking
Cpts. Moore	E. Larking Blake Robertson Conant Moore Luck Cameron
Lieuts.	Smith Hosmer
S.-L. Streatfeild	Streatfeild
	Parland Parland
	Cropper Cropper
	Christy Christy
	Ld. G. Nevill Ld. G. Nevill
	Frewin Frewin

PRELIM. DRILL	TRAINING
S.-L. Williams	Williams
	Bailey Bailey
	Hon. Hardinge
Adj. Cragg	Cragg
Qr.mr. Pratt	Pratt

1877

Batts. 1 and 2 (see text)

Hon. Col.	Viscount <i>Torrington</i>
Lt.-Col. Comdt.	1 Treherne
Lt.-Col.	2 C. Larking
Majors	1 E. Larking 2 Blake
Cpts.	2 <i>Spry</i> 1 Robertson
	Conant 1 Conant 1 Luck 2 Cameron
	Smith 2 Smith 2 Hume 2 Byrne 1 Dallin 1 Vaughton 2 Bonhote
Lieuts. Heddy	2 <i>Heddy</i> 1 Cropper 2 Frewen
	Bailey 1 Bailey 2 Yardley 2 Crosse 1 Winn
	Meade-Waldo 1 Meade-Waldo 2 Leicester
	O'Brien 2 O'Brien

PRELIM. DRILL		TRAINING
Sub.-Lt.		1 Lord George Nevill
2nd Lts.		1 Townshend 2 White 2 West 2 Peel
Adj.	Barker	Barker
Qr.mr.	Pratt	Pratt

1878

<i>Hon. Col.</i>	<i>Viscount Torrington</i>
Lt.-Col. Comdt.	1 Treherne
Lieut.-Col.	2 C. Larking
Majors	1 E. Larking 2 Blake
Capt. Conant	1 Robertson
Bonhote	1 Conant 1 Luck 2 Cameron 2 Smith 1 Hume 2 Byrne 1 Dallin 1 Vaughton 2 Bonhote 1 Pemberton 1 Cropper
Lieuts. Frewin	2 Frewin
Bailey	1 Bailey
Yardley	2 Yardley 1 Winn 1 Waldo 1 Townsend 2 White

PRELIM. DRILL		TRAINING
2nd Lts. Townsend		2 West 2 Leycester
Leycester		1 Lord G. Nevill
Walsh		2 Peel 1 Walsh
Lucas		Churchill
Adj.	Churchill	Churchill
„(acting) Brock		2 Brock
Qr.mr.	1 Hart	1 Hart
2 Wood- ruffe		2 Woodruffe

1879

<i>Hon. Col.</i>	<i>Viscount Torrington</i>
Lt.-Col. Comdt.	1 Treherne
Lt.-Col.	2 C. Larking
Majors	1 E. Larking 2 Blake
Capt. Robertson	1 Robertson
Byrne	1 Conant 1 Luck 2 Cameron 2 Smith 1 Hume 2 Byrne 1 Dallin 1 Vaughton, <i>Maj.</i> 2 Bonhote 1 Pemberton 1 Bailey
Lieuts. Yardley	2 Yardley 2 Leycester 1 Townsend 1 Waldo
2nd Lts.	2 Lushington 1 Walsh 2 Ross

PRELIM. DRILL	TRAINING
2nd Lts. (<i>cont.</i>)	1 Thomas
Walsh	2 Barton
Barton	1 Little
Little	1 McCalmont
A. F. H. Cox	2 Cox
	1 Ld. Wm. Nevill
Adj. Churchill	Churchill
„ (<i>acting</i>)	2 Brock
Qr.mr. 1 Hart	1 Hart
2 Wood-	2 Woodruffe
ruffe	

1880

<i>Hon. Col.</i>	<i>Viscount Torrington</i>
Lt.-Col. Comdt.	1 Treherne
Lt.-Col.	2 C. Larking
Majors	1 E. Larking
	2 Blake
Cpts.	1 Conant
	1 Luck
	2 Cameron
	2 Smith
	1 Hume
	2 Byrne
Dallin	1 Dallin
	1 <i>Vaughton, Major</i>
	2 Bonhote
	1 Pemberton
	2 Cropper
	1 Swiney
	1 Bailey
Lieuts.	2 Yardley
	1 Meade-Waldo

PRELIM. DRILL	TRAINING
Lieuts. (<i>cont.</i>)	2 Leycester
	1 Walsh
2nd Lts.	2 Lushington
Ross	2 Ross
	1 Thomas
	2 Barton
Little	1 Little
	1 McCalmont
	2 A. F. Cox
	1 Ld. Wm. Nevill
	2 A. P. Cox
Coombs	1 Coombs
Wilkie	2 Wilkie
Adj. Churchill	Churchill, Capt.
	50th Regt.
„ (<i>acting</i>)	2 Evans, Lieut.
	50th Regt.
Qr.mr. 1 Hart	1 Hart
2 Wood-	2 Woodruffe
ruffe	

1881

<i>Hon. Colonel</i>	<i>Viscount Torrington</i>
Lt.-Col. Com.	3 M. D. Treherne
Lieut.-Col.	4 C. Larking
Majors	3 E. E. Larking
	4 T. D. Blake
Captains	3 E. T. Luck
	4 J. D. Cameron
	4 A. H. A. Smith
	4 C. W. Hume
	3 E. H. Vaughton,
	<i>Major</i>

Capt. (cont.) 4 J. Bonhote
 3 R. L. Pemberton
 3 H. S. Swiney
 3 E. W. G. Bailey
 4 H. E. Yardley
 4 J. W. Leycester
 3 W. T. Townshend
 Lieuts. 3 E. C. Walsh
 4 C. C. Ross
 4 A. F. H. Cox
 3 Ld. Wm. Nevill
 4 A. P. Cox
 3 R. W. Coombs
 4 E. O. H. Wilkie
 3 E. W. Jaffray
 4 E. N. Curteis
 3 P. H. Rogers
 4 C. J. Helbert-Helbert
 3 P. A. Butler
 3 O. Harris
 4 R. G. E. Locke
 3 J. P. Dalison
 Adjutant C. M. Churchill, Capt.
 1 R. W. Kent Regt.
 Qr.masters 3 J. Hart
 4 W. J. Woodruffe, *Capt.*

1882

Hon. Colonel Viscount Torrington
 Lt.-Col. Com. 3 M. D. Treherne
 Lieut.-Col. 4 C. Larking
 Majors 3 E. E. Larking
 4 T. D. Blake

Captains 3 E. T. Luck
 4 J. D. Cameron
 4 A. H. A. Smith
 4 C. W. Hume
 4 J. Bonhote
 3 R. L. Pemberton
 3 H. S. Swiney
 3 E. W. G. Bailey
 4 H. E. Yardley
 4 J. W. Leycester
 3 E. C. Walsh
 Lieuts. 4 C. C. Ross
 4 A. F. H. Cox
 4 A. P. Cox
 3 R. W. Coombs
 3 E. W. Jaffray
 4 E. N. Curteis
 3 P. H. Rogers
 4 C. J. Helbert-Helbert
 3 P. A. Butler
 3 O. Harris
 4 R. G. E. Locke
 3 J. P. Dalison
 3 W. A. W. Lawson
 4 C. J. Oakeley
 4 M. A. Humphrys
 4 R. W. P. Nevill
 Adjutant C. M. Churchill, Major
 „ (acting) 4 H. W. Ozanne, Lt. 1
 Batt.
 Qr. masters 3 J. Hart
 4 W. J. Woodruffe, *Capt.*

1883

Hon.-Colonel Viscount Torrington
 Lt.-Col. Com. 3 M. D. Treherne

Lieut.-Col.	4 <i>C. Larking</i>
Majors	3 <i>E. E. Larking</i> 4 <i>T. D. Blake</i>
Captains	3 <i>E. T. Luck</i> 4 <i>J. D. Cameron</i> 4 <i>C. W. Hume</i> 4 <i>J. Bonhote</i> 3 <i>R. L. Pemberton</i> 3 <i>E. W. G. Bailey</i> 4 <i>H. E. Yardley</i> 4 <i>J. W. Leycester</i> 3 <i>E. C. Walsh</i> 3 <i>W. V. Hopegood</i> 3 <i>E. J. Wingfield-Stratford</i>
Lieuts.	4 <i>C. C. Ross</i> 4 <i>A. F. H. Cox</i> 4 <i>A. P. Cox</i> 3 <i>R. W. Coombs</i> 3 <i>P. H. Rogers</i> 4 <i>C. J. Helbert-Helbert</i> 3 <i>P. A. Butler</i> 3 <i>O. Harris</i> 4 <i>R. G. E. Locke</i> 3 <i>J. P. Dalison</i> 3 <i>W. A. W. Lawson</i> 4 <i>C. J. Oakeley</i> 4 <i>M. A. Humphrys</i> 4 <i>R. W. P. Nevill</i> 3 <i>F. M. Wingfield-Stratford</i> 3 <i>R. C. Style</i> 4 <i>W. N. Peareth</i>
Adjutant	3 <i>M. Wynyard, Capt.</i>
„ (acting)	4 <i>C. C. Douglas, Lt. 1 Sc. Rif.</i>
Qr.masters	4 <i>W. J. Woodruffe</i> 3 <i>J. Clifford, Capt.</i>
Ins. of Musketry	<i>E. C. Walsh, Capt.</i>

	1884
	<i>Hon. Colonel (Vacant)</i>
Lt.-Col. Com.	3 <i>M. D. Treherne, Col.</i>
Lieut.-Col.	4 <i>C. Larking</i>
Majors	3 <i>E. E. Larking</i> 4 <i>T. D. Blake</i>
Captains	3 <i>E. T. Luck, Major</i> 4 <i>C. W. Hume</i> 4 <i>J. Bonhote</i> 3 <i>R. L. Pemberton</i> 3 <i>E. W. G. Bailey</i> 4 <i>J. W. Leycester</i> 3 <i>E. C. Walsh</i> 3 <i>W. V. Hopegood</i> 3 <i>E. J. Wingfield-Stratford</i> 4 <i>J. H. Platt</i>
Lieuts.	4 <i>A. F. H. Cox</i> 3 <i>R. W. Coombs</i> 4 <i>C. J. Helbert-Helbert</i> 4 <i>R. G. E. Locke</i> 4 <i>C. J. Oakeley</i> 4 <i>M. A. Humphrys</i> 4 <i>R. W. P. Nevill</i> 3 <i>R. C. Style</i> 4 <i>W. N. Peareth</i> 3 <i>H. C. Vesey</i> 3 <i>E. E. W. Lawson</i> 4 <i>J. G. H. Whylock</i>
Adjutant	3 <i>M. Wynyard, Capt.</i>
„ (acting)	4 <i>W. Adye, Lt. 1 R. I. R.</i>
Qr.masters	4 <i>W. J. Woodruffe, Capt.</i> 3 <i>J. Clifford, Capt.</i>
Ins. of Musketry	<i>C. F. H. Medhurst, Lt. 2 E. Lanc. Regt.</i>
	<i>Attached</i>
Captains	<i>J. W. Keyworth, 4 D. R.</i> <i>W. Bradish, 4 Derby. R.</i>

1885

Hon.-Colonel H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught

Lt.-Col. Com. 3 M. D. Treherne, *Col.*

Lieut.-Col. 4 C. Larking

Majors 3 E. E. Larking

4 T. D. Blake

Captains 3 E. T. Luck, *Major*

4 C. W. Hume

4 J. Bonhote

3 R. L. Pemberton

3 E. W. G. Bailey

3 E. C. Walsh

3 W. V. Hopegood

3 E. J. Wingfield-Stratford

4 J. H. Platt

4 A. F. H. Cox

4 R. W. Coombs

4 R. G. E. Locke

4 C. J. Oakeley

Lieuts. 4 C. J. Helbert-Helbert

4 R. W. P. Nevill

3 H. C. Vesey

4 J. G. H. Whylock

3 H. G. Benn

3 F. Walter

3 C. E. Green

3 W. E. Parkinson

4 D. D. Davidson

3 C. O. O. Tanner

4 A. P. Davison

3 N. T. Nickalls

4 A. E. Dicks

3 J. H. B. Hotham

4 J. E. Thomson

3 F. M. Wingfield-Stratford

Adjutant 3 Wynyard, Major

„ (acting) 4 Stracey, Lieut. 1 Man. Regt.

Qr.masters 4 W. J. Woodruffe, Capt.

3 Clifford, Capt.

I. of Musketry 3 M. Westropp, Lt., attached

4 C. F. H. Medhurst, Capt. East Lanc. Regt.

1886

Hon.-Colonel H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught

Lt.-Col. Com. 3 M. D. Treherne, *Col.*

Lieut.-Col. 4 C. Larking

Majors 3 E. E. Larking

4 T. D. Blake

Captains 3 E. T. Luck, *Major*

4 C. W. Hume

4 J. Bonhote

3 R. L. Pemberton

3 E. W. G. Bailey

3 E. C. Walsh

3 W. V. Hopegood

3 E. J. Wingfield-Stratford

4 J. H. Platt

4 R. W. Coombs

4 R. G. E. Locke

4 C. J. Oakeley

Lieuts.	3 H. G. Benn
	3 F. Walter
	3 C. E. Green
	3 W. E. Parkinson
	4 D. D. Davison
	3 C. O. O. Tanner
	4 A. P. Davidson
	3 N. T. Nickalls
	4 A. E. Dicks
	3 J. H. B. Hotham
	4 <i>J. E. Thomson</i>
	3 F. M. Wingfield-Stratford
	4 W. E. G. Connolly
	4 J. C. Wilmot
	4 P. Umfreville
	3 E. H. Ward
	3 J. S. Dallas
Adjutant	3 M. Wynyard, Major
„ (acting)	4 H. C. Somerset, Capt. 2nd E. K. Regt.
Qr.masters	3 J. Clifford, <i>Capt.</i> 4 R. J. Roche, <i>Lieut.</i>
I. of Musketry	3 H. L. Barker, <i>Lieut.</i> 4 N. Herbert, <i>Capt.</i>

Attached

3 H. Howorth, *Major*,
3 Devon Regt.

	1887
	<i>Hon. Colonel H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught</i>
	Lt.-Col. Com. 3 M. D. Treherne, <i>Col.</i>
Lieut.-Col.	4 E. Larking, <i>Col.</i>
Majors	3 Luck, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> 4 Hume, <i>Lt.-Col.</i>
Captains	4 Bonhote 3 Bailey 3 Walsh 3 Hopegood 4 Platt 4 Coombs 4 Locke 4 Oakeley
Lieuts.	3 Walter 3 Parkinson 4 Davidson 4 Davison 4 Dicks 4 Thomson 3 Wingfield-Stratford 4 Wilmot 4 Umfreville 3 Ward 4 Dallas 3 Somerset-Leeke 4 Yardley 3 Hohler
2nd Lieuts.	3 Cook 4 Le Fleming 3 Alexander 3 Kemball
Adjutant	3 Wynyard, <i>Major</i>
„ (acting)	4 Western, <i>Cpt.</i> 2 R.W.K.
Qr.masters	3 Clifford, <i>Capt.</i> 4 Roche, <i>Lieut.</i>
I. of Musketry	3 Dalison, <i>Lt.</i> 1 R.W. K. 4 Schakerly, <i>Lt.</i> K. R.R.

1888	
<i>Hon.-Colonel H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught</i>	
Lt.-Col. Com.	3 Treherne, <i>Col.</i>
Lieut.-Col.	4 E. Larking, <i>Col.</i>
Majors	3 Luck, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> 4 Hume, <i>Lt.-Col.</i>
Captains	4 Bonhote 3 Bailey 3 Walsh 3 Hopegood 4 Platt 4 Coombs 4 Locke 4 Oakeley 3 Hohler
Lieuts.	3 Walter 4 Davidson 4 Dicks 4 Wilmot 3 Somerset-Leeke 4 Yardley
2nd Lieuts.	3 Cook 4 Le Fleming 3 Alexander 3 Kemball 3 Parmiter 3 Pedley 4 Turner 3 Edwards 4 Fane 3 Larking 4 Rees-Webbe
Adjutant	3 Daniell, <i>Capt.</i>
„ (acting)	4 Western, <i>Capt.</i> 2 R. W. K.
Qr.masters	3 Clifford, <i>Capt.</i> 4 Roche, <i>Lieut.</i>

1889	
<i>Hon.-Colonel H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught</i>	
Lt.-Col. Com.	3 E. Larking, <i>Col.</i>
Lieut.-Col.	4 Luck
Majors	3 Hume, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> 4 Bonhote
Captains	3 Bailey 3 Walsh 3 Hopegood 4 Platt 4 Coombs 3 Hohler 4 Bradish, <i>Major</i> 3 Somerset-Leeke
Lieuts.	3 Walter 4 Davidson 4 Wilmot
2nd Lieuts.	3 Cook 4 Le Fleming 3 Kemball 3 Parmiter 3 Pedley 4 Turner 3 Edwards 4 Fane 3 Larking 4 Rees-Webb 4 Simmons 4 Cleeve 3 Beeching 4 Penny 3 Sergeant
Adjutant	Daniell, <i>Capt.</i>
Qr.masters	3 Clifford, <i>Capt.</i> 4 Roche, <i>Lieut.</i>

1890

Hon. Colonel H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught

Lt.-Col. Com. 3 E. Larking, Col.
 Lieut.-Col. 4 Luck, Col.
 Majors 3 Hume, Lt.-Col.
 4 Bonhote
 Captains 3 Bailey
 3 Walsh
 3 Hopegood
 4 Platt
 4 Coombs
 3 Hohler
 4 Bradish, Major
 2nd Lieuts. 3 Cook
 3 Kemball
 3 Parmiter
 3 Pedley
 3 Edwards
 4 Fane
 3 Larking
 4 Rees-Webbe
 4 Simmons
 4 Cleeve
 3 Beeching
 4 Penny
 3 Sergeant
 4 Hodgson
 4 Pitt
 4 Annesley
 3 Plunkett
 Adjutant Daniell, Capt.
 „ (acting) 4 Street, Lt. 2 R. W. K.
 Qr.master 3 Clifford, Capt.
 I. of Musketry 3 Darbishire, 3 R. L. R.
 4 Hotham, Lt. 2 R. W. K.
Attached
 Captains Reid, 4 D. L. I.
 Collier, 3 E. K. R.

1891

Hon. Colonel H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught

Lt.-Col. Com. 3 E. Larking, Col.
 Lieut.-Col. 4 Luck, Col.
 Majors 3 Hume, Lt.-Col.
 4 Bonhote
 Captains 3 Bailey, Major
 3 Walsh
 3 Hopegood
 4 Platt
 4 Coombs
 4 Bradish, Major
 Lieuts. 3 Edwards
 4 Fane
 3 Larking
 4 Rees-Webbe
 2nd Lieuts. 4 Cleeve
 3 Beeching
 3 Sergeant
 4 Pitt
 4 Annesley
 3 Plunkett
 4 Wilson
 3 Gascoyne
 3 McNalty
 4 Gage
 4 Adams
 4 Gardiner
 4 Williams
 Adjutant Daniell, Capt.
 „ (acting) Street, Lt. 2 R. W. K.
 Qr.master Clifford, Capt.
 Ins. of Musketry Darbishire, Capt. 3 R.
 Lanc. Reg.
Attached
 Captains Fleming, 3 Lanc. Fus.
 Reid, 4 Dur. Lt. Inf.
 2 R

1892	
<i>Hon. Colonel H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught</i>	
Lt.-Col. Com.	3 Luck, Col.
Lt.-Colonel	4 Hume, Col.
Majors	4 Bonhote
	3 Bailey
Captains	3 Walsh
	3 Hopegood
	4 Platt
	4 Coombs
	3 Hohler
	4 Bradish, Major
	4 Kennedy
	3 Fleming
	3 James-Gordon
Lieuts.	3 Edwards
	3 Beeching
	4 Penny
	3 Sergeant
	4 Pitt
	4 Annesley
	4 Gage
2nd Lieuts.	4 Wilson
	3 Gascoyne
	3 McNalty
	3 Adams
	3 Gardiner
	4 Williams
	4 Fenning
	3 Edwards
	4 Whitehead
	3 Umfreville
Adjutant	Daniell, Capt. R. W. K. R.
„ (acting)	4 Brock-Hollinshead, 1
	R. W. K. R.
Qr. master	Clifford, Capt.
I. of M.	Annesley, Capt. 1 R. W. K. R.

1893	
<i>Hon. Colonel H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught</i>	
Lt.-Col. Com.	3 Luck, Col.
Lieut.-Col.	4 Hume, Col.
Majors	4 Bonhote
	3 Bailey
Captains	3 Walsh
	3 Hopegood
	4 Platt
	4 Coombs
	3 Hohler
	4 Bradish
	4 Kennedy
	3 Fleming
	3 James-Gordon
Lieuts.	3 Edwards
	3 Beeching
	4 Penny
	3 Sergeant
	4 Pitt
	4 Annesley
	4 Gage
2nd Lieuts.	4 Wilson
	3 Gascoyne
	3 McNalty
	3 Adams
	3 Gardiner
	4 Williams
	4 Fenning
	3 A. C. Edwards
	4 Whitehead
	3 Umfreville
	Heathcote
Adjutant	Brock-Hollinshead
Qr. master	Clifford, Capt.
I. of Musketry	3 Darbishire, Capt.
	4 Butler, Lieut.

1894		1895	
<i>Hon. Colonel</i>	<i>H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught</i>	<i>Hon. Colonel</i>	<i>H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught</i>
Lieut.-Col.	Luck, <i>Col.</i>	Lieut.-Col.	<i>Luck, Col.</i>
Majors	Bonhote	Majors	Bonhote, <i>Lt.-Col.</i>
	Bailey		Bailey
Captains	Platt	Captains	Coombs, <i>Major</i>
	Coombs, <i>Major</i>		Hohler
	Hohler		Bradish, <i>Major</i>
	Bradish, <i>Major</i>		Kennedy
	Kennedy		Fleming
	Fleming		Beeching
	James-Gordon		Annesley
	Beeching	Lieuts.	Gage
Lieuts.	Gage		Wilson
	Wilson		Williams
2nd Lieuts.	Williams		Edwards
	Edwards		Whitehead
	Whitehead		Umfreville
	Umfreville		Edwards-Heathcote
	Edwards-Heathcote	2nd Lieuts.	Swainson
	Swainson		Harford
	Harford		Reeves
	Reeves		Nisbet
	Nisbet		Annesley
	Annesley		Molony
Adjutant	Brock-Hollinshead		Fenning
Qr.master	Clifford, <i>Capt.</i>		Cameron
			Gardiner
			Martin
			Willett
		Adjutant	Brock - Hollinshead,
			Major
		Qr.master	Clifford, <i>Capt.</i>

(The two Battalions were amalgamated, forming one Battalion of twelve Companies, April 1st, 1894.)

1896		1897	
<i>Hon. Colonel</i>	<i>H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught</i>	<i>Hon. Colonel</i>	<i>H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught</i>
Lieut.-Col.	Bonhote, Col.	Lieut.-Col.	Bonhote, Col.
Majors	Bailey, Lt.-Col.	Majors	Bailey, Lt.-Col.
	Bradish		<i>Bradish, Lt.-Col.</i>
Captains	Hohler	Captains	Kennedy
	Kennedy		Fleming
	Fleming		<i>Beeching</i>
	<i>Beeching</i>		A. J. P. Annesley
	A. J. P. Annesley		Burbury
	Burbury		Wilson
	Wilson		Griffith-Boscawen
Lieuts.	<i>Gage</i>		Legg
	A. C. Edwards		A. C. Edwards
	<i>Whitehead</i>	Lieuts.	<i>Gage</i>
	Swainson		<i>Whitehead</i>
	Harford		Reeves
	Reeves		Nisbet
	Nisbet		J. H. S. Annesley
	J. H. S. Annesley		Fenning
	Molony		Cameron
	Fenning		R. W. Grant
	Cameron		Treanor
	Gardiner		Grewing
	Martin		T. W. Fiennes
	Willett		Barrow
2nd Lieuts.	R. W. Grant	2nd Lieuts.	E. L. T. Grant
	Treanor		Wakefield
	Grewing		Snow
	T. W. Fiennes	Adjutant	Brock - Hollinshead,
	Barrow		Major
Adjutant	Brock - Hollinshead,	Qr.master	Clifford, Capt.
	Major		<i>Attached</i>
Qr.master	Clifford, Capt.	Major	Bosworth, 3 Man. Regt.
		Captain	Tufnell, 3 E. Kent Regt.

1898		1899	
<i>Hon. Colonel</i>	<i>H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught</i>	<i>Hon. Colonel</i>	<i>H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught</i>
<i>Lieut.-Col.</i>	<i>Bonhote, Col.</i>	<i>Lieut.-Col.</i>	<i>Bonhote, Col.</i>
<i>Majors</i>	<i>Bailey, Lt.-Col.</i> <i>Brndish, Lt.-Col.</i>	<i>Majors</i>	<i>Bailey, Lt.-Col.</i> <i>Farquharson</i>
<i>Captains</i>	<i>Kennedy</i> <i>Fleming</i> <i>Beeching</i> <i>Annesley</i> <i>Burbury</i> <i>Wilson</i> <i>Griffith-Boscawen</i> <i>Legg</i> <i>A. C. Edwards</i> <i>Gage</i> <i>Neve</i>	<i>Captains</i>	<i>Kennedy</i> <i>Fleming</i> <i>Beeching</i> <i>Annesley</i> <i>Burbury</i> <i>Wilson</i> <i>Griffith-Boscawen</i> <i>Legg</i> <i>Edwards</i> <i>Gage</i> <i>Neve</i> <i>Collum</i> <i>Pine</i>
<i>Lieuts.</i>	<i>Whitehead</i> <i>J. H. S. Annesley</i> <i>Fenning</i> <i>R. W. Grant</i> <i>T. W. Fiennes</i> <i>Barrow</i>	<i>Lieuts.</i>	<i>Whitehead</i> <i>Fenning</i> <i>R. W. Grant</i> <i>J. T. Twisleton-Wyke-</i> <i>ham-Fiennes</i> <i>Barrow</i>
<i>2nd Lieuts.</i>	<i>E. L. T. Grant</i> <i>Wakefield</i> <i>Snow</i> <i>Soutry</i> <i>Hausberg</i> <i>Calvert</i> <i>Elgood</i> <i>J. C. Hooper</i>	<i>2nd Lieuts.</i>	<i>Wakefield</i> <i>Soutry</i> <i>Calvert</i> <i>J. C. Hooper</i> <i>E. C. Norman</i> <i>Manwaring-White</i> <i>A. K. Grant</i> <i>A. H. Hooper</i> <i>O'Brien</i> <i>E. H. Norman</i> <i>Bazley-White</i> <i>Belgrave</i>
<i>Adjutant</i>	<i>Venables, Capt.</i>	<i>Adjutant</i>	<i>Venables, Capt.</i>
<i>Qr. master</i>	<i>Clifford, Capt.</i>	<i>Qr. master</i>	<i>Brown, Capt.</i>

	1902
Lieut.-Col.	Bailey
Major	Farquharson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i>
Captains	Kennedy <i>Beeching</i> Burbury <i>Boscawen</i> Wilson Legg Pine, <i>Major</i> <i>Wakefield</i> <i>Pembroke</i> <i>Whitehead</i> Barrow Grewing
Lieuts.	<i>Beeman</i> Cameron Stone <i>Allfrey</i> Irons
2nd Lieuts.	<i>Waring</i> <i>Clarke</i> <i>Phillips</i> Roberts Aldworth Bonsor
Adjutant	Martyn, Bt.-Maj.
Qr.master	Forrest, <i>Lieut.</i> „ (acting) Brown, <i>Capt.</i> ¹
	<i>Attached</i>
Captains	Laurie, 1st V. Batt. R. W. Kent Regt. Ricketts Harris

¹ Quartermaster and Hon. Captain Brown retired April 23rd, 1902, but did duty during that year's training, Quartermaster and Hon. Lieut. Forrest, who had succeeded him, being on sick-leave.

	1903
Lieut.-Col.	Bailey
Majors	Farquharson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Dalison
Captains	<i>Beeching</i> Burbury <i>Wilson</i> Boscawen Legg Pine, <i>Major</i> Wakefield <i>Whitehead</i> Barrow Beeman Allfrey Grewing Hitchins
Lieuts.	Cameron Stone Irons Aldworth Bonsor
2nd Lieuts.	Hall Hume Masterman Willes Elverson Battersby Seccombe Parker Furber Wheeler Nunnerly
Adjutant	Martyn, Bt.-Maj.
Qr.master	Couch, <i>Capt.</i> <i>Attached</i>
Captains	Tufnell, 3rd East Kent Laurie

	1904		1905
Lieut.-Col.	Bailey	Lieut.-Col.	Bailey
Majors	Farquharson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i>	Majors	Farquharson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i>
	Boscawen		Boscawen
Captains	<i>Beeching</i>	Captains	<i>Beeching</i>
	Burbury		Burt
	Wilson		Burbury
	<i>Legg</i>		Wilson
	Wakefield		Wakefield
	Barrow		Barrow
	Beeman		Beeman
	Allfrey		Allfrey
	Grewing		Grewing
	Hitchins		Hitchins
Lieuts.	<i>Stone</i>		Bonsor
	Irons		Hall
	Aldworth		Masterman
	Bonsor	Lieuts.	Battersby
	Hall		Seccombe
	Masterman		Parker
	Willes		Furber
	Battersby		Liebenrood
	Seccombe		Bazley-White
	Parker	2nd Lieuts.	Baddeley
2nd Lieuts.	Furber		Young
	Wheeler		Allfrey
	Nunnerly		Frazer
	Morris		<i>Brooke</i>
	Liebenrood		Tuff
	Bazley-White		Mackenzie-Penderel
Adjutant	Martyn, <i>Bt.-Maj.</i>		Mills
Qr.master	Couch, <i>Capt.</i>		<i>Buller</i>
	<i>Attached</i>	Adjutant	Annesley, <i>Capt.</i>
		Qr.master	Couch, <i>Capt.</i>
Captain	Tufnell, 3rd Batt. East Kent		<i>Attached</i>
		Lieut.	Cleave, 3rd Batt. Suffolk Regt.

	1906		1907
Lieut.-Col.	Bailey	Lieut.-Col.	Farquharson
Majors	Farquharson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i>	Majors	Boscawen
	Boscawen		Burt
Captains	<i>Beeching</i>	Captains	Burbury
	Burt		Wilson
	Burbury		Barrow
	Wilson		Beeman
	Wakefield		Allfrey
	Barrow		Grewing
	Beeman		Hitchins
	Allfrey		Bonsor
	Grewing		Hall
	<i>Hitchins</i>		Masterman
	Bonsor		<i>Seccombe</i>
	Hall	Lieuts.	Parker
	Masterman		<i>Furber</i>
Lieuts.	Seccombe		Liebenrood
	Parker		Young
	Furber		<i>Frazer</i>
	Liebenrood		Brooke
2nd Lieuts.	Young		Tuff
	Allfrey		Mackenzie-Penderel
	Frazer		Mills
	Brooke		Buller
	Tuff		Withers
	Mackenzie-Penderel		Bradley
	Mills	2nd Lieuts.	Trousdell
	<i>Buller</i>		Watt
	Withers		Herring-Cooper
	Bradley		Jackson
Adjutant	Annesley, Capt.		Snelgrove
Qr.master	Couch, <i>Capt.</i>		Kay
	<i>Attached</i>	Adjutant	Annesley, Capt.
		Qr.master	Couch, <i>Capt.</i>
		„ (acting)	Case Morris, Lieut.
Captain	De Salis		<i>Attached</i>
Lieut.	Ward	Captains	Sebastian Smith, R.E.M.
			Rogerson, 4 E. Surrey R.

1908			
Lieut.-Col.	Farquharson	Lieuts. (<i>cont.</i>)	Bradley
Majors	Boscawen		Trousdell
	Burt	2nd Lieuts.	<i>Watt</i>
Captains	Burbury		Herring-Cooper
	Wilson		Jackson
	Barrow		Snelgrove
	Beeman		Kay
	Allfrey		Burness
	Hitchins		Bonham Carter
	Bonsor		Freeman
	<i>Hall</i>	Adjutant	Walker
	Masterman	Qr.master	Lister, Capt.
	<i>Seccombe</i>		Couch, Capt.
	Alcock (<i>at Maidstone</i>)		<i>Attached</i>
	Molony (<i>at Maidstone</i>)	Captain	Gorges, 3rd Royal Irish
	Liebenrood		Regt.
Lieuts.	<i>Parker</i>	Lieuts.	Kennefick, 4th Batt.
	Tuff		Essex Regt.
	Mackenzie-Penderel		Howard, 4th Batt. Essex
	Mills		Regt.

APPENDIX E_I

STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT AT VARIOUS PERIODS

Date.	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Cor-porals.	Drum-mers.	Privates.	Total all Ranks.	Remarks.
1759, June	26	30	30	20	530	636	
1760,	28	30	30	20	500	608	
1761,	31	30	30	20	500	611	
1762, Aug.	33	30	30	20	458	571	
1778,	33	30	30	20	567	680	
1779,	33	30	30	20	567	680	
1780,	33	30	30	20	550	663	
1781, June	33	30	30	20	527	640	
1781, Dec.	33	30	30	20	538	651	
1782, June	33	30	30	20	530	643	
1782, Dec.	33	30	30	20	522	635	
1792, Dec.	33	20	21	12	401	487	
1793, June	33	30	30	20	522	635	
1793, Dec.	33	31	30	21	561	676	
1794, June	33	31	30	22	633	749	Including 37 voluntary Militiamen.
1794, Dec.	33	33	33	21	650	770	" 81 "
1795, June	33	41	40	22	862	998	" 135 "augmentations."
1795, Dec.	33	38	36	22	659	788	
1796, June	33	39	37	22	683	814	
1796, Dec.	33	40	38	22	645	778	
1797, June	33	38	38	22	633	764	
1797, Dec.	33	48	36	22	628	767	
1798, June	35	48	40	22	1062	1207	About 550 Supplementary Militia
1798, Dec.	35	48	40	25	1038	1186	joined May 1798.
1799, June	35	47	45	22	995	1144	
1799, Dec.	35	42	36	22	540	675	Gives about 430 volunteers to the
1800, June	33	38	35	21	578	705	Line latter half of 1799, after
1800, Dec.	33	34	31	20	580	698	return from Ireland.
1801, June	33	36	30	20	678	797	
1801, Dec.	33	35	32	20	815	935	
1802, April	33	38	35	20	716	842	
1803, June	33	42	36	18	524	656	
1803, Dec.	38	55	60	20	920	1093	
1804, June	39	55	58	25	935	1112	

STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT AT VARIOUS PERIODS—*continued*

Date.	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Cornets.	Drum-mens.	Privates.	Total, all Ranks.	Remarks.
1804, Dec.	36	61	51	24	818	990	
1805, June	35	61	51	25	846	983	
1805, Dec.	33	44	40	23	783	923	
1806, June	33	41	38	22	786	920	
1806, Dec.	30	42	40	22	759	893	
1807, June	31	42	38	22	747	880	Gives about 230 volunteers to the Line August 1807.
1807, Dec.	27	40	34	19	467	587	Large numbers of newly enrolled men join spring, 1808.
1808, June	31	43	48	20	788	930	Gives about 250 volunteers to the Line April 1809.
1808, Dec.	32	42	50	20	740	884	
1809, June	28	44	35	22	371	500	
1809, Dec.	29	42	40	20	465	596	
1810, June	31	41	40	21	593	726	
1810, Dec.	31	39	39	22	654	785	
1811, June	32	39	39	21	542	673	Gives about 100 volunteers to Line spring of 1811.
1811, Dec.	31	43	44	21	690	829	
1812, June	33	44	43	20	856	996	
1812, Dec.	33	52	46	23	980	1134	
1813, June	33	52	48	22	874	1029	About 120 volunteers, April 1813.
1813, Dec.	32	51	36	25	505	649	Over 500 volunteers, Dec. 1813.
1814, June	33	34	23	15	462	567	About 60 volunteers, April 1814.
1815, June	33	45	39	23	553	693	
1815, Dec.	34	46	36	23	707	846	
1816, May	35	34	38	22	663	792	
1821, May	31	23	22	13	744	833	
1825, Oct.	29	25	22	7	603	686	
1831, June	30	25	21	10	592	678	Last occasion of raising by ballot.
1852, Nov.	19	16	14	8	650	707	
1853, May	20	25	21	8	799	873	
1854, April	20	36	26	10	1050	1142	Many volunteers to Line, 1854.
1855, Jan.	24	33	24	10	654	745	
1855, June	28	33	25	10	528	624	Over 150 volunteers to the Line in spring of 1855.
1855, Dec.	32	28	31	13	581	685	
1856, June	31	29	28	11	496	595	About 100 volunteers to Line, 1856.

STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT AT VARIOUS PERIODS—continued

Date.		Officers.	Sergeants, Perm. Staff.	Drummers.	Militia Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	N.C.O.s and Men.	Total all Ranks.	Remarks.
1858	Training	24	25	10	10	25	359	429	453	
1859	"	23	25	10	9	28	342	414	437	
1860	"	21	25	10	10	26	413	484	505	
1861	"	21	26	9	10	27	438	510	531	
1862	"	22	27	10	8	27	638	710	732	
1863	"	19	27	10	9	35	715	769	788	
1864	"	17	27	10	11	31	713	792	809	
1865	"	18	27	10	10	30	577	654	672	
1866	"	17	27	10	10	30	545	622	639	
1867	"	16	27	10	10	30	583	600	676	
1868	"	16	27	10	11	32	658	738	754	
1869	"	14	27	10	11	33	615	696	710	
1870	"	15	27	10	11	33	635	715	730	
1871	"	22	27	10	11	33	600	681	703	
1872	"	26	27	10	10	34	620	701	727	
1873	"	21	27	10	9	26	680	752	773	
1874	"	20	27	10	21	32	607	697	714	
1875	"	25	26	10	20	40	668	764	789	
1876	"	23	27	10	19	40	680	776	799	
1877	"	30	32	12	24	48	883	999	1029	
1878	"	32	34	12	23	47	928	1044	1076	
1879	"	31	34	12	24	48	945	1063	1094	
1880	"	34	35	12	18	48	985	1132	1166	
1881	"	28	34	10	18	41	989	1092	1120	
1882	"	32	35	9	26	50	887	1007	1039	
1883	"	27	35	9	19	46	935	1044	1071	
1884	"	28	36	11	23	48	827	945	973	
1885	"	36	35	11	25	48	979	1098	1134	
1886	"	37	35	12	22	43	1058	1170	1207	
1887	"	36	36	12	20	38	1076	1182	1218	
1888	"	36	36	12	23	40	1023	1134	1170	
1889	"	35	36	12	23	43	1002	1116	1151	
1890	"	35	36	12	24	44	962	1078	1113	
1891	"	31	36	12	22	42	979	1091	1122	
1892	"	32	32	11	24	41	924	1032	1064	
1893	"	34	32	12	21	45	910	1020	1054	
1894	"	22	30	12	23	46	938	1087	1109	
1895	"	27	29	12	23	45	903	1012	1039	
1896	"	27	28	12	23	46	942	1051	1078	
1897	"	27	28	12	24	48	907	1019	1046	
1898	"	28	27	12	22	44	960	1063	1091	
1899	"	33	28	12	21	44	932	1037	1070	

STRENGTH OF THE REGIMENT AT VARIOUS PERIODS—*continued*

Date.		Officers.	Sergeants, Perm. Staff.	Drummers.	Militia Sergeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	N.C.Os. and Men.	Total all Ranks.	Remarks.
1899, Dec.	Embodied.	35	27	12	21	45	956	1061	1096	+ 83 recruits at the Depôt. 89 recrts. join at Malta in May. + 90 men in the Provisional Batt. at Shorncliffe. 50 of them joined at Malta in November.
1900, Jan.		35	28	12	20	40	891	991	1026	
1900, June		35	28	12	20	40	980	1080	1115	
1900, Dec.		27	28	12	37	57	995	1129	1156	
1901, June		28	27	12	36	56	972	1103	1131	
In Malta.										
1902	Training	30	28	12	32	54	924	1050	1080	
1903		30	28	12	29	51	750	870	900	
1904		31	28	12	26	48	746	860	891	
1905		32	28	12	24	48	558	670	702	
1906		31	27	12	24	48	539	650	681	
1907		32	28	12	24	48	578	690	722	
1908		32	24	10	22	47	529	632	664	

APPENDIX E2

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REGIMENT AT
VARIOUS PERIODS

The variations in the establishment of the Regiment from 1759 until 1859 are given in the body of the work ; the most important changes since 1859 are noted below.

Date.	Companies.	Lieut.-Cols.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns, and Licor Sub-Lie.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Staff-Sergts. and Sergts. Perm. Staff.	Militia Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers or Drummers.	Privates.	Remarks.
1860 . .	10	1	2	10	10	—	1	1	27	10	30	10	800	
1874 . .	10	1	2	10	10	—	1	1	27	20	40	10	1000	
1877, June	12	2	2	12	12	6	1	2	36	24	48	12	1200	
1881, July.	12	2	2	12	18	—	1	2	36	24	48	12	1200	
1894, April	12	1	2	12	12	6	1	1	28	24	48	12	1200	
1900 . .	12	1	2	12	20	—	1	1	30	40	60	12	1200	
1901, Aug.	12	1	2	12	12	6	1	1	28	24	48	12	1200	
1908 .	10	1	2	10	10	5	1	1	24	20	40	10	1000	

APPENDIX F

LIST OF STATIONS

[Stations of Headquarters in small capitals, thus : **MAIDSTONE** ; Detachments in ordinary type, thus : Sissinghurst ; Temporary stations passed through on the march in italics, thus : *Sevenoaks*.]

1759	June 22nd	MAIDSTONE, Sissinghurst, Cranbrook, &c.
	Nov. 24th, 25th	<i>Sevenoaks</i>
	„ 26th	DARTFORD, Crayford, Fooks Cray, Gravesend, Northfleet, Eltham, Bexley
1760	Jan. 21st	ROCHESTER, Brompton, Gillingham, Strood, Frindsbury
	March	SITTINGBOURNE
	May 3rd	DOVER, Folkestone, Deal
	Aug. 30th	DARTFORD, Deal
	September	ROCHESTER, Deal
1761	March 23rd	MAIDSTONE, Sissinghurst
	April 9th	SITTINGBOURNE, Milton, Faversham, Deal
	May 30th	MAIDSTONE, Sissinghurst
	Oct. 15th	ROCHESTER, &c.
1762	April 8th	SITTINGBOURNE, Faversham, &c.
	„ 28th	„ „ Sissinghurst
	June 2nd	MAIDSTONE, Sissinghurst
	Oct. 20th	ASHFORD, Lenham, Cranbrook, &c.
	Nov. 9th	DARTFORD, Gravesend, &c.
	„ 4th	Places convenient for disembodiment
	Dec. 14th	Disembodied
1778	March 26th	Embodied MAIDSTONE
	April 27th, 28th	<i>Tonbridge, Tunbridge Wells</i>
	„ 29th, 30th }	„ „ „ <i>Sevenoaks, Penshurst</i>
	May 1st	
	„ 2nd	DORKING, Reigate, Bletchingly, Godstone
	June 4th, 5th	<i>Guildford</i>
	„ 5th, 6th	<i>Farnham</i>

1778 (*cont.*)

June 6th, 7th	<i>Alresford, Alton</i>	
„ 8th	CAMP NEAR WINCHESTER	
Oct. 20th	<i>Romsey</i>	
„ 21st	<i>Ringwood, Romsey</i>	
„ 22nd	<i>Wimborne Minster, Ringwood</i>	
„ 24th	<i>Wareham, Bere Regis, Wimborne Minster</i>	
„ 24th, 25th	WEYMOUTH, <i>Wareham, Bere Regis</i>	
„ 26th	„ <i>Melcombe Regis, Portland</i>	
Nov. 27th	„ „ <i>Pool</i>	
1779 May 17th	„ „ <i>Wareham, Corfe</i>	
	Castle, <i>Wimborne Minster</i>	
June 2nd	<i>Dorchester</i>	<i>Wareham, Wimborne Minster</i>
„ 3rd	<i>Blandford</i>	<i>Wimborne Minster</i>
„ 4th	<i>Salisbury</i>	<i>Ringwood</i>
„ 5th	„	<i>Romsey</i>
„ 7th	<i>Basingstoke</i>	<i>Winchester</i>
„ 11th	<i>Alton</i>	„
„ 12th	<i>Farnham</i>	<i>Alton</i>
„ 14th	<i>Guildford, Stoke, Shalford, and Catherine Hill</i>	<i>Farnham</i>
„ 15th	<i>Epsom and Ewell</i>	<i>Guildford, &c.</i>
„ 16th, 17th	<i>Clapham, Clapham Common, Streatham, Newington Butts</i>	<i>Epsom and Ewell</i>
„ 18th	<i>Bow, Stratford, and Ilford</i>	<i>Clapham, &c.</i>
„ 19th, 20th	<i>Brentford, Shenfield, and Brook Street</i>	<i>Bow, &c.</i>
„ 21st	WARLEY CAMP	
Nov. 22nd	<i>Epping and Ongar</i>	<i>Waltham Abbey and Cross</i>
„ 23rd	STORTFORD, <i>Hatfield Regis</i>	<i>Hertford, Ware, Hoddesdon</i>
„ 24th, 25th	„ „	<i>Saffron Walden, Thaxted, Standon, Buntingford, Puckeridge</i>

1779 (<i>cont.</i>)		
Nov. 26th	STORTFORD,	Hatfield Regis, also Royston and Barkway
1780 June 1st	„	Sawbridgeworth, Harlow, Hatfield, Hockerill, Stansted, Manuden, Newport, Quendon, Standon, Buntingford, Puckeridge, Royston, and Barkway
„ 5th		<i>Hertford, Ware, and Hoddesdon</i>
„ 6th		<i>Tottenham, Highgate</i>
„ 7th to 14th	LONDON	(Gordon Riots)
„ 14th, 15th		<i>Fulham, Putney, and Wandsworth</i>
„ 15th, 16th		<i>Cobham and Ripley</i>
„ 16th, 17th	GUILDFORD,	Godalming, Katherine Hill, Stoke, Shalford, Milford, Mousehill, Whiteley, Farnham
July 19th, 20th		<i>Haslemere and Liphook</i>
„ 20th, 21st		<i>Petersfield</i>
„ 21st, 22nd	HILSEA	BARRACKS
Oct. 25th, 26th, 27th		<i>Waltham and Wickham</i>
„ 27th, 28th	WINCHESTER	
Nov. 6th	„	Stockbridge, Waltham, and Wickham
„ 22nd	„	„ Alresford
„ 23rd	„	„ Broughton, Houghton, and Alresford
1781 Jan. 18th	ALRESFORD,	Winchester, Alton, Chawton, Faringdon, East Tisted, Selbourne, Froyle and Holybourn, Bishops Waltham and Wickham, Fareham and Titchfield
Oct. 27th	NEWBURY,	Speen, Spinham Land, Hungerford, Bedwin, Ramsbury, &c.
Nov. 3rd	NEWBURY,	Speen, Spinham Land, Hungerford, Aldbourn and Lambourn
1782 Jan. 31st	NEWBURY,	Speen, Spinham Land, Hungerford, Thatcham
June 27th, 28th		<i>Reading</i>
„ 28th, 29th, 30th		<i>Maidenhead and Maidenhead-Bridge (now Taplow)</i>
„ 29th, 30th		<i>Hounslow and Cranford Bridge</i>
July 1st		

1782 (*cont.*)

July 1st, 2nd	<i>Bow, Bromley, and Stratford</i>	
„ 2nd	<i>Brentwood, Shenfield, Mountnessing, Margretting, Ingatestone</i>	
„ 3rd, 4th	<i>Witham, Riverhall</i>	<i>Rumford, Ham Street</i>
	<i>End, Kelvedon</i>	
„ 5th	<i>Colchester</i>	<i>Chelmsford, Springfield, Moulsham</i>
„ 6th, 7th	<i>Harwich, Dovercourt, Wrabness, Bradfield, Mistley, and Manningtree</i>	<i>Colchester</i>
„ 8th	<i>Harwich, Dovercourt, Wrabness, Bradfield, Mistley, and Manningtree</i>	
„ 9th	HARWICH CAMP	
Nov. 12th	<i>Harwich, &c.</i>	
„ 13th, 14th, 15th	<i>Colchester</i>	
„ 15th, 16th, 17th	<i>Witham and Kelvedon</i>	
„ 16th, 17th, 18th	<i>Chelmsford, Springfield, Moulsham</i>	
„ 18th, 19th	<i>Billericay, Stock, and Burstled</i>	
„ 19th, 20th, 21st	<i>Gravesend, Northfield, and Chalkstreet</i>	
„ 20th, 21st	<i>Malling, Wrotham, Kingsdown, and Farningham</i>	
„ 22nd	MAIDSTONE, Malling, Wrotham, Sevenoaks, Seal and Riverhead, Westerham, Brasted, Tunbridge and Hadlow	

1783 March 4th [Quarters for disembodiment]
 „ 20th [Disembodied]

1792 Dec. 1st, 22nd

Embodied at MAIDSTONE

1793 Feb. 8th	MAIDSTONE		Ashford
„ 13th	<i>Tunbridge, Tunbridge Wells, &c.</i>		<i>Tenterden</i>
„ 14th	HAILSHAM,	<i>Uckfield,</i>	<i>Battle</i>
	Horsebridge,	<i>Maresfield,</i>	
	Gardner Street,	<i>Buxted, &c.</i>	
	Boreham Street		
„ 15th	HAILSHAM,	Seaford,	Eastbourne,
	Horsebridge,	Alfriston,	Pevensea,
	Gardner Street,	Denton,	Sluice House,
	Boreham Street	Newhaven, &c.	&c.

2 F

1793 (*cont.*)

March 28th	<i>Tunbridge Wells</i>	Newhaven	Eastbourne
„ 29th	<i>Sevenoaks, Riverhead</i>	<i>Uckfield, Maresfield</i>	<i>Hailsham, Horsebridge, &c.</i>
„ 30th, 31st	<i>Bromley</i>	<i>Grinstead</i>	<i>Tunbridge Wells</i>
April 1st	<i>Hampstead and Highgate</i>	<i>Croydon</i>	<i>Sevenoaks</i>
„ 2nd	<i>Hatfield</i>	<i>Hampstead and Highgate</i>	<i>Bromley</i>
„ 3rd, 4th	<i>Hitching and Stevenage</i>	<i>Hatfield</i>	<i>Hampstead and Highgate</i>
„ 5th, 8th	BEDFORD, Biggleswade	<i>Stevenage and Baldock</i>	<i>Hitchin</i>
„ 6th	BEDFORD, Biggleswade, St. Neots		
May 2nd	„ St. Neots, Eaton, and Eynsbury		
June 27th, 28th	<i>Cambridge</i>		
„ 28th, 29th	<i>Linton, Bournbridge, and adjacent places</i>		
„ 29th, 30th	}	<i>Haverhill, Sturmer, and adjacent places</i>	
July 1st			
July 1st, 2nd	<i>Halstead and Heddingham</i>		
„ 2nd, 3rd, 4th	<i>Colchester</i>		
„ 5th	<i>Harwich, Dovercourt, Wrabness, Bradfield, Manningtree, and Mistley</i>		
„ 6th	HARWICH CAMP		
Oct. 18th	<i>As July 5th</i>		
„ 19th, 20th	<i>Sudbury, Ballingdon, Manningtree, Dedham, Stratford</i>		
„ 21st	BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Sudbury, Ballingdon, <i>Hadley, Neyland, &c.</i>		
„ 22nd	„	„	Ballingdon, <i>Lavenham, Halstead</i>
„ 23rd	„	„	Ballingdon, <i>Long Melford</i>
1794 April 14th	„	„	Ballingdon, <i>Halstead</i>
May 13th, 14th	<i>Botesdale, Diss, Scole, Bury St. Edmunds, Ixworth</i>		
„ 14th, 15th, 16th	<i>Harleston, Bungay</i>		
„ 16th, 17th, 18th	<i>Beccles</i>		
„ 17th, 18th	<i>Yarmouth</i>		

1794 (*cont.*)

	May 19th	CAMP, GORLESTON COMMON		
	Nov. 3rd	<i>Beccles,</i>	<i>Yarmouth</i>	<i>Norwich</i>
		<i>Bungay</i>		
	„ 4th	<i>Harleston,</i>	<i>Beccles,</i>	<i>Attleborough</i>
		<i>Diss, and Scole</i>	<i>Bungay</i>	
	„ 5th, 6th	<i>Botesdale,</i>	<i>Harleston,</i>	<i>Thetford</i>
		<i>Ixworth</i>	<i>Diss, Scole</i>	
	„ 7th	BURY ST. EDMUNDS	<i>Botesdale,</i>	„
			<i>Ixworth</i>	
	„ 8th	BURY ST. EDMUNDS, Thetford		
1795	Jan. 7th	„	Harling, and Kenninghall	
	May 18th, 19th	„	<i>Sudbury, Melford, Bal-</i>	
	„ 19th, 20th	<i>Braintree, Bocking, and Rayne</i>		<i>[Ilington]</i>
	„ 20th, 21st	<i>Chelmsford, Springfield, Moulsham</i>		
	„ 21st	<i>Brentford, Brook Street, and Shenfield</i>		
	„ 22nd	WARLEY CAMP		
	June 29th	<i>Via Colchester to—</i>		
	July 2nd	HARWICH CAMP		
	Oct. 20th, 21st, 22nd	<i>Manningtree, Mistley, &c.</i>		
	„ 21st, 22nd, 23rd	<i>Ipswich</i>		
	„ 23rd, 24th, 25th	<i>Woodbridge and Wickham</i>		
	„ 24th, 25th, 26th	<i>Saxmundham and Framlingham</i>		
	„ 26th, 27th	<i>Halesworth and Blythborough</i>		
	„ 27th, 28th	<i>Beccles and Bungay</i>		
	„ 28th, 29th	NORWICH BARRACKS		
1796	May 5th, 6th, 7th, } 8th	<i>Wymondham and Attleborough</i>		
	„ 6th, 7th, 8th, } 9th	<i>Thetford</i>		
	„ 7th, 8th, 9th, } 10th	<i>Mildenhall and Barton Mills</i>		
	„ 9th, 10th, 11th	<i>Newmarket, &c.</i>		
	„ 10th, 11th	<i>Walden, Littlebury, and Chesterford</i>		
	„ 11th	STORTFORD,	Walden,	Newmarket,
		Hockerill,	Littlebury,	St. Mary All
		Stansted,	Chesterford,	Saints,
		Manuden	Bournbridge,	Wood Ditton
			Linton, &c.	

1796 (*cont.*)

June 9th	<i>Epping</i>	<i>Hockerill, Stansted, Manuden Epping</i>	<i>Walden, Newport, Littlebury, Stortford</i>
„ 10th	<i>Islington, Hackney, Kingsland, Stoke Newington</i>		
„ 11th	HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHGATE	Islington, &c.	<i>Epping</i>
„ 12th	HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHGATE	„	„
„ 13th	HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHGATE	„ St. Pancras	Hackney, Kingsland, Stoke Newington, Homerton, and Clapton
„ 17th	<i>Croydon</i>	<i>Lambeth, Vauxhall, Newington Croydon</i>	<i>Fulham, Putney, Wandsworth Fulham, &c.</i>
„ 18th, 19th	<i>Reigate, Merstham, and Gatton</i>		
„ 20th	<i>Cuckfield, Lindfield, &c.</i>	<i>Godstone, Bletchingly, Oxted, and Limpsfield</i>	<i>Croydon</i>
„ 21st	<i>Brighton</i>	<i>Cuckfield</i>	<i>Grinstead and adjacent places</i>
„ 22nd	CAMP AT BRIGHTON, <i>Uckfield, Maresfield, Buxted</i>		
„ 23rd	„ „ „		
Sept. 28th, 29th, 30th	<i>Shoreham, Steyning, Bramber, and Beeding</i>		
„ 29th, 30th	} <i>Arundel, &c.</i>		
Oct. 1st and 2nd			
Sept. 30th	} <i>Chichester</i>		
Oct. 1st, 2nd, 3rd			
„ 1st, 2nd, 3rd,	} PORTSMOUTH		
4th			

1797	July 10th, 11th, 12th	<i>Petersfield</i>		
	„ 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th	} <i>Haslemere and Liphook</i>		
	„ 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th	} <i>Guildford and Godalming</i>		
	„ 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th	} <i>Dorking, Reigate, Bletchingly, and Godstone</i>		
	„ 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th	} <i>Sevenoaks and Tonbridge</i>		
	„ 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th	} <i>Maidstone</i>		
	„ 19th, 20th, 21st	<i>Faversham and Aspringe</i>		
	„ 20th, 21st, 22nd	CANTERBURY		
1798	February	„ and Maidstone		
	April	„ Maidstone, and Whitstable		
	August	„ Sandgate		
	Sept. 4th	<i>Gravesend</i> (Depôt left in Kent, about 65 N.C.Os. and men)		
	„ 5th	<i>Romford, Brentwood</i>		
	„ 6th	<i>Fenny Stratford, Hitchin</i>		
	„ 7th	<i>Towcester, Northampton</i>		
	„ 8th	<i>Blisworth; thence by canal to—</i>		
	„ 11th, 12th, 13th	<i>Runcorn</i>		
		HEADQRS. AND MAIN BODY OF REGT. (25 OFFICERS, 714 N.C.OS. AND MEN)	PORTION LEFT IN ENGLAND, EXCLUDING DEPÔT IN KENT (6 OFFICERS, 365 N.C.OS. AND MEN)	
	„ 12th to 14th	<i>Embarked for Ireland</i>	<i>Macclesfield</i>	
	„ 18th to 28th	DUBLIN		
	„ 28th, 29th	<i>Naas</i>		
	„ 29th, 30th	<i>Athy</i>		
	„ 30th	} <i>Carlow</i>		
	Oct. 1st			
	„ 1st, 2nd	KILKENNY		
	„ 24th	<i>Callen</i>		
	„ 25th	<i>Clonmel</i>		
	„ 26th, 27th	<i>Cappoquin</i>		
	„ 27th, 28th	YOUGHAL		
	Nov. 9th	„	<i>Liverpool</i>	

		HEADQRS. AND MAIN BODY OF REGT.	PORTION LEFT IN ENGLAND
1799	May 1st	YOUGHAL	<i>Wigan</i>
	" 3rd	"	<i>Warrington</i>
	" 4th	"	<i>En route towards Kent</i>
	" 8th	"	
	" 9th	"	<i>Ashford</i>
	June 1st, 2nd	FERMOY, Rathcormuck, Castle Lyons	
	" 4th	FERMOY, Rathcormuck	
	" 26th	<i>Cork</i>	
	" 27th	<i>Embarked at Monks- town for England</i>	
	" 30th	<i>Off Pill, port of Bristol</i>	
	July 2nd	<i>Disembark Pill, via Bristol to Wells</i>	
	" 3rd	TAUNTON, Wells, and Bridgewater	
	" 16th, 17th		<i>Leave Ashford for Devon-</i>
	" 21st	TAUNTON, Wells, Bridgewater, Wel- lington	<i>[shire</i>
	Aug. 2nd, 3rd	TAUNTON, Wells, Wel- lington	<i>Honiton, Axminster, Kilminster</i>
	" 14th	<i>Leave for Plymouth</i>	
	" 19th	PLYMOUTH. (Maidstone)	
1800	June 12th	<i>Order to move</i>	
	" 13th, 14th, 15th	<i>Marched for Kent</i>	
	In July	HORSHAM	
	July 11th	<i>Order to move to Ashford</i>	
	" 15th (about)	ASHFORD BARRACKS	
	August	" Biddenden and Tenterden	
	September	READING STREET BARRACKS	
1801	January	" "	<i>Ashford, Chard, and</i>
	April 16th	HYTHE and Dungeness	<i>[Biddenden</i>
1802	April 15th, 16th, 17th	<i>Ashford</i>	
	" 16th, 17th, 18th	<i>Lenham</i>	
	" 17th, 18th, 19th	MAIDSTONE	
	" 24th	<i>[Disembodied]</i>	

1803	March 15th	Embodied at MAIDSTONE
	June 6th	ASHFORD BARRACKS, Maidstone
	August	CAMP NEAR ASHFORD
	October	SHOENCLIFFE CAMP
	Dec. (before 6th)	BRABOURNE LEES BARRACKS
1804	August	ASHFORD BARRACKS
	Oct. 7th	” and Sandwich
	Nov. 1st	Canterbury and Sandwich
	” 2nd	RAMSGATE, Sandwich, Wingham, Woodnesborough, Worth, and Eastry
1805	June 24th, 25th, 26th	Canterbury
	” 25th, 26th, 27th	Sittingbourne and Milton
	” 26th, 27th, 28th	Gravesend, North Fleet, and Chalk Street
	” 27th, 28th, 29th	Billericay Barracks and Town
	” 28th, 29th	Chelmsford, Springfield, Moulsham
	” 29th	} Witham and Kelvedon
	July 1st, 2nd	
	” 1st, 2nd, 3rd	Colchester
	Nov. 20th	WEELEY BARRACKS
1806	May 29th	Colchester
	” 30th	Ipswich
	” 31st	WOODBIDGE BARRACKS
1807	All the year	” ”
1808	January	” ” and Maidstone
	May	” ”
	June 16th, 17th, 18th	Ipswich
	” 17th, 18th, 20th	Stowmarket
	” 18th, 20th, 21st	Bury
	” 19th	Halt
	” 20th, 21st, 22nd	Newmarket
	” 21st, 22nd, 23rd	Cambridge
	” 22nd, 23rd, 24th	St. Ives, Fenstanton, Hemingford Grays
	” 23rd, 24th, 25th	Peterborough and Yaxley
	” 24th, 25th, 27th	Market Deeping
	” 25th, 27th, 28th	Bourn, Folkingham, &c.
	” 26th	Halt

1808 (*cont.*)

	June 27th, 28th, 29th	<i>Sleaford</i>
	„ 28th, 29th, 30th	<i>Lincoln</i>
	„ 29th, 30th	} <i>Brigg, Redbourne, &c.</i>
	July 1st	
	„ 1st, 2nd	<i>Halt</i>
	„ 2nd, 4th	<i>Beverley</i>
	„ 2nd, 4th, 5th	<i>Driffeld, &c.</i>
	„ 3rd	<i>Halt</i>
	„ 5th, 6th	<i>Scarborough</i>
	„ 6th, 7th	<i>Whitby</i>
	„ 7th, 8th	<i>Guisborough, &c.</i>
	„ 7th, 8th, 9th	<i>Stockton</i>
	„ 8th, 9th, 11th	<i>Durham</i>
	„ 9th, 11th, 12th	NEWCASTLE
	„ 18th	„ <i>Hexham</i>
	„ 19th	„ <i>Haltwhistle</i>
	„ 20th	„ <i>Halt</i>
	„ 21st	„ <i>Brampton</i>
	„ 22nd	„ <i>Carlisle, Alnmouth, Embleton, Beadnel, Bamborough, Spittle, Belford</i>
	Nov. 10th	SUNDERLAND
	„ 20th, 21st	„ <i>Alnmouth, Beadnel, and Embleton</i>
1809	May 10th	„ <i>South Shields, and Seaton Sluice</i>
	Oct. 12th	TYNEMOUTH, „ <i>Blyth, Seaton Sluice</i>
1810	May 10th, 11th	SUNDERLAND, „ „ „
	June 1st	„
	„ 4th, 5th	<i>Durham</i>
	„ 5th, 6th	<i>Darlington</i>
	„ 6th, 7th	<i>Northallerton</i>
	„ 8th, 9th	<i>Easingwold, Thormanby, &c.</i>
	„ 9th, 11th	<i>York</i>
	„ 10th	<i>Halt</i>
	„ 11th, 12th	<i>Beverley</i>
	„ 12th, 13th	HULL
1811	All the year	„ (<i>Dépôt Maidstone</i>)
1812	February	„ <i>Paul, Hornsea, Patrington, Scarborough</i>
	March 26th, 28th	„
	April 24th, 25th, 27th	<i>Marched for Leeds, Huddersfield, and Pontefract</i>

1812 (*cont.*)

May 1st	LEEDS, Huddersfield, Pontefract, Dewsbury, Adwalton, Millbridge, Birstall and Gomersall, Otley, Wakefield
Aug. 28th, 29th	<i>Marched towards Nottingham.</i> (Depôt Maidstone)
Sept. 24th	NOTTINGHAM
Oct. 21st, 22nd, 23rd	<i>Started for Northampton</i>
„ 26th, 27th, 28th	NORTHAMPTON
„ 27th, 28th, 29th	<i>St. Neots</i>
„ 28th, 29th, 30th	<i>Cambridge</i>
„ 29th, 30th } Nov. 1st }	<i>Haverhill</i>
Oct. 30th } Nov. 1st, 2nd }	<i>Sudbury</i>
„ 1st, 2nd, 3rd	<i>Hadleigh</i>
„ 2nd, 3rd, 4th	IPSWICH
Dec. 19th	„ Aldborough, Hollesley Bay

1813	March 15th, 16th, 17th	<i>Left Ipswich</i>
	„ 19th, 21st, } 22nd, 23rd }	NORMANS CROSS and Huntingdon. (Depôt Maidstone)
	April 3rd	„ Peterborough, Whittlesea, Baldock
	Oct. 9th, 10th	„
	Nov. 8th, 9th, 10th	<i>St. Ives</i>
	„ 9th, 10th, 11th	<i>Cambridge</i>
	„ 10th, 11th, 12th	<i>Haverhill</i>
	„ 11th, 12th, 14th	<i>Halstead</i>
	„ 12th, 14th, 15th	COLCHESTER
	„ 22nd, 23rd, 24th	<i>Witham</i>
	„ 23rd, 24th, 25th	<i>Brentwood</i>
	„ 24th, 25th, 26th	Bow, Romford
	Dec. 2nd, 3rd	„ Ilford, East and West Ham, Stratford
	„ 20th	TOWER OF LONDON
1814	Jan. 16th	KNIGHTSBRIDGE, Hammersmith
	„ 27th	WINDSOR
	April 23rd, 25th	<i>Hounslow</i>
	„ 24th	<i>Halt</i>
	„ 25th, 26th	<i>Greenwich, Deptford, Hatcham</i>
	„ 26th, 27th	<i>Dartford, Crayford</i>

1814 (*cont.*)

April 27th, 28th	CHATHAM, Rochester, and Strood
May 5th-24th	Tilbury Fort
June 22nd	MAIDSTONE
„ 24th	[Disembodied]

1815	June 16th	[Order for Embodiment]
	July 7th, 9th	MAIDSTONE
	„ 14th	HYTHE. (Depôt Maidstone)
	Sept. 6th	<i>Embarked at Dover for Ireland</i>
	„ 14th	<i>Disembarked at Monkstown</i>
	„ 17th	BUTTEVANT
	October	FERMOY, Mallow, Mitchelstown, Ballyduff, Kilworth Mountain
	November	DUBLIN
1816	April 25th	<i>Embarked at Dublin for Liverpool</i>
	„ 29th	<i>Disembarked at Liverpool</i>
	May 2nd, 3rd, 4th	<i>Warrington</i>
	„ 3rd, 4th, 6th	<i>Knutsford</i>
	„ 4th, 6th, 7th	<i>Congleton</i>
	„ 5th	<i>Halt</i>
	„ 6th, 7th, 8th	<i>Leek</i>
	„ 7th, 8th, 9th	<i>Uttoxeter</i>
	„ 8th, 9th, 10th	<i>Burton</i>
	„ 9th, 10th, 11th	<i>Ashby-de-la-Zouch</i>
	„ 10th, 11th, 13th	<i>Hinckley</i>
	„ 11th, 13th, 14th	<i>Lutterworth</i>
	„ 12th	<i>Halt</i>
	„ 13th, 14th, 15th	<i>Northampton</i>
	„ 14th, 15th, 16th	<i>Thetford</i>
	„ 15th, 16th, 17th	<i>Dunstable</i>
	„ 16th, 17th, 18th	<i>St. Albans</i>
	„ 17th, 18th, 20th	<i>Barnet</i>
	„ 18th, 20th, 21st	<i>Newington, Walworth, Camberwell</i>
	„ 19th	<i>Halt</i>
	„ 20th, 21st, 22nd	<i>Farningham</i>
	„ 21st, 22nd, 23rd	MAIDSTONE
	„ 24th, 25th	[Disembodied]

1820	} Training	MAIDSTONE
1821		
1825		
1831		
1852		
1853		
1854		
1855	Jan. 3rd	Embodied at MAIDSTONE
	May 24th	ALDERSHOT. (Depôt two Companies left at Maidstone, subsequently joined Headquarters)
	Nov. 26th	<i>Embarked at Portsmouth Dockyard on Steam Transport "Niagara"</i>
	„ 27th	<i>Left in morning for Dublin</i>
	„ 29th	<i>Landed at Kingstown and proceeded to Galway</i>
	„ 30th	<i>Left Galway in three divisions. Tuam, Headford</i>
	Dec. 1st, 3rd	
	„ 1st, 3rd, 4th	
	„ 2nd	
	„ 3rd, 4th, 5th	
		Arrived CASTLEBAR
1856	May 25th, 26th, 27th	<i>Hollymount and Ballinrobe</i>
	„ 26th, 27th, 28th	<i>Tuam and Headford</i>
	„ 28th, 29th, 30th	<i>Galway</i>
	„ 29th, 30th, 31st	DUBLIN
	June 30th	<i>Embarked in "Britannia," Steam Transport No. 2</i>
	July 3rd	<i>Disembarked at Portsmouth and proceeded to</i>
		MAIDSTONE
	„ 19th	[Disembodied]
1858	} Training	MAIDSTONE, Militia Barracks
to		
1868		
1869		
1870	„	SHORNCLIFFE CAMP

1871 to 1875	} Training	MAIDSTONE, Militia Barracks
1876 to 1880		„ Depôt (late Cavalry) Barracks
1881 to 1892	} „	SHORNCLIFFE CAMP
1893		LYDD, ASHDOWN FOREST (Manœuvres)
1894	„	SHORNCLIFFE CAMP
1895	„	LYDD, <i>Iden, Appledore, Ashford</i> (Manœuvres)
1896	„	SHORNCLIFFE CAMP
1897	„	LODGE HILL CAMP, CHATTENDEN ; <i>Meopham, Seal, Wrotham, Maidstone</i> (Tactical March)
1898 1899	} „	SHORNCLIFFE CAMP
1899	Dec. 11th	Embodied, assembled at Maidstone and proceeded to CHATHAM
1900	Jan. 4th	<i>Embarked at Royal Albert Docks on British India Company's s.s. "Golconda" for Malta</i>
	„ 13th	<i>Arrived and disembarked at MALTA (VERDALA BARRACKS)</i>
	Feb. 12th	VERDALA BARRACKS. Right Half-Battalion, Pembroke Camp
	March 5th	„ Left „ „
	„ 17th	„ „ „
	„ 30th	„ Right Half-Battalion, Mellieha Camp
	April 14th	„ „ „
	„ 25th	„ Left „ „
	May 2nd	MELLIEHA CAMP (Manœuvres)
	„ 4th	VERDALA. Left Half-Battalion, Mellieha Camp
	„ 12th	„ „ „
	„ 15th	„ Two Companies Imtarfa

1900 (*cont.*)

	July 25th	MELLIEHA. Two Companies Imtarfa
	Aug. 20th	VERDALA. " "
	December	" Mounted Inf., Marsamuschetto Barracks; Pembroke
	" 22nd	" Marsamuschetto Barracks
1901	Jan. 21st	" Ghain Tuffieha
	Feb. 12th	MELLIEHA, " Zabbar Gate
	March 20th	ST. CLEMENT'S PARADE, "
	" 27th, 28th	DUIEBA LINES CAMP (Manœuvres)
	" 29th	GHAIN TUFFIEHA CAMP "
	May 5th	VERDALA BARRACKS
	" 31st	<i>Headquarters and 9½ Companies embarked on hired transport "Formosa" for England. Left on June 1st</i>
	June 2nd	<i>Rest of Regiment, 2½ Companies, left Malta on "Dilwara" for England</i>
	" 9th	<i>Headquarters, 9½ Companies, arrived at Southampton, proceeded by rail to MAIDSTONE; disembodied same night</i>
	" 10th	<i>Detachment 2½ Companies arrived at Southampton, proceeded by rail to MAIDSTONE; disembodied same night</i>

1902	Training	COLCHESTER, Aldershot (<i>Coronation Review</i>)
1903	"	SHORNCLIFFE, ST. MARTIN'S PLAIN
1904	"	ISLE OF GRAIN, Gravesend
1905	"	SHORNCLIFFE, ST. MARTIN'S PLAIN
1906	"	" " "
1907	"	" " "
1908	"	" " "

APPENDIX G

LIST OF PLATE BELONGING TO THE OFFICERS' MESS OF THE
WEST KENT MILITIA

Description of Articles.	By Whom Presented.	Date.	Remarks.
Silver-mounted Irish Bog-oak Bowls.	<i>Friends in Ireland</i>	1856	<i>See illustration facing p. 470</i>
Silver Bowl	Major Edgar Larking	1876	On promotion
" Wine-cooler	Lieut. T. M. S. Pitt	1894	On appmt. to 1st Roy. Dragoons
" Jug	Captain E. D. T. Cropper	1881	On retirement
" "	Lieut.-Col. T. M. M. Weller	1873	" "
" "	Major A. H. Ross	1874	" "
" "	Lieut.-Col. M. D. Treherne	1876	On promotion
" "	Lieut. H. Streatfeild	1876	On appmt. to 24th Regt.
" "	Lieut. C. J. H. Helbert	1886	On appmt. to 1st R. W. Fus.
2 Claret Jugs, Silver-mounted	Lieut. M. Wingfield-Stratford	1885	—
Spirit-stand, with 3 Bottles, Silver-mounted	Colonel Edgar Larking	1889	On becoming Lt.-Col. Commdt.
2 Silver-gilt Jugs	Colonel E. T. Luck	1896	On retirement
Silver Vase	Colonel J. Bonhote	1901	" "
" Cup, large	Lieut. A. M. Brookfield	1873	On appmt. to 13th Hussars
" "	Lieut. E. N. Curteis	1883	On retirement
" "	Major E. C. Walsh	1894	" "
" "	Lieut. Lord W. B. Nevill	1882	" "
" Tankard	Captain Dadson	1869	—
" Bugle	Lieut. Hon. H. C. Hardinge	1877	On appmt. to Rifle Brigade
" Sugar-caster	Captain Laurie, 1st Vol. Batt.	1902	Attached for training
2 Silver Sugar-casters	Lieut. J. G. H. Whylock	1886	On appmt. to Gloucestershire Regt.
Silver Table-bell			
Silver-mounted Drum as Band-pro-	Lieut. A. G. J. Stewart	1876	On retirement
gramme Stand			

2 Silver Menu-holders	.	Major H. Neve	1901	On retirement
2 "	.	Lieut. C. W. Case-Morris	1901	On appmt. to the Line B
2 "	.	Lieut. S. S. Hayne	1901	On appmt. to Northampton-shire Regt.
2 " 5-arm branch Candelabras	.	Lieut. N. L. Calvert	1899	6th Dgn. Gds. E. Kent Regt. W. Kent Regt. Middlx. Regt. Connaught Rgrs. W. Kent Regt. W. K. Yeomanry W. Kent Regt. King's R. Rifles.
		" E. C. Norman	1900	
		" A. K. Grant		
		" A. H. Hooper		
		" W. D. O'Brien		
		" E. H. Norman		
		" J. Bazley-White			1901
" A. H. Pullman				
" H. T. Thornhill				
Silver 3-arm Candelabra	.	Purchased by the Officers	—	((Date of purchase uncertain; probably before 1860))
2 Silver 2-arm Candelabras	.	Capt. H. K. Oram, 4th Batt. Liverpool Regt.	1902		Attached during embodiment, Malta, 1900-1901
2 " Candlesticks	.			
Silver-plated Lamp	.	Lieut. R. B. L. Bazley-White	1907	On appmt. to R. W. Kent Regt.
Silver-mounted Ram's Head	.	Major Cuthbert Larking	1874	On promotion
" Snuff-box	.	(Donor unknown)	1856?	—
" "	.	(Donor unknown)	1856?	—
" (helmet)	.	Lieut. Frewen	1878	On appmt. to 16th Lancers
Silver-gilt Snuff-box, with Miniature	.	Major J. P. Dalison	1903	See illustration facing p. 134
Silver Cigarette-box	.	Col. R. T. G. G. Monypenny	1877	On retirement
Silver-mounted Shark-skin Cigarette-box	.			
Silver Cigarette-box	.	Captain Thornburgh-Cropper	1878	On promotion
" Cigar-lighter (model of 8-inch mortar)	.	Captain J. H. Kennedy	1902	On retirement
" (gun-carriage)	.	Captain Murray Robertson	1880	"
" (grenade)	.	Captain Cameron	1884	"
" Cigar-cutter	.	Major E. Fleming	1905	"
2 Silver Cigar-cutters	.	Captain J. E. Wickham Legg	1899	Attached during part of embodiment, and at other times
	.	Capt. W. F. Tufnell, 3rd Batt. E. Kent Regt.	1900	
2 Cigar-prickers	.	Captain Grewing	1908	—

LIST OF PLATE BELONGING TO THE OFFICERS' MESS OF THE
WEST KENT MILITIA—*continued*

Description of Articles.	By Whom Presented.	Date.	Remarks.
Plated and Oak Salad-bowl . . .	Lieut. J. W. West	1878	On apptmt. to 13th Foot
Silver Inkstand . . .	Lieut.-Col. Cuthbert Larking	1877	On promotion
Silver-mounted Writing-pad . . .	Lieut. H. D. Belgrave	1901	—
Silver Paper-knife . . .	Lieut.-Col. E. W. G. Bailey	1900	—
Carriage Clock . . .	Captain R. G. E. Locke	1888	—
Silver-mounted Foxes' Heads . . .	Ensign John Parland	1876	—

SILVER ARTICLES

(Purchased by the Officers, mostly previous to 1860)

2 Soup-ladles
2 Fish-slices
6 Gravy-spoons
42 Tablespoons
64 Table Forks
10 Sauce-ladles
10 Egg-spoons
26 Teaspoons
15 Salt-spoons
6 Salt-cellar
4 Mustard-spoons
4 Mustard-pots
2 Marrow-scoops
2 Cheese-scoops
4 Skewers
4 Wine-labels
1 Wine-strainer

PLATED ARTICLES

(Purchased by the Officers, mostly about 1877)

2 Soup-ladles
1 Salad-spoon
1 Salad-fork
58 Tablespoons
126 Table Forks
72 Dessert Spoons
72 Dessert Forks
15 Teaspoons
15 Salt-spoons
6 Salt-cellar
9 Sugar-tongs
3 Cruets
1 Tea-pot
1 Coffee-pot
8 Entrée Dishes
4 Salvers



THE REGIMENTAL PLATE.
(See Appendix.)

Photo. by H. Green, Chertion.

APPENDIX H

NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF THE THIRD (OR SUPPLEMENTARY) KENT MILITIA, 1798, 1799

IN 1794 an augmentation of the Militia was authorized,¹ and a certain number of recruits raised by voluntary enlistment were attached to the various existing Regiments of Militia. In November, 1796, a further increase in the force was sanctioned,² and authority was given to levy a "Supplementary Militia" in addition to the men raised under the former Act of Parliament.

On January 11th, 1797, the King sent a message to the House of Commons informing them that the threatening attitude of France might render it necessary for him to call out and embody a portion of this Supplementary force, but it was not until February 20th, 1798, that the Royal Warrant ordering the embodiment of half the Supplementary Militia was actually issued.

On February 5th, however, orders had been given³ for a party of Officers and N.C.Os. from the West Kent Militia to proceed from Canterbury to Maidstone to assist in drilling the recruits of the Supplementary Regiment,⁴ who had apparently been assembled in anticipation of the embodiment.

After two months' embodiment about 550 of these Supplementary men received orders, on March 20th, to proceed to Canterbury to join the West Kent Militia, who were stationed there at that period. They marched accordingly *viâ* Faversham and Aspringe, under Captain the Hon. Charles Marsham and Captain Thomas Law Hodges, to Canterbury, where they arrived on April 3rd and 4th. They were met by the band of the West Kent and played through the streets to the Barracks; their steady marching and soldierly bearing was favourably commented on by the local papers. Some of these Supplementary men were, on arrival, distributed amongst the various Companies of the West Kent, and the remainder were formed into two new Companies which were placed under the command of the two Captains above-mentioned, who received commissions in the West Kent; Lieutenants Birch and

¹ 34 Geo. III. c. 16.

² 37 Geo. III. cc. 3, 22.

³ See Militia Marching Orders.

⁴ See p. 166.

Daykin, who accompanied the Supplementary men, were also appointed to the West Kent Militia.

About the same period two Companies formed from men of the Supplementary Militia were ordered to be added to the East Kent, and Captain-Lieutenant J. Slade and Lieutenant John Chalmers were appointed Captains of these Companies, while Thomas Hamilton, who had recently been posted as Adjutant to the East Kent, was made Lieutenant of one of the Companies "with the Brevet rank of Captain, he having served as Lieutenant five years" (presumably in some Line Regiment); Joseph Franks and Robert Everitt were also made Lieutenants of these Supplementary Companies.

The portion of the Supplementary Militia which was embodied in February, 1798, having been thus absorbed as an augmentation of the existing Regiments, the West and East Kent Militias, and having been amalgamated with those Regiments during the spring, the remainder of the Supplementary Militia for the County, when called out for training and subsequently embodied, were formed into a Battalion with Lord Sondes as Colonel, and this Regiment, at first called the "Kent Supplementary Militia," was soon afterwards (September, 1798) given the title of the "3rd Kent Militia."

This Battalion, which was embodied and assembled at Maidstone about the middle of May, 1798, consisted of seven Companies, each numbering at first about 35 N.C.Os. and men, but the strength of the Companies subsequently increased and by the autumn they averaged some 60 N.C.Os. and men, or a total strength of 420 N.C.Os. and men in the Regiment; six of the Sergeants and seven of the Corporals were from the West Kent, and six Corporals from the East Kent Militia.

The following is a list of the Officers in June, 1798; a fuller list, with dates of commissions, &c., is given at the end of these notes.

Lieut.-Col.	Lord Sondes	<i>with rank of Colonel</i>
Major	Sir John Shaw	„ <i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>
Captains	Thomas Best	„ <i>Major</i>
	Lewis Cage	
	James Mann	
	John Goodhew	
	Isaac Rutton	
Capt.-Lieut.	Vandeleur Mills	
Lieutenants	John Thomson	
	Thomas Rutton	
	Francis Hubble Douce	



THOMAS BEST,
OF PARK HOUSE, BOXLEY.
MAJOR 3RD (OR SUPPLEMENTARY) KENT MILITIA, 1798-1799.
SERVED PREVIOUSLY IN THE
WEST KENT MILITIA.
LIEUTENANT 1778-1781,
CAPTAIN-LIEUTENANT 1781-1782,
CAPTAIN 1782-1795.

*Reproduced from a Miniature by permission of the Rev. E. Best-Dalison, M.A.,
of Park House, Boxley.*

Ensigns	Richard Toker
	William Gilder
	George Rixon
Adjutant	William Gilder, Ensign
Qr.-Master	Vandeleur Mills, Capt.-Lieut.
Surgeon	George Rixon, Ensign
Paymaster	John Thomson, Lieut.
Agent	W. Tustin

On July 30th the 3rd Kent Militia marched from Maidstone to Ashford Barracks, where they remained for nearly a year.

In August Colours were presented to the Regiment at Ashford.

In September the strength of the Regiment was as follows :

14 Officers (as above), 3 Staff-Sergeants, 21 Sergeants, 20 Corporals, 13 Drummers, 364 Privates.

Total N.C.Os. and men = 421

Total all ranks . . . = 435

In May, 1799, the 3rd Kent were joined at Ashford by the detachment (about 400 strong) of the West Kent Militia, from Lancashire, under Major Dyke.¹ This detachment had been stationed in the north since the embarkation of Headquarters and the main body of the Regiment for Ireland in the previous year.

On July 3rd the 3rd Kent Militia moved from Ashford to Shorncliffe, and about a fortnight later the West Kent detachment also left Ashford *en route* for Devonshire, to join its Headquarters.

In July ninety-two men of the 3rd Kent volunteered for the Line, and in October sixty-five more volunteers still further decreased the strength of the Battalion.

In accordance with a Royal Warrant dated November 13th, 1799, and a circular letter of the same date, conveying his Majesty's approbation of the services of the Supplementary Militia, orders were issued on November 22nd for the 3rd Kent to be disembodied and (in common with all but five of the twenty-eight Supplementary Regiments) to be disbanded. The Battalion, which now consisted of about 14 Officers, 21 Sergeants, 19 Corporals, 13 Drummers, and only 198 Privates, accordingly left Shorncliffe on December 3rd for Canterbury, where it was disembodied and terminated its somewhat brief existence.

¹ See pp. 185, 187.

ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE THIRD (OR SUPPLEMENTARY) KENT MILITIA

Name.	Ensign.	Lieutenant.	Captain-Lieut.	Captain.	Major.	Lieut.-Colonel.	Remarks.
Francis Market . . . (late Lieut. West Kent Militia)	—	—	—	27 Apr. 1797	—	—	See p. 383. Apparently retired during 1797
Richard Birch . . .	—	27 Apr. 1797	—	—	—	—	See pp. 383, 411
W. P. Daykin . . .	—	6 May 1797	—	—	—	—	See p. 384
Hon. Charles Marsham.	—	—	—	1 Mar. 1798	—	—	See p. 384
Thomas Law Hodges .	—	—	—	9 May 1798	—	—	See p. 384
<i>The above received Commissions in the West Kent Militia, the Supplementary Militia not being then organised as a separate Battalion.</i>							
John Slade . . .	—	—	—	17 May 1798	—	—	—
John Chalmers . . .	—	—	—	17 May 1798	—	—	—
Thomas Hamilton . .	—	17 May 1798	—	—	—	—	Adjutant and Brevet-Captain
Joseph Franks . . . (late Ensign West Kent Militia)	—	12 June 1798	—	—	—	—	See p. 382
Robert Everett . . .	—	12 June 1798	—	—	—	—	—
<i>These five received Commissions in the East Kent Militia as Officers of Companies formed from men of the Supplementary Militia.</i>							
Lord Sondes ¹ . . .	—	—	—	—	18 May 1798	18 May 1798	With rank of Colonel
Sir John Shaw, Bart. ² .	—	—	—	—	18 May 1798	—	With rank of Lt.-Colonel
Thomas Best ³ . . . (late Captain West Kent Militia)	—	—	—	18 May 1798	—	—	With rank of Major. See illustration facing p. 466
Lewis Cage . . .	—	—	—	18 May 1798	—	—	—
James Mann . . .	—	—	—	18 May 1798	—	—	—
John Goodhew . . .	—	—	—	18 May 1798	—	—	Resigned May 1799

Isaac Rutton . . .	—	—	18 May 1798	—	—	To West Kent Militia 16 Dec. 1799 (p. 384)
Vandeleur Mills . . . (late Capt.-Lieut. West Kent Militia)	—	—	31 May 1798 (Qr. Master)	—	—	To West Kent Militia 16 Dec. 1799 (p. 382)
John Thomson . . .	—	18 May 1798	(Paymaster)	—	—	Died Aug. 1798
Thomas Rutton . . .	—	18 May 1798	7 May 1799	—	—	Capt. West Kent Militia 16 Dec. 1799 (p. 384)
Richard Toker . . .	18 May 1798	8 Dec. 1798	(Qr. Master)	—	—	Ensign West Kent Mil. 10 June 1800 (p. 385)
William Gilder . . .	6 June 1798	8 Dec. 1798	(Adjutant)	—	—	Ensign West Kent Mil. 25 Dec. 1799 (p. 385)
George Rixon . . .	6 June 1798	23 Apr. 1799	(Surgeon)	—	—	—
Francis Hubble Douce . .	—	12 June 1798	—	—	—	—
John Blackburne Hart . .	11 Jan. 1799	7 May 1799	—	—	—	To West Kent Militia 16 Dec. 1799 (p. 384)
George Peake . . .	—	23 Apr. 1799	—	—	—	—
John Claringbold . . .	7 May 1799	18 Sept. 1799	—	—	—	—
Guyborn Damant . . .	8 June 1799	—	—	—	—	—

Adjutant . . .	W. Gilder, Ensign . . .	6 June 1798-Dec. 1799
Paymaster . . .	J. Thomson, Lieut. . .	6 " -Aug. 1798
Quarter-Master . . .	Vandeleur Mills, Capt.-Lieut. . .	Aug. 1798-Dec. 1799
Surgeon . . .	Vandeleur Mills, Capt.-Lieut. . .	6 June 1798-Aug. 1798
	Richard Toker, Lieut. . .	18 Sept. 1798-Dec. 1799
	George Rixon, Ensign . . .	6 June 1798-Dec. 1799

¹ Of Lees Court; second Baron; born 1754; succeeded his father 1795; died 1806.

² Sir John Gregory Shaw, of Eltham and Kenward; fifth Baronet; died 1831, and was succeeded by his son, Sir John Kenward Shaw, who served in the West Kent Militia from 1802 to 1853, and was Lieut.-Colonel from 1807, Colonel from 1832. See pp. 406, &c.

³ Of Park House, Boxley. Served in West Kent Militia from 1778 to 1795. His son, James Best, served in the West Kent Militia from 1802 to 1849, of which Regiment he was Lieut.-Colonel 1832 to 1849. See pp. 408, &c.

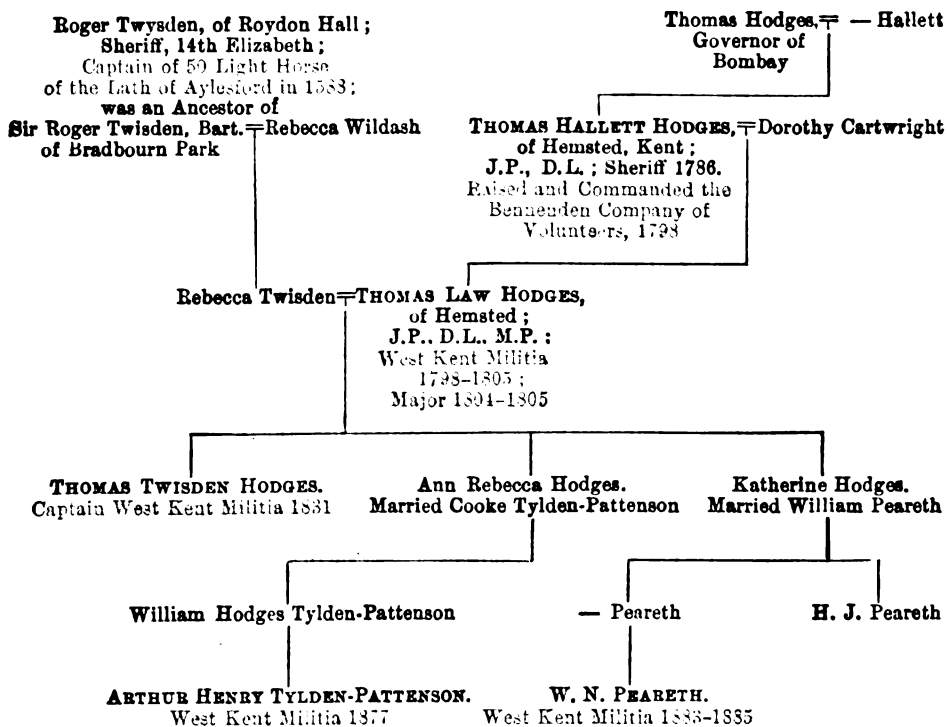
On the 3rd Kent being disbanded many of the N.C.Os. and men joined the West Kent, as did also some of the Officers. Owing to the West Kent being at this time in Devonshire, orders were issued that men who were to be transferred to that Regiment from the 3rd Kent were to remain at Maidstone until the spring, in order to avoid the long march of twenty-six days in midwinter. On December 12th, therefore, the men marched to Sittingbourne and the next day to Maidstone, together with the following Officers who were transferred to the West Kent at the same time, viz., Captains Isaac Rutton and Thomas Rutton, Captain-Lieut. Vandeleur Mills and Lieutenant Francis Hubble Douce, the latter (presumably owing to there being no vacant Lieutenancy in the West Kent) being given only the rank of Ensign. Lieutenant and Adjutant W. Gilder also received a commission as Ensign in the West Kent a few months later.

APPENDIX I

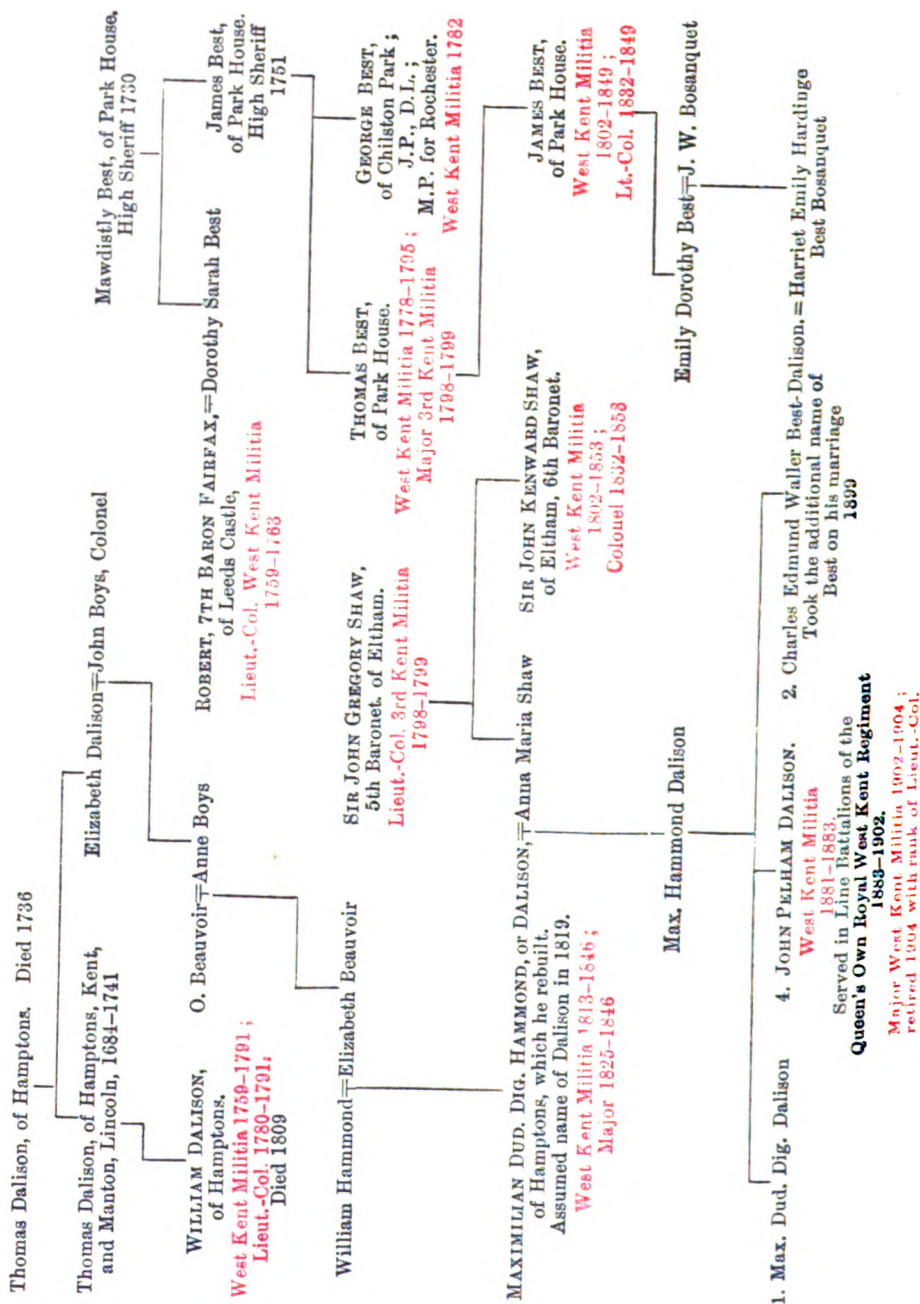
GENEALOGICAL TABLES

It has been thought that the following tables (pp. 471-474) might prove of interest as examples of the manner in which several members of the same, or allied, families served in the Militia of the County in successive generations. Many other similar cases occurred besides those cited; *e.g.*, Lord Romney (*vide* p. 405), Colonel Dyke (p. 405), Marquis Camden (p. 406), &c.

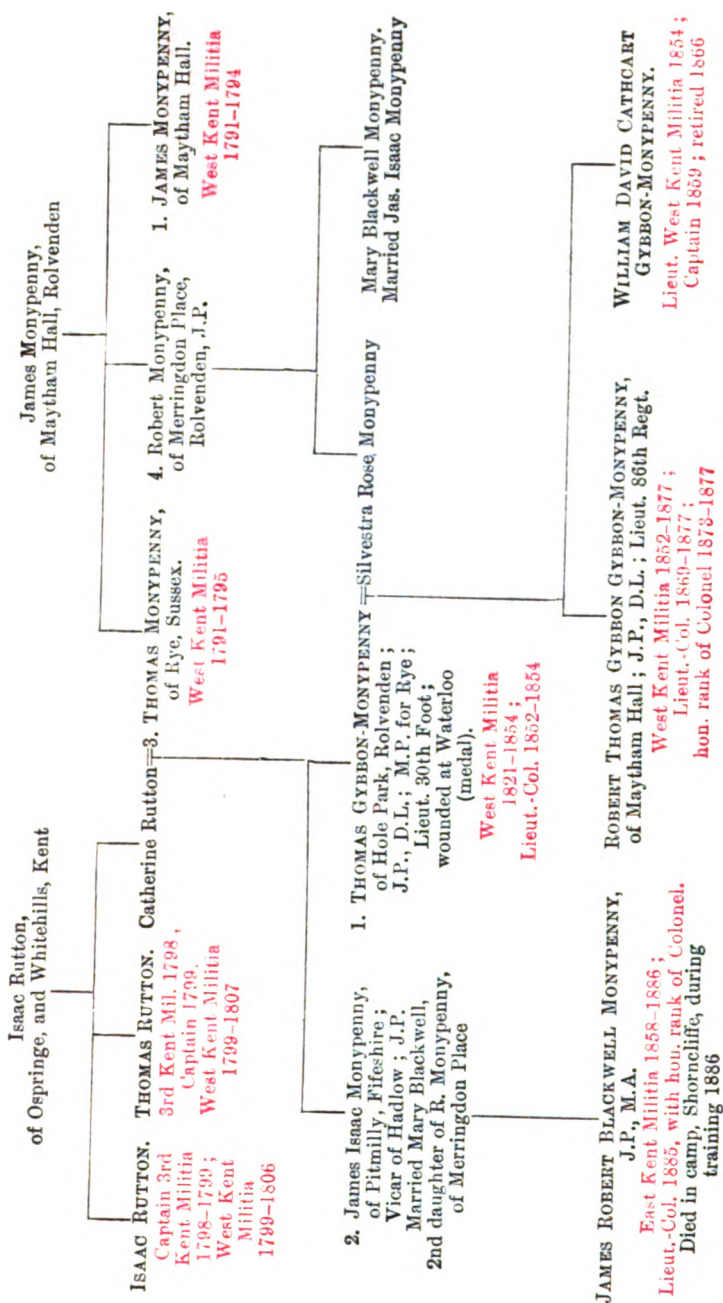
HODGES, ETC. ETC.

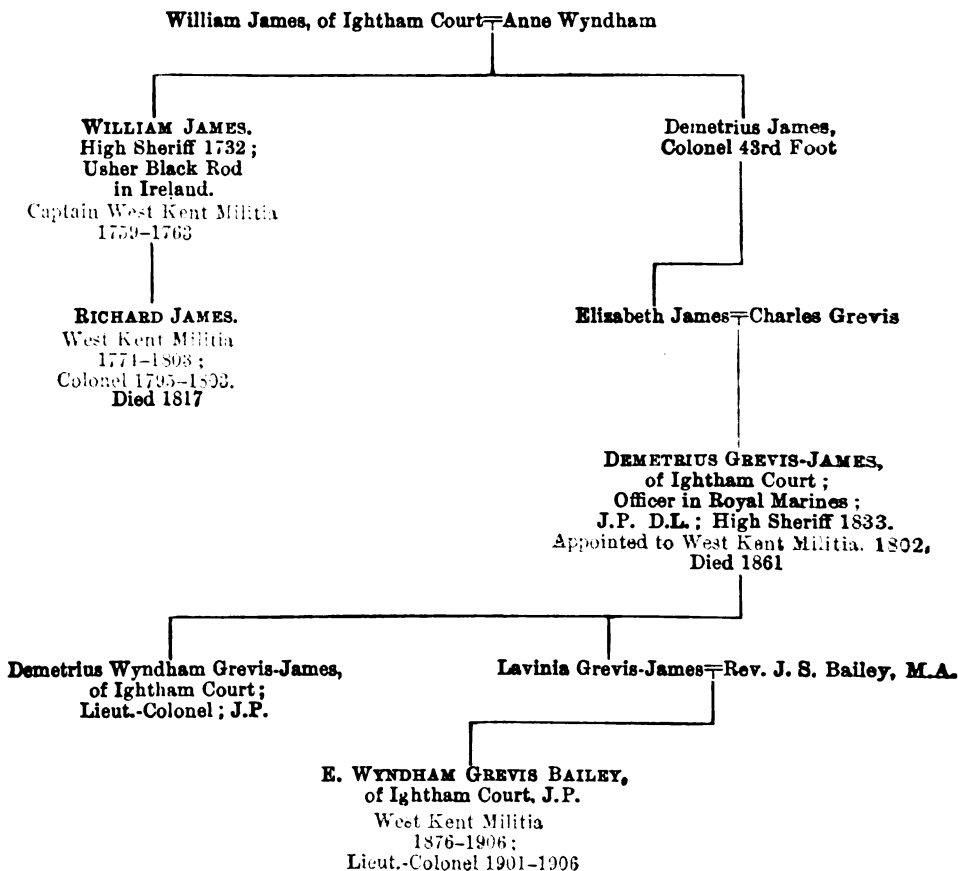


DALISON. BEST. SHAW.



RUTTON. MONYPENNY.

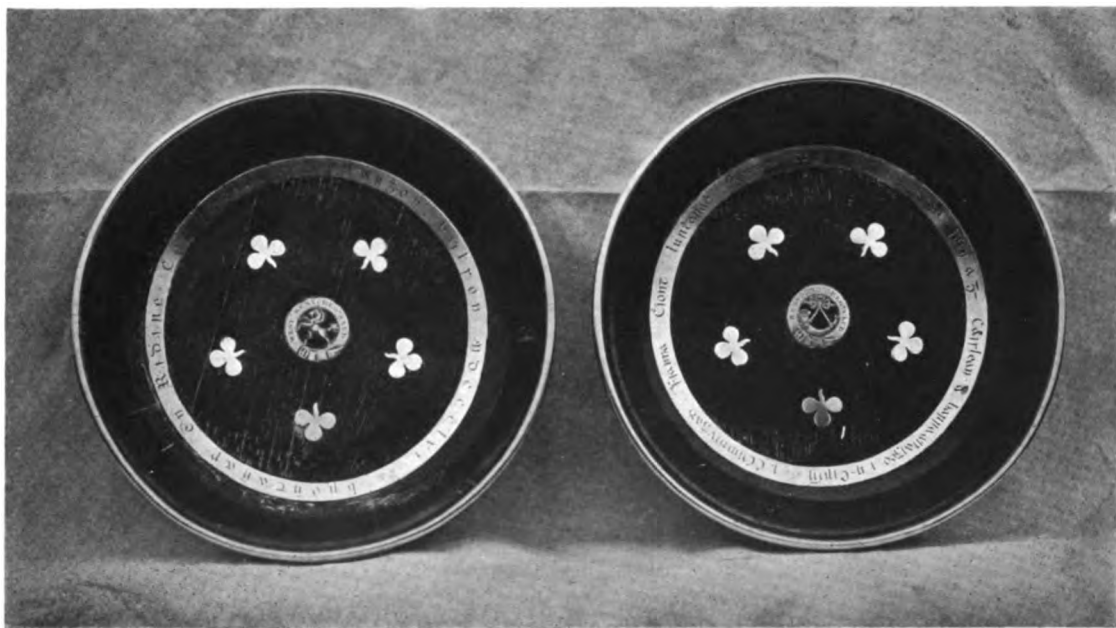


JAMES. BAILEY.



OFFICERS' MESS, SHORNCLIFFE, 1908.

Photo. by H. Green, Cheriton.



**OLD IRISH BOG OAK BOWLS, INLAID SILVER. PRESENTED TO THE REGIMENT
DURING THEIR SERVICE IN IRELAND, 1856.**

Photo. by H. Green, Cheriton.

INDEX

A

ABERGAVENNY, Lord, 21-23, 28, 370
Acts of Parliament relating to Militia, 3-7, 8, 82, 111, 144, 211, 212, 247, 258; **Militia Voluntary Enlistment Act**, 8, 9
Adams, F., 181, 399
Adams, Simeon Barwell, 148, 150, 382
Adams, Thomas, 147, 150, 381
Adamson, William, 168, 175, 177, 182, 383
Addington, Colonel the Hon. C. J., 280
Adjutants, Succession of, 411
Adwalton, 218, 457
Adye, W., 413
Aitkens, Ralph F., 385
Albemarle, Duke of, 69
Alcock, George A. C., 404
Aldborough, 219, 457
Aldbourn, 140, 448
Aldershot, 258, 326, 459; **Royal review** at, 327
Aldworth, Thos. P., 328, 329, 403
Alexander, R., 398
Alexandra, Queen, **reviews troops** at Aldershot, 326
Alfriston, 449
Alkin, Thomas Turner, 240, 390
Allen, William, 250, 253, 254, 390
Alfrey, C. M., 298, 304, 328, 329, 330, 331, 402
Alfrey, Edward M., 403
Alnmouth, 213, 214, 456
Alresford, 137, 138, 139, 448
Alton, 138, 139, 448
Amherst, Lord, 119, 124, 130, 149
Amhurst, John Thomas, 113, 381
Annesley, A. J. P., 297, 399
Annesley, J. H. S., 290, 400
Annesley, W. H., 330, 331, 403, 412
Aplin, Colonel, 266
Apulderfeld, William de, 16
Armada, the Spanish, **preparations** in Kent, 29; **facsimile roll** of Kentish forces, 32; **mobilisation** of troops and **review** at Rochester, 35; **plan** of campaign, 36; **distribution** of Kentish forces, 39; **movements** of coast army, 40; **troops** dismissed, 41
Arms and armour, 3, 46, 47, 48, 78, 101, 244
Arnett, Joseph, 163
Ascough, John, 375
Asgill, Sir Charles, 180
Ashburnham, C., 256, 257, 392

Ashdown Forest, **camp** at, 285, 460
Ashford, 108, 148, 185, 190, 195, 206, 207, 208 446, 447, 454, 455, 467
Aucher, Sir Anthony, 61, 66, 67
Audley, Captain, 181
Austen, Francis L., 172, 175, 176, 177, 186, 206, 208, 383
Austen, James, 372
Austen, John, 95, 99, 379
Axminster, 454

B

BADDELEY, Sidney E. L., 403
Bailey, E. W. Grevis, 289, 297, 303, 306, 307, 308, 310, 320, 322, 324, 325, 327, 328, 329, 395, 410, 464, 474
Baker, Sir Richard, 28, 32, 102, 372, 374
Balders, Colonel, C.B., 265
Baldock, 216, 457
Baldwin, Will. W. T., 240, 390
Ball, Sackville, 387
Ballingdon, 153, 450
Ballyduff, 231, 458
Bamborough, 213, 214, 456
Banfell, C. E., 388
Barst, Valentine, 18
Barham Downs, 165, 166, 171, 172
Barham, H., 416
Barker, Captain W. H., 271, 274, 395, 412
Barkston Hundred, 219
Barkway, 134, 448
Barnard, Markland, 392
Barnes, Colonel, 279
Barnet, **Militia** assembled at, 63
Barnham, Sir Francis, 47, 376
Barrow, C. D., 297, 326, 401
Barton, F. A., 396
Bassuck, William, 107
Bate, Richard, 377
Bath, William, 386
Battersby, E. M., 403
Battle, Abbot of, 17
Bayly, Colonel W. H., 275, 286, 289, 290
Bazley-White, J., 298, 331, 402, 463
Bazley-White, Richard B. L., 403, 463
Beadnel, 213, 214, 456
Beales, Benjamin Dawson, 392
Beattie, H. R., 393

- Beckett, Colonel C. E., 290
 Bedford, 150, 450
 Bedingfield, Captain, 377
 Bedwin, 139, 448
 Beeching, C. F., 399
 Beeman, A. C., 298, 311, 312, 402
 Beer, Isaac, 389
 Belford, 213, 456
 Belgrave, H. D., 298, 402, 464
 Belke, Michel, 377
 Bell, Giles, 105
 Benjafield, John, 147, 176, 381, 411
 Benn, H. G., 397
 Bennett, Thomas, 387
 Berham, Henry de, 16
 Berstead, 83, 95
 Berwick, King's camp at, 52
 Best, George, 381, 472
 Best, James, 210, 217, 220, 221, 229, 235, 240, 385, 408, 472
 Best, Thomas, 113, 139, 147, 380, 466, 468, 469, 472
 Bethersden, 190
 Bettenham, Danyell, 372
 Bexley, 104, 446
 Biddenden, 454
 Biggleswade, 150, 450
 Bingham, 219
 Bingham, Robert Turberville, 229, 231, 235, 236, 237, 240, 389
 Birch, John, 381
 Birch, Richard, 167, 177, 198, 383, 411, 465, 468
 Birkhill, 51
 Birstall, 218, 457
 Bishop, William, 230, 235, 236, 237, 240, 385, 390
 Bishops Waltham, 138, 139, 448
 Bix, John, 57
 Blackheath, 20, 59, 66, 74, 75, 83, 95
 Blackiston, 383
 Blair, A., 298, 402
 Blake, T. Darell, 271, 282, 393
 Blakeman, John, 181, 383
 Blechenden, John, 375
 Blechenden, Thomas, 372, 375
 Bletchingly, 115, 446
 Bligh, Hon. John, 235, 236, 390
 Blount, Thomas, 55
 Blyth, 456
 Boer War, embodiment of Regiment, 293; ordered to Malta, 295; movements in Malta, 299-322; return to England, 324
 Bois, John, 57
 Bond, A. V., 255, 257, 258, 259, 391, 412
 Bonham-Carter, B. H., 404
 Bonhote, J., 287, 288, 289, 291, 294, 295, 297, 302, 304, 306, 307, 311, 319, 321, 324, 395, 410, 462
 Bonsor, Alex. J., 330, 403
 Boreham Street, 149, 449
 Borett, John, 113, 139, 147, 380
 Boscawen, A. S. T. Griffith, 297, 401
 Boteler, John, 18
 Bounty for volunteers to Line, 211
 Bourillion, Julius, 216, 230, 235, 236, 237, 387
 Bourke, Lieut.-Colonel Hon. J. J., 266
 Bournbridge, 157, 451
 Bow, 457
 Bowen, Richard, 64, 377
 Bowles, Charles, 377
 Boyes, Thomas, 372
 Boys, Edward, 32, 373
 Boyse, John, 67, 377
 Brabant, John, 163
 Brabourn Lees, 207, 208, 455
 Bradish, 287, 238, 399
 Bradley, P. W., 404
 Brasted, 142, 449
 Brecknock, Earl of, 235, 236, 237, 390
 Brencchley, James Bishop, 230, 235, 236, 389
 Brent, Thomas, 372, 375
 Bridgewater, 187, 454
 Bridlington, 216
 Brighton, 157, 158, 159, 452
 Brittain, Richard, 215, 387
 Broadnax, Thomas, 57
 Broadstairs, 162
 Brock, T. H., 413
 Brock-Hollinshead, L., 400, 412, 413
 Brockehyll, Henry, 372
 Brockman, Sir William, 60, 61
 Brode, John, 16
 Brokhull, Thomas de, 15, 16
 Bromley, 83, 95
 Brompton, 104, 446
 Brooke, A. W. G., 404
 Brooke, Henry, Lord Cobham, 370
 Brooke, Sir William, Lord Cobham, 370
 Brookfield, A. M., 393, 462
 Brooks, William, 387
 Brotherton, Colonel, 243
 Broughton, 187, 198, 448
 Brown, E. W., 298, 402, 414
 Brown, Francis Harwood, 388
 Brown, John, 57
 Brown, Peter, 175, 177, 183, 188, 384
 Brown, Richard, 56
 Brownrigg, Brigadier-General, 267, 268
 Bruce, Colonel, 266
 Bruce, George, 163
 Bruce, Lieut.-General the Hon. Thomas, 162, 164, 165
 Buckhurst, Lord, 67
 Buckland, James, 218, 223, 388
 Buller, Walter T. M., 404
 Bulmer, Thomas, 372
 Bungay, John, 229, 235, 236, 237, 388
 Buntingfield, 447, 448
 Buntingford, 134
 Burbury, F. W., 297, 300, 401
 Burgess, —, 378
 Burgess, Chas. Montlieu, 385
 Burgess, John, 388
 Burghley, Lord, 30, 40
 Burness, A. R., 332, 404

Burney, H. H., 395
 Burrell, Peter, 380
 Burt, Thomas T., 408
 Bury St. Edmunds, 153, 154, 450, 451
 Butcher, Ensign, 240
 Butcher, Fras., 377
 Butcher, Robert Perial, 168, 175, 383
 Butler, P. A., 396
 Butler, Sir Oliver, 67
 Butler, Sir Philip, 76
 Butler, Sir William, 290
 Buttevant, 458
 Button, Philip, 388
 Byrne, Bernard, 395
 Byron, Sir Nicholas, 46

C

CAGE, Lewis, 466, 468
 Caistor, stationed at, 152
 Calcraft, General, 116, 118, 121, 125
 Calcraft, John, 147, 381
 Callant, Silam, 378
 Calvert, N. L., 401, 463
 Cambridge, Duke of, 280, 288
 Cambridge, Edmund, Earl of, 17
 Camden, Marquis, John, 228, 237, 238, 240, 371, 390, 406; John Charles, 371
 Cameron, A., 400
 Cameron, J. D., 394
 Cameron, K. L., 298, 332, 402, 463
 Campbell, Alexander, 382, 411
 Campbell, David, 381, 415
 Campbell, John, 118, 114, 147, 148, 380, 382, 411
 Campbell, Joseph, 139
 Campbell, Lieut.-General, 96, 97
 Canterbury, 67, 162, 453, 465; reviews held at, 164, 172
 Cardwell, R., 393
 Carlisle, 213, 456
 Carlisle, Lord, 69
 Carron-Roberts, Thos. J., 403
 Case-Morris, C. W., 298, 323, 402, 463
 Castle Lyons, 185, 454
 Castlebar, 262, 459
 Cator, J. F., 250, 252 *note*, 390
 Cavannah, Edward, 383
 Cecill, Sir Thomas, 36, 373
 Chads, Colonel, 279, 280, 282
 Chalmers, John, 466, 468
 Chamberlayne, E., 229, 234, 235, 236, 237, 240, 385, 390, 411
 Chamberlayne, William, 212, 220, 229, 235, 236, 386
 Champneis, Henry, 95, 99, 379
 Champneis, Justinian, 32, 372, 374
 Champneis, William, 99, 379
 Change, in constitution, 271; in designation, 277, 332
 Chapman, E. Faunce, 229, 235, 389
 Chapman, James, 100, 379

Chard, 454
 Charles II., arrival from Holland, 65
 Chatham, Dutch attack on, 69; detachment sent to, 107; Regiment at, 223, 274, 275, 293, 294, 458, 460
 Chattenden, 460
 Chawton, 138, 448
 Cheney, Sir John, 17
 Chesterford, Great and Little, 157, 451
 Cheyne, Sir Thomas, 22, 370
 Children, John George, 385
 Childs, Phil., 60
 Christy, E., 394
 Churchill, C. M., 274, 396, 412
 Civil War, 1648: King, Parliament, and Militia, 54; Kentish rising and petition, 56; defence of Maidstone, 60; march to Westminster and collapse of petition, 61; leaders of movement, 61
 Clapton, 452
 Claringbold, John, 384, 469
 Claringbould, John Alexander, 385
 Clark, Mr., 46
 Clarke, A. C. K. T., 298, 323, 402
 Clarke, Sir F., 67
 Claybrooke, William, 374
 Cleeve, H., 399
 Clements, William T., 384
 Clerke, William, 372
 Cliderhouse, Richard, 18
 Clifford, J., 397, 414
 Clifford, William, 18, 19
 Clyfford, Henry, 373
 Clynton, John de, 17
 Clynton, William de, Earl of Huntingdon, 15
 Coast, William Stacey, 113, 139, 380, 382
 Cobb, Benjamin, 148, 382
 Cobeham, Stephen de, 14
 Cobham, John, 28, 372, 374
 Cobham, John de, 16, 17
 Cobham, Lord, 22, 28, 34, 370, 373
 Cobham, Reginald de, 16, 18
 Cobham, Sir Henry, 35, 38, 370, 378
 Codd, Rowland Bentinck, 249, 251, 253, 254, 256, 257, 390, 412
 Coghlan, E., 197
 Colchester, 209, 221, 326, 457, 461
 Cole, John, 100, 379
 Colepeper, Sir T., 16, 18, 61, 66, 372
 Colepepper, John, 19
 Colepepper, Richard, 19
 Collett, Harold Willis, 404
 Collins, B. M., 215, 387
 Collins, J. H., 387
 Collum, H. W. A., 291, 401
 Collyer, John, 372
 Colomb, Colonel, 57
 Colonels, Succession of, 405
 Colour-sergeants, 220
 Colours, 101, 192, 259, 260, 272, 284; trooping the, 303, 308, 322
 Colville, Thomas, 386

Commissions of Array, during fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, 14-24; ordered by Charles I., 55
 Committee of Kent, members of the, 57
 Commonwealth, Kent Militia during, 62
 Compton, Sir William, 61
 Conant, H. J., 394
 Congleton, Major-General Lord, 299, 300, 307, 318
 Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of, 280, 281, 291, 295, 406
 Connolly, W. E. G., 398
 Contingent allowance, 108, 244
 Conway, General, the Right Hon., 141
 Cook, E. B., 398
 Coombs, R. W., 286, 396
 Cooper, Francis, 378
 Cooper-Beale, J. L., 175
 Corfe Castle, 129, 447
 Cornwallis, Lady Julia, 260
 Cornwallis, Marquis, 155
 Corrick, G., 311
 Coste, Richard, 375
 Cotton, A. W., 396
 Couch, J., 332, 402, 414
 Courts-martial, 105, 133, 180, 181, 182
 Covenanters, embodiment of Kentish Militia for service against, 43; terms of order of embodiment, 44; assemble at Gravesend, 45; embarkation, 48; land at Inchcolm, 49; ordered to Berwick, 50; description of King's camp, 52; disembodied, 53
 Coveney, James, 218, 387
 Cowland, S., 329
 Cowper, Earl, 251, 371
 Cox, A. F. H., 396
 Cox, A. P., 396
 Cragg, C. W., 268, 271, 394, 423
 Cranbrook, 83, 95, 108, 195, 446
 Crayford, 104, 108, 446
 Crayford, William, 372, 374
 Crimean War, Militia at time of, 7; West Kent Regiment embodied, 255; movements of West Kent Militia during, 257-63
 Cripps, Mr., 24
 Crisp, Henry, 373
 Crisp, Sir Nicholas, 55
 Croft, Richard Henry, 218, 389
 Cromer, William, 32, 373
 Cropper, E. D. Thornburgh, 394, 462, 463
 Crosse, Sidney G., 395
 Croughton, Will. Peel, 250, 252, 254, 390
 Crowborough, camp at, 285
 Crowe, Gyles, 372
 Cullen, William, 378
 Cumberland, Duke and Duchess of, visit Winchester Camp, 118
 Cumming, William, 177, 384
 Curteis, E. N., 396, 462
 Curteis, R. W., 394
 Curzon, Colonel the Hon. E. G., 280
 Cutt, Henry, 375

D

DADSON, W. F. P., 393, 462
 Dalison, J. P., 397, 403, 463, 472
 Dalison, Max. Dud. Dig., late Hammond, 235, 236, 237, 240, 390, 472
 Dalison, William, 99, 113, 134, 139, 145, 379, 407, 472
 Dallas, J., 398
 Dallin, R. J., 395
 Dalton, Thomas, 147, 150, 168, 170, 176, 177, 180, 186, 198, 206, 210, 217 *note*, 228, 229, 235, 236, 237, 381, 406, 408
 Damant, Guyborn, 469
 Danbury, Militia quartered at, 154, 155
 Dancey, G. H., 230, 235, 236, 237, 240, 389
 Daniell, O. J., 306, 399, 412
 Darell, John, 18, 375, 382
 Darrell of Scotney Castle, 61
 Dartford, 83, 95, 104, 105, 109, 446
 Davidson, D. D., 398
 Davies, Richard, 148, 154, 175, 177, 206, 382, 411, 414
 Davis, Colonel, 277, 279, 280, 285
 Davis, John Brewer, 113, 126, 127, 380; knighted, 126
 Davis, John Henry, 385
 Davison, A. F., 393
 Daykin, William, 167, 175, 177, 181, 184, 185, 384, 465, 468
 De Bathe, Colonel, 267
 Deal, 105, 106, 446
 Deeds, William, 377
 Deering, John, 375
 Deering, Richard, 375
 Dennis, Major, 181
 Dent, Peter, 177, 187, 383
 Denton, 449
 Dentra, George, 375
 Derbshire, P. A., 256, 392
 Derby, Lord, 247
 Dering, Charles, 385
 Dering, Edward, 385
 Dering, E. H., 255, 392
 Dertford, Richard de Stone de, 16
 Designation, change of, 277, 332
 Dewsbury, 218, 457
 Diamond Jubilee Day, celebration, 289
 Dicks, A. E., 398
 Dixon, M. W. J., 168, 383
 Dixwell, Colonel John, 57, 62, 64, 377
 Dixwell, Sir Basil, 71
 Dobcross, 218
 Dodge, —, 381
 Dolman, Colonel, 69
 Donald, Brigadier-General, 331
 Dorking, 115, 446
 Dorrell, Mr. James, 62
 Dorset, Duke of, 91, 92; reviews Kent Militia, 93; Lionel Cranfield, 371; Charles, 371; John Frederick, 113, 132, 139, 141, 145, 147, 151, 153, 156, 164, 371, 380, 382, 405

Douce, Francis Hubble, 385, 466, 469, 470
 Douglas, Colonel, 264
 Douglas, C. C., 413
 Douglas, Lord, 69
 Douglas, Lord J. E. S., 394
 Dover, 104, 109, 446
 Dover Castle, siege of, 60
 Dress, 259. *See* Uniform
 Drill-book, early, of West Kent Militia, 83, 84
 Drummond, J., 393
 Dublin, 175, 231, 262, 453, 458, 459
 Dudley, Sir Gamaliel, 61
 Duff, Major-General Sir James, 183
 Duiera Lines, Malta, camp at, 320, 461
 Duke, Thomas, 375
 Duncan, Admiral, Lord Camperdown, 165
 Dundas, General Sir D., 208
 Dundas, Lieut.-General F., 214
 Dungeness, 200, 201, 454
 Dunn, D., 257, 392, 411
 Dunn, F. J. A., 256, 392
 Durant, Samuel, 381
 Dygges, Thomas, 19
 Dyke, Percival Hart, 237, 390
 Dyke, Thomas, 147, 150, 162, 168, 170, 175, 176,
 183, 187, 197, 198, 205, 206, 210, 381, 405,
 407, 467

E

EARDENSOHN, Jos. G., 393
 Eardley-Eardley, the Hon. G., 381
 East Ham, 457
 Eastbourne, stationed at, 449, 450
 Eastry, 208, 455
 Eaton, 150, 450
 Edie, John, 148, 154, 381, 382
 Edinburgh, 275
 Edwards, A. C., 288, 289, 298, 400
 Edwards, David, 389
 Edwards, Edward, 230, 234, 235, 415
 Edwards, R. B., 399
 Edwards-Heathcote, J. J., 400
 Eley, John, 230, 234, 235, 236, 237, 240, 245,
 249, 387, 411, 414
 Elgar, George, 249, 251, 253, 254, 415, 416
 Elgood, G., 401
 Ellis, Charles, 269
 Eltham, 104, 446
 Elverson, Chas. G. L., 403
 Embleton, 213, 214, 456
 Embodiment, warrants and orders for, 228
 Engham, Thomas, 372
 Erskine, Major-General George, 271, 274
 Espontoons salute, officer's, 85
 Espontoons, 83
 Establishment of Regiment, 51, 100, 112, 146,
 154, 188, 189, 199, 205, 207, 209, 212, 216,
 229, 235, 237, 248; table of at various periods,
 445
 Evans, C. W. H., 413

Evans, Thomas Charles, 229, 231, 235, 236, 237,
 240, 389
 Evans, T. J. P., 393
 Evelyn, 66
 Evelyn, William, jun., 381
 Everitt, Robert, 466, 468
 Eynsbury, 150, 450

F

FAGE, Edward, 83, 99, 100, 379, 411
 Fairfax, Lieut.-Colonel, 95, 99, 101, 379, 407, 472
 Fairfax, Lord, 58, 59, 60
 Falconbridge, Thomas, 20
 Fallesley, Sir J., 17
 Fane, F. N., 399
 Fane, Henry, 373
 Fane, Sir Thomas, 28, 32, 35, 36, 38, 372, 373,
 374
 Fane, Thomas, 372, 374
 Fareham, 138, 139, 448
 Farnham, 448
 Farquharson, O. H., 297, 303, 306, 320, 329, 330,
 331, 332, 402, 410
 Farquharson, James, 163
 Farrell, T. A., 256, 392
 Farringdon, 138, 448
 Faucett, Thomas, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 245,
 414
 Faudel-Phillips, Henry F., 402
 Fenner, Captain, 306
 Fenning, G. S. T., 298, 400
 Fenning, W. M., 400
 Fermoy, 185, 231, 454, 458
 Faversham, 61, 71, 104, 106, 446
 Feversham, Lo rd, 72; arrest, 7, 370
 Field-day, grand divisional under General
 Calcraft, account of, 121
 Fiennes, Lieut. J. T. Twistleton-Wykeham, 291,
 400
 Filmer, Sir John, 95, 99, 379
 Finch, Henry, 250, 253, 391
 Finch, Master, 24
 Fineux, John, 32
 Fingringhoe, near Colchester, 140
 Fire of London, the Great, Kent Militia sum-
 moned to, 68
 Fisher, Mr., 239
 Fitzroy, Charles, 209
 Fitzroy, Colonel, 274
 Fleetwood, Lieut.-General, 63, 64
 Fleming, E., 297, 400, 463
 Flower, Henry, 105
 Fogge, Sir Jno., 19
 Folkestone, 105, 172, 446
 Foote, John, 113, 381
 Foote Cray, 104, 108, 446
 Forber, Major-General, 208
 Forest, J., 403, 414
 Forest Row, Sussex, manoeuvres at, 284
 Fox, Mr., 239

Francis, T., 175, 211, 384
 Francklyn, Nicholas, 378
 Franklyn, Brigadier-General W. C., 329
 Franks, Joseph, 382, 466, 468
 Fraser, Major-General T., 294
 Fraser, Alex. D., 404
 Frederick, 225
 Freeman, E. A., 332, 404
 French, George, 250, 253, 254, 391
 French, James, 388, 416
 Frewen, Stephen, 273, 394, 463
 Friend, H. Vaughan, 394
 Frindsbury, 104, 446
 Froyle, 138, 448
 Furber, Henry A. de F., 403
 Fynoh, Erasmus, 373
 Fynch, Thomas, 375
 Fyneux, John, 372, 374

G

GAGE, J. S. D., 399
 Gardiner, C. D. J., 400
 Gardiner, H. B. W., 400
 Gardner Street, 149, 449
 Garsid, M. C., 256, 392
 Gascoyne, F. K., 399
 Gaye, Edmund, 372
 Geary, William, 139, 380
 George III., visits camp at Winchester, 123
 Ghain Tuffieha, Malta, camp at, 312, 316, 320, 461
 Gibbons, Colonel, 66
 Gibbons, George, 384
 Gibling, Private, 330
 Gibson, 46, 376
 Gilbee, Nicholas, 147, 381
 Gilbee, William, 229, 390
 Gilder, William, 385, 467, 469, 470
 Gillam, G. T., 393
 Gillingham, 104, 446
 Gloster, Colonel E. T., 269, 270, 271
 Gloucester, H.H. Prince William of, 166, 167
 Godalming, 136, 448
 Godden, F. M., 254, 255, 391
 Godfrey, Lambarde, 57
 Godfrey, Sir Thomas, 61
 Godstone, 115
 Godwin, Richard, 113, 139, 381, 415
 Goldewell, John, jun., 372
 Goldstone, Roger, 377
 Gomersall, 218, 457
 Goodere, —, 381
 Goodhew, John, 466, 468
 Gordon, Lord George, 135
 Gordon Riots, the, 134; part taken by West Kent Militia in suppressing, 136
 Goring, Lord, 61
 Gorleston, 152, 153, 450
 Graham, General, 183, 184
 Grandison, Otto de, 15

Grant, A. K., 297, 401, 463
 Grant, E. L. T., 401
 Grant, R. W., 289, 290, 291, 297, 400
 Gravesend, 45, 104, 108, 289, 329, 330, 446, 461
 Graydon, Mr., 105
 Great Britain and Ireland, legislative union of, 192
 Green, C. E., 397
 Green, Daniel, 164
 Grenfell, Lieut.-General Sir F. W., 299, 300, 307, 314, 317, 320, 321
 Grenville, Lieut.-General, 189
 Grevis, Demetrius, 385, 474
 Grewing, R. J., 328, 400, 402, 463
 Grey, G., 253
 Grey, Rob. G., 254, 391
 Grey, Sir Charles, 162, 164, 165, 166, 170, 171, 172
 Griffith-Boscawen, A. F. T., 297, 401
 Griffiths, George, 388
 Grimes, Mr., 56
 Grinstead, East, 195
 Groombridge, John, 99, 379
 Groombridge, Thomas, 381
 Guildford, 136, 448
 Guilford, Sir Robert, 75
 Guns, machine, 308
 Guy, William, 230, 231, 235, 236, 237, 240, 389
 Gwillim, William W., 392
 Gyles, Gabriell, 375

H

HACKER, Colonel, 61
 Hackney, 452
 Haddock, Captain, 95, 99, 379
 Hadlow, 142, 449
 Halberts, 83
 Hales, Charles, 372, 374
 Hales, Edward, 59, 60, 61
 Hales, Joseph, 229, 389
 Hales, Sir Edward, 47, 71, 376
 Hales, Sir James, 27, 28, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 372, 373
 Hales, Sir Joseph, 61
 Halford, Chas. H., 396
 Hall, Harry S. H. H., 403
 Halstead, 153, 450
 Ham, East, 457
 Hamilton, Marquis of, 43, 46, 49
 Hamilton, Thomas, 466, 468
 Hammersmith, 457
 Hammond, Anthony, 61
 Hammond, Francis, 61
 Hammond, James, 175, 176, 382
 Hammond, M., 229, 231, 389. See Dalison
 Hamon, William, 372
 Hamond, Edward, 373
 Hamond, William, 375
 Hampstead, 452
 Hanfield, Stephen, 100, 379

Harcourt, Sir Symon, 46
 Hardinge, H. C., 255, 391, 462
 Hardinge, Hon. H. C., 394
 Hardres, Richard, 32, 372, 374
 Hardresse, Sir Richard, 60, 61
 Hare, R. H., 393
 Harford, C. L., 400
 Harling, 154, 451
 Harlow, 448
 Harman, Thomas, 387
 Harmyngton, William, 372
 Harris, Edward Watts, 387
 Harris, J., 256, 392
 Harris, O., 397
 Hart, J., 396, 414, 469
 Hart, Major-General Sir Reginald, 330
 Hart, Sir George, 28, 372
 Harvey, —, 386
 Harvey, G. C., 394
 Harwich, 140, 151, 152, 154, 155, 449, 450, 451
 Hastings, battle of, Kentish forces at, 11
 Hatch, Cliffe, 385
 Hatfield, 448
 Hatfield Regia, 134, 447, 448
 Hats, 189
 Hatton, George Finch, 113, 139, 147, 150, 154, 156, 172, 177, 183, 186, 380
 Hausburg, E. F., 401
 Haute, Sir Will., 19
 Hawker, W., 230, 415
 Hawey, Henry, 171, 175, 180, 186, 206, 207, 209, 382, 408
 Hayman, Raphe, 372
 Hayman, William, 372
 Haymond, Ralph, 375
 Hayne, S. S., 402, 463
 Hazzard, John, 385
 Head, George, 213, 387
 Heddy, A. Thomas, 394
 Helbert, C. J. H., 396, 462
 Helles, Gilbert de, 16
 Hendrick, Michael, 182
 Heron, Robert, 147, 381
 Herring-Cooper, J. G., 404
 Hertford 134
 Heryng, Nicholas, 17
 Hewson, Colonel, 61
 Hickson, Brigadier-General R. A., 330
 Highgate, 452
 Hill, E. C., 393
 Hilsea Barracks, 134, 137, 448; march to, 136, 137
 Hinde, Edward, 218, 230, 235, 236, 237, 240, 250, 388
 Hitchens, Chas. F., 306, 403
 Hockerill, 134, 157, 448, 451
 Hockley, Sergeant, 330
 Hoddesden, 134
 Hodges, H. S., 253, 254, 256, 258, 262, 391
 Hodges, John, 230, 235, 236, 237, 240, 389
 Hodges, Richard, 229, 235, 236, 237, 240, 416
 Hodges, Thomas Law, 167, 177, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 208, 209, 384, 465, 468, 471

Hodges, Thomas Twisden, 240, 390, 471
 Hodgson, E. R., 399
 Hodgson, Fred. Aemilius, 230, 235, 236, 237, 240, 250, 389
 Hodson, Henry, 210, 386, 416
 Hohler, C. D., 398
 Hollesley Bay, 219, 457
 Holy Island, 49, 50, 51
 Holybourn, 138, 448
 Homerton, 452
 Honeywood, Christopher, 372
 Honeywood, Courtney, 386
 Honeywood, Thomas, 372
 Honiton, 454
 Hooker, Stephen, 385
 Hooper, A. H., 298, 401, 463
 Hooper, E. H., 393
 Hooper, J. C., 401
 Hopegood, W. V., 397
 Hopham Bridge, 195
 Horn, William, 17
 Hornsea, 216, 456
 Horsebridge, 149, 449
 Horsham, 116, 189, 454
 Hoskins, Private, 330
 Hosmer, E. A. C., 394
 Hotham, J. H. B., 398
 Houghton, 137, 448
 Howe, Henry, 230, 231, 235, 236, 237, 240, 389
 Howe, Lord, 161
 Howe, T. H., 393
 Huddersfield, 217, 218, 457
 Huggan, Andrew, 177, 181, 382, 414
 Hugheson, Major, 68
 Hull, 456; march to, 215, 216
 Hulse, Lieut.-General, 190, 194, 195, 197
 Hume, C. W., 181, 282, 286, 395, 409
 Hume, Edric K., 403
 Humphrys, M. A., 397
 Hungerford, 139, 448
 Hunsdon, Lord, 36
 Huntingdon, 219, 457
 Husband, Major, 60
 Hussey, Edward, 385
 Hutton, Colonel, 275
 Hythe, 193, 199, 230, 454, 458

I

IDEN, 287
 Iden, Alexander, 19
 Igham, 56
 Ilford, 457
 Imtarfa, Malta, 304, 305, 306, 460, 461
 Ingram, Thomas, 374
 Ipswich, 219, 457; march to, 219
 Ireland, West Kent Regiment embark for, 175, 261
 Irons, A. I., 298, 402
 Isle of Grain, 329, 330, 461
 Isley, John, 19
 Islington, 452

J

JACKSON, C., 404
 Jackson, George, 387
 Jaffray, E. W., 396
 James II., flight of, 71-74
 James, Richard, 113, 139, 144, 145, 147, 151, 156, 169, 171, 176, 177, 185, 186, 197, 198, 202, 206, 380, 405, 407, 474
 James, Robert Grey, 387
 James, William, 95, 99, 379, 474
 James-Gordon, W., 400
 Jameson, Dunbar, 384
 Jenner, Montague Herbert, 259, 390
 Jennings-Bramly, W. E., 399
 Jerningham, Sir Henry, 23, 370
 Jervis, J., 255, 258, 392
 Johnson, Henry, 230, 235, 236, 237, 240, 250, 389
 Johnson, John, 372
 Johnstone, Lieut.-General, 152, 155, 157, 213
 Jones, Edward, 386
 Jones, Thomas, 211, 275, 386
 Jordan, James, trial of, 180
 Joseph, Robert, 378
 Jubilee Day, celebration of, 282; Diamond Jubilee Day, 289

K

KADWELL, George, 377
 Katherine Hill, 136, 448
 Kay, J. K., 404
 Keeling, John Stanley, 254, 255, 391
 Kelly, Colonel, 244
 Kelson, R. M., 256, 392
 Kemball, H. L., 398
 Kemp, Edward, 175, 383, 414
 Kempe, Sir Thomas, 24
 Kendal, Robert de, 14
 Kendrick, W., 57, 62, 66, 377
 Kennedy, J. H., 297, 400, 463
 Kennett, C. L., 230, 231, 389
 Kenninghall, 154, 451
 Kent, Edmund, Earl of, 19
 Kent, the petition of, 1648, 58
 Kentish Rising and Petition, 56
 Ker, R., 256, 392
 Ketchley, Henry, 220, 230, 235, 240, 388
 Kidwell, Samuel, 240, 416
 Kilkenny, 179, 453
 Kilmington, 454
 Kilworth Mountain, 231, 458
 King Harold, 11-13
 King's camp at Berwick, plan of, 52
 Kingsland, 452
 Kingsley, William, 66
 Kirby, William, 105
 Kirton, 216
 Knatchbull, Sir Norton, 66
 Knight, Thomas Scott, 372
 Knightsbridge, 223, 457

Knollys, General, inspects West Kent Militia, 259; presents colours to West Kent Militia, 260, 261
 Knowler, George, 377
 Knox, Colonel C. B., 268
 Kyryel, John, 15

L

LACK, Regimental, patterns of, 191
 Lacey, Captain, 216, 387
 Ladysmith, relief of, celebrated at Malta, 300-302
 Laffin, John, 181
 Lake, Lieut.-General, 183, 185
 Lamb, Captain, 322
 Lambard, Multon, 113, 139, 147, 156, 162, 167, 170, 176, 177, 182, 185, 186, 380, 407
 Lambarde, J. B. W. E., 393
 Lambourn, 140, 448
 Lancaster, William, 377
 Landguard Fort, 155
 Landon, Richard, 383
 Lane, Philip, 377
 Langley, William, 18
 Larkham, William, 385
 Larking, Cuthbert, 271, 273, 282, 393, 409, 463
 Larking, Edgar Edwin, 271, 283, 284, 393, 409, 462, 464
 Larking, R. W. N., 399
 Latymer, William, 16, 17
 Laurie, Captain, 462
 Laurie, Sir Robert, 164, 166, 171
 Lawrence, W., 175, 177, 188, 383
 Lawson, E. E. W., 397
 Lawson, W. A. W., 397
 L'Estrange, Colonel, 61
 Le Fleming, H. M., 398
 Lee, Simon Atte, 16
 Leeds, 457; march to, 217
 Lees, Richard Atte, 17
 Legg, G. E. W., 401
 Leicester, the Earl of, 38, 40, 41, 54; John, 371
 Leigh, Colonel, 61
 Lenham, 108, 446
 Lennox, General Lord, 188
 Lennox, James, Duke of, 370
 Leonard, Sampson, 32, 373
 Leslie, Hon. Geo. Melville, 148, 382
 Leveson, John, 374
 Lewis, John, 212, 386, 416
 Lewis, S. R., 393
 Lexden, 152
 Leycester, J. W., 395
 Liebenrood, Fitz-Hardinge H., 403
 Lieutenant-Colonels, Succession of, 407
 Lill, Francis, 113, 139, 381
 Linton, 157, 451
 Lisle, Sir George, 61
 Lister, G. D., 332, 404, 412
 Little, C. B., 396

Littlebury, 157, 451
 Liverpool, 183, 458 ; march to, 173, 174
 Livesey, Sir Michael, 55, 57, 61
 Locke, R. G. E., 397, 464
 Lodge Hill, camp at, 289, 460
 London, stationed in, 448
 London, storming of by Falconbridge, 20
 London, Tower of, 222
 Long, John Amherst, 389
 Long Melford, stationed at, 153, 450
 Long, Oliver, 188, 220, 384
 Longridge, 51
 Lord-Lieutenants, first appointment of, 4, 21,
 23 ; command of Militia withdrawn from,
 7 ; of Kent, list of, 370
 Lovelace, Fraser, 61
 Lucas, E. L., 396
 Lucas, Will. N., 386, 416
 Luck, Everard T., 394, 409, 462, 282, 283, 284,
 288
 Luck, John, 99, 113, 379
 Lumley, Colonel N., 332
 Lushington, A. J., 394
 Lushington, P. Wildman, 396
 Lydd, camp at, 284, 286, 460
 Lynch, E. A., 257, 265, 392, 412
 Lynche, William, 372

M

M'CALMONT, H. L. B., 396
 Macclesfield, 175, 453
 McDougall, Thos. W., 387
 MacGregor, Charles, 230, 235, 236, 237, 240, 389
 MacGregor, Ewen, 388
 MacGregor, James, 250, 253, 254, 391
 MacGregor, John, 229, 230, 231, 235, 236, 237,
 388
 MacGregor, John, 389
 Mackenzie, Penderel Alan M., 332, 404
 McNalty, C. E. I., 399
 Maddocks, Joseph, 148, 382
 Maidstone, 67, 92, 94, 96, 97, 98, 195, 216, 220,
 230, 232, 244, 258, 279, 284, 295, 306, 324,
 325, 328, 329, 331, 458, 454, 455, 456, 457,
 458, 461, 467, 470 ; barracks completed, 166 ;
 defence of, 60 ; Headquarters at, 83, 95, 98,
 106, 107, 109, 110, 114, 142, 148, 203, 205,
 224, 229, 255, 263, 446, 449, 455, 458, 459,
 460 ; Regiment assembles for annual train-
 ings at, 82, 144, 235, 236, 237, 239, 250, 252,
 263, 264-70, 272, 275, 276, 286, 288, 289, 291 ;
 unveiling of memorial at All Saints, 328
 Maldon, Lord, 172
 Maling, Herbert B. W., 402
 Malling, 83, 95, 142, 253, 449
 Mallow, 231, 458
 Malta, West Kent Militia embark for, 296 ;
 Headquarters at, 460 ; movements of
 Regiment at during Boer War, 296-329 ;
 ceremonies incidental to visit of Duke and
 Duchess of York, 316-17

Mann, James, 466, 468
 Manners, Colonel, 283
 Mannyng, George, 372
 Manœuvres, 287, 320
 Mansfield Woodhouse, 219
 Manuden, 184, 157, 448, 451
 Maplesden, Gervas, 378
 Maresfield, 195
 Mariner, Francis, 105
 Markett, Francis, 113, 139, 381, 383, 468
 Marlow, George, 372
 Marsamuschetto Barracks, 311, 461
 Marsham, Hon. Charles, 113, 139, 144, 380
 Marsham, Hon. Charles, afterwards Viscount,
 167, 175, 176, 177, 181, 185, 186, 207, 210,
 384, 465, 468
 Marsham, Hon. Jacob, 113, 139, 381
 Martin, C. E., 400
 Martin, John, 175, 177, 181, 185, 382, 415
 Martyn, A., 328, 329, 402, 412
 Martyn, John, 18
 Mascal, Edward Robert, 148, 382
 Mascal, G. R., 256, 392
 Masterman, John S., 329, 330, 332, 403
 Masterson, Jeremy, 377
 Maye, George, 372
 Mayney, Anthony, 373
 Mayney, Sir John, 60, 61
 Mayney, Sir William, 61
 Mearnes, James, 383
 Medals, 327, 330
 Medows, Sir William, 155
 Melcombe Regis, 127, 128, 447
 Mellieha, 303, 304, 305, 315, 460, 461
 Mercer, John Dumole, 99, 379
 Meycote, George, 372
 Middleton, Earl of, 67, 68, 69, 72, 370
 Milford, 136, 448
 Militia, origin of the, 1 ; Posse Comitatus, 2 ;
 Arms and Armour, 3 ; Charles I. and Par-
 liament, 54 ; Militia at the Restoration, 4 ;
 about 1757, 5, 81 ; during Peninsular War,
 6 ; revival in 1852, 6, 246 ; Voluntary En-
 listment Act, 8 ; Abolition of the Militia,
 1908, 9
 Militia Reserve, 9 ; called out, 275
 Militia, Supplementary or 3rd Kent, 166, 170,
 188, 465-470
 Millbridge, 218, 457
 Mills, Percy T., 404
 Mills, Vandeleur, 168, 382, 466, 467, 469, 470
 Milner, Charles, 382
 Milton, 106, 446
 Mitchell, George, 386
 Mitchellstown, 231, 458
 Molony, C. V., 404
 Molony, W. B., 400
 Monckton, General, 137, 138
 Monk, General, 65
 Montgomery, Philip, Earl of, 370
 Montresor, Edward, 252, 391
 Monypenny, J., 147, 150, 382, 473

Monypenny, J. R. B., 282, 473
 Monypenny, R. T. G. G., 250, 252, 254, 255, 262,
 267, 268, 269, 271, 282, 390, 408, 463, 473
 Monypenny, T., 148, 150, 382, 473
 Monypenny, T. G., 237, 240, 250, 252, 254, 390,
 408, 473
 Monypenny, W. D. C. G., 255, 391, 473
 Moore, J. C., 394
 Morland, T., 99, 106, 379
 Morland, William Alex., 147, 171, 176, 177, 181,
 381
 Morris, Geo. G., 403
 Morse, Mr., 149
 Morton, John, 383
 Morton, Sir T., 46, 48, 50, 376
 Mousehill, 136, 448
 Moyle, Robert, 372, 375
 Moyle, Sir Thomas, 23
 Musters in arms, early, 16-24, 31; certificates
 of 1541, 22, 341; 1558-1587, 25; 1588, 32;
 1545, 347-67; 1560, 368
 Mutiny in fleet at Spithead, conduct of West
 Kent Regiment, 161, 162; declaration, 163

N

NETHERFALL, Edward, 374
 Netterville, Arthur, 240
 Neve, Herbert, 297, 401, 463
 Nevill, Lord George M., 394
 Nevill, Lord William B., 396, 462
 Nevill, R. W. P., 397
 Neville, Sir Edward, 19
 Neville, William, Lord Falconbridge, 19
 Nevynson, Thomas, 372
 New, Lieutenant, 306
 Newbury, Headquarters at, 139, 448
 Newcastle, 213, 214, 456
 Newdigate, Major-General, 275, 279, 280
 Newhaven, 449, 450
 Newman, Mr. George, 62
 Newman, Thomas, 105
 Newmarket, 451
 Newport, 448
 Nicholl, Henry, 386
 Nicholls, Major-General, 183
 Nickalls, N. T., 398
 Nisbet, H. C., 288, 400
 Noaille, Peter, 381
 Norman, E. C., 297, 298, 306, 401, 463
 Norman, E. H., 401, 463
 Normans Cross, 219, 457
 Norris, Sir John, 34, 35, 36, 40, 76, 373
 Northampton, 457; battle of, 19
 Northfleet, 104
 Northwode, Roger de, 16
 Norwich, 155, 156, 451
 Norwich, Earl of, 60
 Notebeme, William, 18
 Nottingham, 218, 457
 Nottingham, Daniel, Earl of, 371

Nonaille, Peter, 147
 Nunneley, Chas. F., 403

O

OAKLEY, C. J., 397
 O'Brien, E. D. J., 395
 O'Brien, W. D., 298, 401, 463
 O'Colley, 167
 O'Connor, Arthur, 167
 Officers, lists of, 99, 113, 139, 147, 177, 229, 236,
 237, 238, 250, 252, 254, 255, 297, 372-78,
 466; chronological roll, 1759-1908, 379-404;
 present at trainings since 1852, 417-41;
 roll of 3rd West Kent, 468, 469
 O'Neill, J., 415
 Oram, H. K., 294, 463
 Orley, T. I., 218
 Otley, 457
 Owre, Edward, 377
 Oxenden, Sir James, 71
 Oxendenne, Henry, 372
 Ozanne, H. W., 413

P

PAGE, George, 375
 Page, Robert, 218, 388
 Paine, Private, 330
 Palmer, Ensign, 181
 Palmer, Henry, 372
 Palmer, Sir Henry, 28, 61, 373
 Palmer, Sir Thomas, 32, 61
 Palmer, Thomas, 373
 Palmerston, Lord, 247, 252
 Parade, mode of dismissing in 1759, 87
 Parker, Bertram W., 403
 Parker, E., 256
 Parker, Lieut.-General, 129
 Parker, William, 372
 Parkinson, W. E., 397
 Farland, J. J., 394, 464
 Parliament, and Charles I., controversy con-
 cerning Militia, 54; and people of Kent, 57
 Parmiter, C. L., 398
 Parr, Major-General H. H., 291
 Paralow, Colonel, 105
 Parsons, R. Henry, 213, 387, 416
 Parterige, William, 374
 Partiaans, 48
 Paton, Colonel, 287
 Patrington, 216, 456
 Pattenson, A. H. Tylden, 395, 471
 Paul, 216, 456
 Pay, rates of, 33, 48, 51, 100, 201, 210, 212, 224,
 226, 249
 Paymasters, Succession of, 411
 Payton, Thomas, 374
 Peake, Edward, 377
 Peake, George, 469

Pearce, —, 384
 Pearce, W. N., 397, 471
 Pearson, James, 218, 388
 Peckham, James, 19
 Peckham, Richard J., 257, 415
 Pedley, P., 398
 Peel, W. E., 395
 Pemberton, R. Leigh, 396
 Pembroke, Alfred B., 402
 Pembroke, Major-General, the Earl of, 172
 Pembroke, camp at, 302, 306, 310, 460, 461
 Pendry, Drummer, 330
 Penfold, E. H., 256, 392
 Peninsular War, the, 6; embodiment of Militia, 204; movements during, 206-23; disembodiment, 224
 Pennenden Heath, 92
 Pennington, Sir John, 49
 Penny, A. T., 399
 Perkins, G., 252, 390
 Peterborough, 220, 457
 Petition of Kent, the, 58
 Petley, Ralph Robert Carter, 113, 139, 380
 Pett, Phineas, 377
 Pevensey, 449
 Peyton, Sir Thomas, 59, 61, 68
 Phillips, Robert, 383
 Phillips, W. C. Owen, 402
 Pickard, Christopher, 383
 Pike, Martin, 378
 Pillow, George, 388
 Pine, A. C., 297, 326, 402
 Pipon, Colonel J. K., 266
 Pitt, John, 164
 Pitt, Mr., 165
 Pitt, Sir William, 160
 Pitt, T. M. S., 399, 462
 Plate belonging to Officers' mess, list of, 462-464
 Platt, J. H., 397
 Plumer, Thomas, 57, 378
 Plummerfield, Thomas, 377
 Plunkett, E. A., 399
 Plymouth, 454
 Polhill, William, 381
 Pollen, John, 377
 Pontefract, 218, 457
 Pook, G. A., 387
 Poole, 128, 129, 447
 Pope, Francis, 387
 Pope, George, 215, 387
 Popplewell, T. J., 256, 391
 Porchester Castle, riot in, 160
 Porter, Richard, 57
 Portland, 128, 447
 Portsmouth, Portsea Barracks, 160, 452
 Posse Comitatus, the, 2, 13, 14, 15
 Potter, George, 240
 Pratt, H. G., 249, 256, 257, 261, 392, 414
 Pratt, Hon. John Jeffreys, 113, 139, 381
 Precedence, order of, of Militia Regiments, 103, 117, 149, 206, 241, 242

Prescott, Edward, 377
 Preston, I. W., 388
 Prickett, William, 218, 220, 389
 Privilege of men of Kent, 12, 337-40
 Proclamation of King Edward VII. in Malta, 314
 Puckeridge, 134, 447, 448
 Pullman, A. H., 298, 402, 463
 Pulteney, General Sir J., 209
 Punishment, severity of military, 221
 Pympe, Reginald, 18

Q

QUARTERMASTERS, Succession of, 414
 Quendon, 418
 Queripel, A. L., 401
 Quesne, Major-General Le, 284, 285, 286
 Quigley, 167

R

RADCLIFFE, 219
 Rainsford, Major-General, 140, 141
 Ramsay, G. O., 256, 391
 Ramsay, J. S., 254, 391
 Ramsay, W. A., 230, 235, 236, 237, 240, 389
 Ramsbury, 139, 448
 Ramsden, William, 385
 Ramsey, William, 375
 Ramsgate, 208, 455
 Rathcormuck, 185, 454
 Rations, 34
 Reading Street Barracks, 190, 193, 454
 Rebellion, American, embodiment of Militia, 112; establishment of West Kent Regiment, 112; list of Officers, 113; movements during, 114-42; disembodiment, 143
 Rebellion, Irish, West Kent Regiment volunteer, 169; landing of French force at Killala, 172; West Kent march to Liverpool, 174; arrival in Dublin, 175; movements, 176-86; return to England, 186
 Rebellion, Jack Cade's, 18
 Rebellion, Wyatt's, 23
 Rebellion, 1745, Militia called out, 77
 Rees-Webbe, M. O. N., 399
 Reeves, E. H., 400
 Reeves, James, 164
 Regent's allowance, the, 215
 Reigate, 115, 446
 Remmer, Roger, 170, 177, 207, 384, 411
 Restoration, Kent Militia at and after, 63-67; summoned to the Great Fire, 68; Dutch attack on Sheerness and Chatham, 68
 Revolution, the French, embodiment of West Kent Regiment, 146; list of Officers, 147; movements during, 148-60
 Rich, Colonel, 61
 Richards, John, 221

Richards, Thomas L., 113, 114, 139, 147, 148, 380, 415
 Richardson, John, 211, 386
 Richmond and Lennox, Charles, Duke of, 370
 Richmond, the Duke of, 159
 Ridde, Lieutenant, 306
 Riddell, G. B. R., 394
 Riddock, Alexander, 217, 218, 388
 Riddock, William, 388
 Rider, Thomas, 382
 Rifles, Enfield, replace smooth-bore, 265
 Riverhead, stationed at, 142, 449
 Rivers, George, 375
 Rivers, Henry, 105
 Rivers, John, 57
 Rixon, George, 467, 469
 Roberts, B. M., 265, 268, 392, 412
 Roberts, Thomas, 375
 Roberts, Walter, 177, 184, 185, 186, 384
 Roberts, William, 415
 Robertson, Murray, 393, 463
 Robinson, Henry J. Goodwin, 392
 Robinson, John, 250, 252, 254, 255, 261, 391
 Roche, R. J., 398, 414
 Rochester, 67 ; review of Kentish troops at, 35 ; petitioners assemble at, 59, 60 ; Charles II.'s passage to on his restoration, 65 ; King James at, 78 ; Regiment at, 83, 95, 104, 105, 107, 109, 223, 446, 458
 Rockingham, Lewis, Earl of, 371 ; Lewis, second Earl, 371 ; Thomas, 371
 Rogers, P. H., 396
 Rolfe, William, 378
 Roll of Kentish forces, facsimile, 32
 Romford, 457
 Romney Common, New, inspection on, 197
 Romney, Earl of, Robert, 76, 82, 95, 99, 102, 108, 113, 134, 379, 405, 407 ; Charles, 371
 Romney Warren, 201
 Rooke, Lawrence, 373
 Ross, Alex. Henry, 254, 255, 391, 462
 Ross, R. J., Captain, 328
 Rotherham, 218
 Rowland, Henry, 46
 Royston, 134, 448
 Rundle, Sir H. M. L., 291
 Russell, Colonel Sir Baker, 281, 282, 283
 Russell, Lord A. G., 272
 Russell, Lord John, 246
 Russia and Turkey, war between, 274
 Rutton, Isaac, 384, 466, 469, 470, 473
 Rutton, Thomas, 208, 211, 384, 466, 469, 470, 473
 Rycroft, R. H. C., 229, 235, 236, 390

S

SACKVILLE, Sir John, 55
 Safford, Colonel D. J. D., 284, 286
 Saffron Walden, 134, 157, 447
 St. Albans Tavern, meetings of Militia C.Os. at, 149, 241

St. Clement's Parade, Malta, 316, 461
 St. John, Lieut.-General, 159
 St. Martin's Plain, Shorncliffe, 461
 St. Mary All Saints, 157, 451
 St. Mary Cray, 108
 St. Neots, 150, 450
 St. Pancras, 452
 Salmon, Robert, 99, 100, 113, 114, 139, 379, 414
 Salmon, Thomas, 177, 384
 Sams, C. H., 256, 392
 Sandgate, 172, 453
 Sandwich, 208, 455
 Sauvage, Randolph, 14
 Savage, Arnold, 15
 Sawbridgeworth, 448
 Scarborough, 216, 456
 Scott, Charles, 375
 Scott, Edward, 377
 Scott, George, 375
 Scott, Mr. Thomas, 32, 373
 Scott, Reyn., 375
 Scott, Sir John, 19
 Scott, Sir Edward, 57
 Scott, Sir Thomas, 28, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 372, 373, 374
 Seaford, 149, 449
 Seal, 142, 449 ; camp near, 289
 Seal, John, 374
 Seaton Sluice, 215, 456
 Seccombe, George, 329, 403
 Sedley, William, 373, 375
 Selbourne, 138, 448
 Selliard, John, 64, 377
 Selliard, Thomas, 57, 387
 Sellyng, John, 19
 Selyard, William, 375
 Sergeant, W. O. F., 399
 Seven Years' War, 108
 Sevenoaks, 83, 95, 142, 449
 Sexty, Richard, 229, 235, 236, 237, 240, 388, 415, 416
 Seymour, Lord W. F., 287
 Shalford, 136, 448
 Shardelow, Thomas de, 17
 Sharpe, Edward, 377
 Sharpy, Nath., 377
 Shaw, Sir John Gregory, 466, 468, 469, 472
 Shaw, Sir John Kenward, 209, 211, 212, 217, 221, 229, 230, 235, 236, 240, 244, 250, 251, 385, 406, 408, 472
 Sheerness, Dutch attack on, 68, 69
 Sheldon, Mr. Ralph, 71
 Shelley, Robert, 211, 216, 217, 220, 221, 229, 385
 Sheppey, the Isle of, 17
 Sheriff of Kent, the, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21
 Shorncliffe, 37, 201, 207, 267, 268, 277, 279, 280-284, 286, 288, 289, 290, 291, 306, 320, 330, 331, 332, 455, 459, 460, 461, 467
 Shrapnel, Henry Squire, 250, 253, 254, 391
 Siborn, B., 177, 107, 384
 Sibyll, John, 19
 Sidley, William, 32

Sidney, Henry Viscount, 371
 Silverhill Barracks, 195
 Simcox, Major-General, 187
 Simmons, C., 399
 Simmons, John, 380
 Sinclair, Charles, 386, 411
 Sissenhurst, or Sissinghurst, detachment guards
 French prisoners at, 101, 102; stationed at,
 106, 107, 446
 Sissenhurst Castle, 102
 Sittingbourne, 104, 106, 107, 109, 446, 467
 Skinner, Augustine, 57
 Skinner, R. V., 253, 254, 257, 416
 Slade, George, 212, 386
 Slade, J., 466, 468
 Sloper, Lieut.-General Sir Robert, 152
 Sluice House, 449
 Smith, A. H. A., 394
 Smith, Brevet-Colonel J. W., 268
 Smith, Colonel, 76
 Smith, E., 329
 Smith, Thos. Flinn, 386
 Smith, William, 377
 Smyth, Fra. Golde, 375
 Smyth, Thomas, 375
 Snelgrove, J. S., 404
 Snow, H. W., 401
 Somerset, H. C., 413
 Somerset, Major-General Lord Charles, 199, 201
 Somerset-Leeke, A. FitzR. W. N., 398
 Sondas, Lord, 170, 466, 468
 Sondas, Sir George, K.B., 47, 376
 Sorell, R. Sheffield, 254, 391
 South Shields, 215, 456
 Southampton, Thomas, Earl of, 67
 Southborough, 58
 Southwell, Sir Robert, 23
 Soutry, T. L. B., 401
 Special Reserve, transferred to, 332
 Speen, 139, 448
 Spence, Colonel, 287, 322, 323
 Spencer, Colonel R., 66
 Spencer, Israel, 378
 Spinham Land, 139, 448
 Spithead, mutiny in the fleet at, 161; declara-
 tion of West Kent Militia in connection
 with, 163
 Spittle, 213, 214, 456
 Spong, Ambrose, 389
 Spragg, Sir Edward, 69
 Spragge, R. W., 387
 Spry, F. R., 393
 Sprye, R. H. F., 254, 391
 Stace, or Stacey, Robert, 100, 379
 Staff, reduction of, 144, 235, 237, 243
 Stallingborough, 216
 Standon, 134, 447, 448
 Stanhope, Earl, Charles, 95, 99, 380; Arthur
 Philip, 371
 Stansted, 134, 157, 448, 451
 Starr, Geo. Lannoy Hanmer, 393
 Stations, list of, 139, 446-61

Statute of Winchester, the, 2, 3, 17
 Steevens, John, 163
 Stephens, Thomas, 389
 Stephenson, Edward, 99, 379
 Stephenson, George Robert, 250, 252, 391
 Sterry, Thomas, 377
 Stewart, A. G. J., 394, 462
 Stewart, J., 253, 391
 Steyning, Sussex, 220
 Stileman, R. C., 253, 255, 391
 Stiles, William, 386
 Stockbridge, 137, 448
 Stockbury, 195
 Stoke, 136, 448
 Stoke Newington, 452
 Stone, A. P., 298, 402
 Stortford, 134, 157, 447, 448, 451
 Stracey, C. E., 413
 Stratford, E. J. Wingfield, 397, 457
 Stratford, M. Wingfield, 462
 Streatfeild, H., 394, 462
 Streatfeild, Henry, 113, 139, 380
 Street, F., 413
 Street-firing, 84, 85
 Strength of Regiment, 107, 154, 167, 170, 173, 187,
 188, 206, 209, 211, 213, 219, 251, 255, 257,
 261, 262, 297, 311; table of at various
 periods, 442-45; of 3rd West Kent, 467
 Strongford, Lord, 370
 Strood, 223, 289, 446, 458
 Stroud, Kent (now Strood), 104
 Studdart, John, 386
 Style, Charles, 95, 99, 379
 Style, Edmonde, 372
 Style, Edward, 374
 Style, R. C., 397
 Substitutes, amount paid for, 212
 Sudbury, 153, 450
 Suffolk, Duke of, 22
 Summerfield, John, 387
 Sunderland, 214, 215, 456
 Surgeons, Succession of, 415
 Sutton, Brigadier-General, 265, 266
 Sutton-in-Ashfield, 219
 Swainson, F. E., 400
 Swan, Sir William, 67
 Swiney, H. S., 396
 Swinfield Minnes, assembly of Militia at, 80
 Sydney, John Robert, Viscount, 264, 265, 266,
 267, 371
 Sydney, Lady, presents colours, 273

T

TADMAN, E., 187
 Tadman, Francis, 113, 139, 381
 Talbot, Robert, 385
 Tanner, A. H., 393
 Tanner, C. O. O., 393
 Taunton, 187, 454
 Taylor, Clement, 381

Taylor, George, 381
 Taylor, William Robert, 380
 Tempest, John, 113, 139, 380
 Tenterden, 190, 454
 Terry, Chas. D. W., 388
 Terry, William, 389
 Teynham, Christopher, Lord, 370
 Thanet, Henry, Earl of, 371
 Thanks, votes of, passed by Parliament, 109, 180, 203, 225, 325
 Thatcham, 140, 448
 Thaxted, 134, 447
 Therford, 154, 451
 Third or Supplementary Kent Militia, notes on history of, 465-70; roll of Officers, 468, 469
 Thomas, F. H., 396
 Thomas, Francis Mills, 385
 Thomas, John, 388, 416
 Thompson, F., 250, 253, 254, 256, 257, 390
 Thompson, J. E., 398
 Thompson, William, 198, 206, 230, 234, 235, 384, 411
 Thomson, John, 466, 467, 469
 Thornhill, H. T., 298, 402, 463
 Thoroton, 219
 Thurgaton, 219
 Thurston, C., 212, 387
 Thurston, Thomas, 212, 387
 Thwaites, Edw. Fra. W., 393
 Tilbury, 223
 Tilbury Fort, 458
 Tilbury, West, troops reviewed by Queen Elizabeth, 40
 Tilden, John, 393
 Titchfield, 138, 448
 Titus, Colonel, 67
 Toker, Richard, 467, 469
 Tolson, Colonel, 286
 Tonyn, Major-General, 152, 155
 Tonbridge, or Tunbridge, 142, 253, 449
 Tookie, J. J., 256, 392
 Torrens, Colonel, 272
 Torrington, George Byng, Viscount, 254, 255, 268, 280, 391, 406, 408
 Tower of London, 222, 457
 Townsend, T. H., 256
 Townshend, the Marquis, 152, 154
 Townshend, W. T., 395
 Towton, battle of, 19
 Tracy, Sir Robert, 61
 "Trained Bands," 27, 54
 Trainings, 1784-1792, 144; list of Officers present at since 1852, 417-41
 Treanor, T. S., 400
 Treherne, Morgan Dalrymple, 271, 283, 392, 409, 462
 Triggs, William, 387
 Trousdell, A. J., 404
 Tuff, Cecil T., 404
 Tufnell, W. F., 294, 463
 Tufton, Sir Humphrey, 47, 376

Tufton, Sir John, 67
 Tunbridge Wells, 195, 253
 Turner, C. H., 399
 Turner, Jacob, 377
 Tustin, William, 467
 Twisden, —, 388
 Twisden, Roger, 82, 373, 471
 Twistleton, John, 62, 63, 64, 377
 Tynemouth, 215, 456
 Tyssen, W. G. T. D., 240, 390

U

UMFREVILLE, H. K., 400
 Umfreville, P., 398
 Uniform, 100, 104, 123, 190, 238, 239, 244, 249, 277, 278

V

VALE, O. S., 286
 Valence, Stephen de, 17
 Vaughton, E. H. 395
 Venables, E. F., 298, 401, 412
 Verdala Barracks, Malta, 299, 304, 306, 1 2, 320, 460, 461
 Vernon, Admiral, 78
 Vesey, H. C., 397
 Vetchery Wood, 285
 Vigeon, Robert, 113, 139, 140, 381
 Vinter, James Gordon, 392
 Vittoriosa, 304
 Volunteering for the Line, 187, 211, 218, 220, 222, 233, 255, 257, 263, 276, 311
 Vyvyan, J., 389

W

WACE, Robert, 11, 337
 Wakefield, E. M. A., 297, 401
 Wakefield, 218, 457
 Wakeford, Joseph, 280, 281, 235, 236, 237, 240, 389
 Walden, 451
 Waldo, E. G. B. Meade, 395
 Waldo, G. R. M., 256, 392
 Walker, H. N. B., 332, 404
 Wall, Henry, 218, 229, 235, 236, 237, 387
 Wall, T. B., 387
 Waller, Thomas, 386
 Walpole, Mr. Secretary, 247
 Walpole, Sir Horace, 103
 Walsh, E. O., 396, 462
 Walsingham, Sir Francis, 27
 Walsingham, Sir Thomas, 47, 376
 Walter, F., 397
 Waltham, 448
 Wanere, William, 16
 Ward, 203

Ward, E. H., 398
 Warde, Joseph, 218, 387
 Ware, 134
 Wareham, 129, 447
 Waring, H. A., 298, 402
 Waring, Richard, 384
 Warley, march to, and description of camp at, 129, 130; Headquarters at, 152, 154, 447, 451; force at, 155
 Wars of the Roses, Kentish forces during, 18-20
 Washington, Colonel, 61
 Waterloo campaign, embodiment of Regiment, 227; establishment, 229; embarks for Ireland, 230; disembodied at Maidstone, 232
 Watson, Hugh, 218, 381
 Watson, James, 389
 Watt, G. A., 404
 Waytes, Lieut.-Colonel, 46, 376
 Wayveld, Richard, 18
 Webb, G. A., 392
 Weeley Barracks, 209, 455
 Weld, Gordon S., 253, 254, 255, 391
 Weldon, Anthony, 57
 Weller, T. M. Montague, 250, 252, 254, 255, 262, 391, 462
 Wellington, 187, 454
 Wellington, Duke of, 247
 Wells, 187, 454
 West, J. W. K., 395, 464
 West, Joseph Jno., 181, 385, 415, 416
 West, P. W., 393
 Westerham, 142, 449
 Western, W. G. B., 413
 Westmoreland, Vere, Earl of, 371
 Weston, John, 95, 99, 379
 Weston, John, jun., 99, 379
 Weymouth, 127, 128, 447
 Whatman, James, 99, 250, 252, 254, 379, 390
 Wheeler, Hugh B., 402
 Whelton, Mr., 62
 Whetenhal, T., 375
 Whetenhal, Thomas, 374
 Whitaker, F. A., 386
 Whitby, 216
 White Booth Batteries, 216
 White, C. W., 394
 White, E. P. Manwaring, 297, 401
 White, Major-General, 194
 White, W. M. C., 395
 Whitehead, Jno., 240, 286, 390
 Whitehead, R., 400, 402
 Whitstable, 171, 453
 Whittaker, Chas. G., 393
 Whittlesea, stationed at, 457
 Whitworth, Major, 95, 99, 102, 379
 Whylock, J. G. H., 397, 462
 Wickham, 138, 448
 Wightman, William, 382
 Wilkie, Colonel Hales, 275, 276, 277
 Wilkie, E. O. H., 396
 Willes, W. F. G., 402

Willett, F. W. B., 400
 William, Duke of Normandy, 11-13
 Williams, G. M., 394
 Williams, Robert, 163, 386, 414
 Williams, S. S., 400
 Willoughbie, Mr. Thomas, 28, 32, 372, 374
 Willoughby, L. R., 256, 392
 Wilmot, J. C., 398
 Wilmott, John Alexander, 386
 Wilmott, Thankful, 177, 185, 210, 383, 386
 Wilson, G., 286, 288, 289, 290, 291, 297, 304, 326, 330, 331, 399
 Wilson, Sir T. Maryon, 240, 250, 251, 252, 254, 255, 260, 267, 390, 406
 Wilson, Sir Thomas Spencer, 251 *note*, 278
 Wimberley, E. B., 254, 391
 Wimborne Minster, 129, 447
 Winchester, 137, 138, 139, 276, 447, 448; camp at, 116; visit of Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, 118; troops reviewed by Lord Amherst, 119; account of grand divisional field-day, 121; visit of King and Queen, 123
 Winchilsea, Earl of, Heneage, 65, 66, 71, 370; Charles, 370, 371
 Winder, William, 388
 Windsor, 457
 Wingham, 208, 455
 Winn, Roland, 395
 Winslow, Thomas, 387
 Wirling, T., 193
 Wistroe, J., 57
 Witley, 136, 448
 Wood, E. A., 287
 Wood, George, 113, 139, 380
 Wood-Ditton, 157, 451
 Woodbridge, 209, 455
 Woodcock, Henry, 218, 388
 Woodgate, 83, 95
 "Woodgate Company," 185
 Woodgate, Decimus, 240, 390
 Woodham, John, 215, 386
 Woodnesborough, 208, 455
 Woodruffe, W. J., 396, 414
 Worth, 455
 Wotton, Edward, Lord, 370
 Wotton, Mr. Thomas, 28, 372
 Wrotham, 142, 253, 449
 Wrotham Heath, camp at, 290
 Würtemberg, Prince of, disembarkation, 160
 Wyatt's rebellion, 23
 Wybarne, William, 372
 Wylford, Francis, 372
 Wyllarde, Danyel, 372
 Wynnall, Thomas, 375
 Wynyard, M., 397, 412
 Wytch Cross, 285

Y

YARDLEY, H. E., 273, 395

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Yardley, P., 399
 Yarmouth, 155
 York, 216
 York, Duke and Duchess of, ceremonies incidental to arrival at Malta, 316, 317 ; order of march past, 317
 York, Duke of, 200
 Yorke, C., 203</p> | <p>Youghal, 182, 183, 184, 453, 454
 Young, Cecil D., 403
 Young, Edward, 387</p> |
|--|---|

Z

ZABBAR GATE, 461

206

71 279 AA A 30



